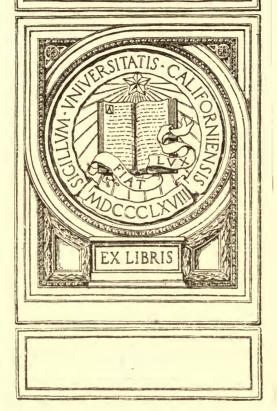
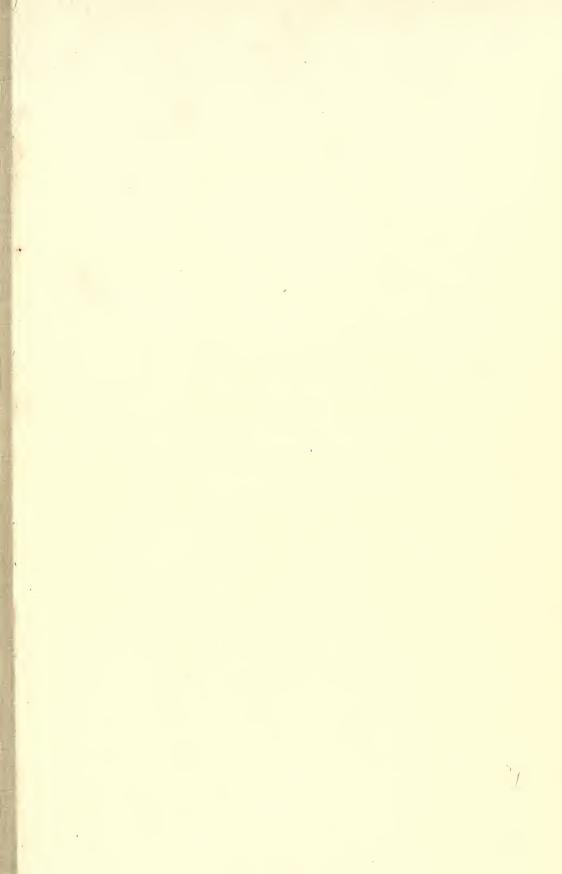
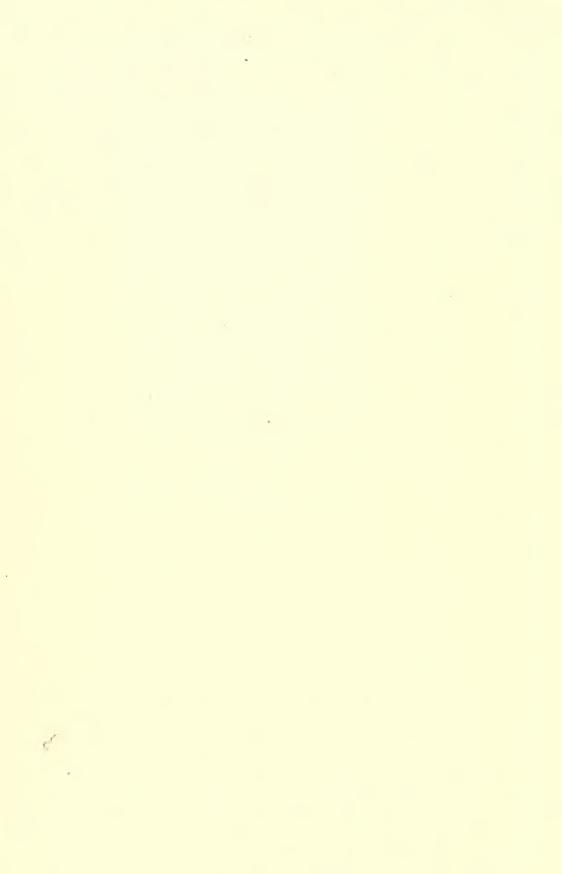


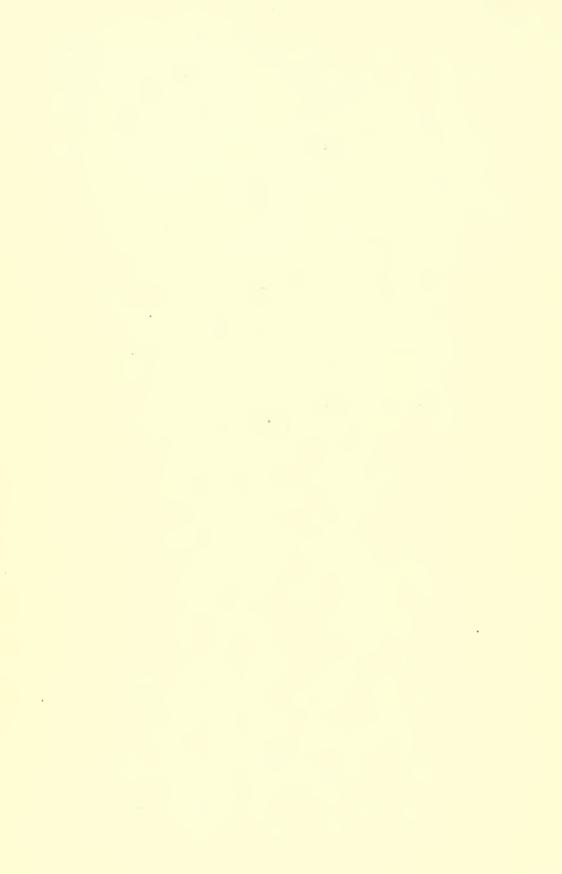
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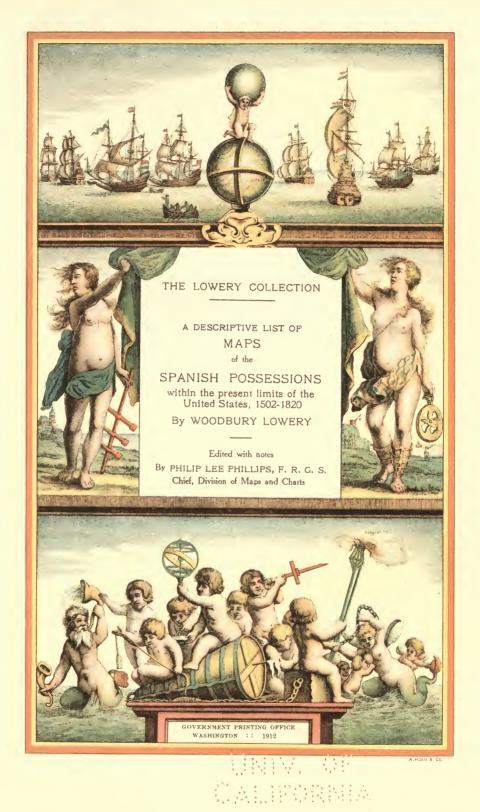








Woodbury Towery



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PREFATORY NOTE

In the Report of the Librarian of Congress, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, is this extract from the will of Woodbury Lowery:

The late Woodbury Lowery, of Washington, D. C., scholarly investigator and historian of the early Spanish settlements in this hemisphere, died in Sicily, April 11, 1906, leaving in his will, dated the 5th of July, 1904, the following important bequest:

"I give, devise, and bequeath unto the Library of Congress, in the city of Wash-

ington, in the District of Columbia, my collection of Manuscripts, to wit:

"Eighteen (18) volumes (including the Indexes) of Copies of Manuscripts relating to Florida, New Mexico, California, etc., bound with white parchment backs; Two (2) volumes of original Manuscripts entitled: (1) 'Manuscriptos históricos'; (2) 'Visitas de Presidios por Rubi etc.'

"The anonymous original manuscript entitled: 'Descripción Histórica, Cronoló-

gica, etc., de la Florida.'

"My manuscript entitled: 'A Preliminary List of Maps of the Spanish Possessions within the present Limits of the United States.'

"I also give, devise and bequeath unto the same the following printed books and

maps, to wit:

- "(1) 'Alonso de Molina, Vocabulario en la Lengua Castellana y Mexicana,' printed in Mexico in 1555; (2) The Biblia Mariana; (3) 'Il Principe' of Machiavelli, printed at Venice, 1550; (4) my collection of maps, with the condition that it be preserved intact and be known as the Lowery Collection of Maps relating to the Spanish possessions within the present limits of the United States.
- "I also give, devise, and bequeath unto the same the photographic negatives of manuscript maps contained in two boxes marked 'Negatives of manuscript maps.'
- "I also direct that the Librarian of Congress be allowed to select for the Library of Congress, from among the following books in my library, such works as may not at the time be in the possession of the Library of Congress, to wit:
- "(1) Books relating to the history of Florida, Texas, New Mexico, California, and Mexico; (2) books on palmistry; (3) books on Jewish history; (4) my Spanish books generally."

In the Librarian's report for 1908 Mr. Worthington C. Ford, at that time Chief of the Manuscript Division, pays a willing tribute to the testator and to that portion of the bequest of concern to his Division, as follows:

Of quite another character are the transcripts and notes from Spanish sources received under the will of the late Woodbury Lowery, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Lowery spent many years in obtaining material for his history of the "Spanish Settlements within the present Limits of the United States, 1513–1574." To natural aptitude for such an undertaking he added special connections in Spain, which threw open to him the public and private collections of that country, and his use of original material gave to his volumes a coloring of permanent value. The eighteen volumes

of transcripts, notes and lists which constitute his bequest are an invaluable source of information, a fit proof of his intelligently directed industry and of his historical judgment. Ten of the volumes relate to Florida, five to New Mexico, and the balance to miscellaneous matter on those territories and to California, Texas, and Louisiana. His history was left in an unfinished state, but this material is a partial compensation to students in the same field.

There is no published record of the life of Woodbury Lowery, but we have been fortunate in receiving from his sister, the Duchess de Arcos, this short sketch of the brother so closely attached to her in affection and literary companionship.

Woodbury Lowery was the only son of Archibald H. Lowery, of New York, of Protestant Scotch-Irish descent, a man of the utmost integrity and cultivated tastes, and of Frances A. Woodbury Lowery, daughter of Levi Woodbury of Portsmouth, N. H., whose name is associated with posts of honor in his state and in the United States government from 1816 to 1852.

The notes of the life of John Woodbury, a Pioneer, our direct ancestor on our Mother's side, who came to America in 1624 from Devonshire, England, and settled on Cape Ann, before the Puritans, apply three centuries later to his descendant, Woodbury Lowery.

Honesty, uprightness, toleration, simplicity were joined to refinement and cultivation in a character to which egotism and selfishness were unknown. His mind was analytic and healthy. His great love for nature and poetry and music, and his intensely spiritual nature never biased his judgment. Although naturally serious he was also most joyous and appreciative of wit and humor.

He spent several years of his boyhood in Europe with our parents learning German and perfecting French, which he spoke almost perfectly. Later he studied Spanish to facilitate his historical researches.

He graduated from Harvard University in 1875. While there he belonged to several college societies, the "Hasty Pudding" among others, and was one of the editors of "The Magenta." He took a postgraduate course in Chemistry, receiving a degree of A. M. in 1876.

In order to remain with our parents in Washington, he then studied law at the Columbian University, receiving the degrees of LL. B. and LL. M. He was admitted to the District Bar and to that of the Supreme Court of the United States, after which he practised law until 1897. During that time he edited or published: Myer's Federal Decisions, Vol. 27, on Patents; Lowery's Supreme Court Patent Records, Volumes 4–20 of Brodix's American and English Patent Cases; Lowery's Annotated Interference Rules, and Lowery's Index Digest of the United States Supreme Court Patent Cases. Also a number of articles of which I have no notes.

To these somewhat dry and uninteresting publications he gave the same minute and conscientious care as to the work he afterwards undertook and in which he delighted. His tastes were literary, and greatly encouraged by our Mother, between whom and her son there existed a particularly strong tie; also by our uncle Charles Levi Woodbury, who led him into the study of different religions and sects all over the world, developing his strong human sympathies with all sincere efforts to noble living.

After discussing the subject with Mr. Woodbury, my brother began the historical work which he hoped to continue through the 18th century. One of his objects was to separate the political from the religious intentions of the early explorers of America. In 1901 the first volume of "The Spanish Settlements within the Present Limits of the United States, 1513–1561" was published. The very kindly and appreciative way in which it was received helped my brother to continue with more ardor, and, our

home in Washington having been broken up, he went abroad to study his subject in the archives of Mexico, Madrid, Seville, London, Paris, etc. Wherever his extended travels led him, he hunted for maps and books that could throw light upon his work. Russia, Italy, Belgium, as well as Spain, all furnished contributions; he was indefatigable. Oh! the maps I have helped him index, admiring with him their beautifully engraved medallions, and sympathizing with the joy of such rare findings!

The winter in Seville was a long delight. The hours spent in the noble "Archivos de Indias," the endless bundles of Mss. unopened for centuries, and full of all that an historical heart longed for, the study of paleography in order to unravel their mysteries, the notes taken in the room adjoining the archives, at tables elbow to elbow with barefooted jovial friars, always ready for an historical joke, and then the late afternoons, watching the river and the beautiful lights and the ethereal Giralda,—how he loved it and painted it and wrote to it, as to something alive!

Returning to Washington he published in 1905 the second volume of the "Spanish Settlements," embracing the history of Florida from 1562 to 1574. Many reviews of this volume came to him during the last winter of his life in Rome, but he considered them more kindly than critical and said he could not judge of the faults or merits of his work until more authoritative and severe critics should have spoken. These criticisms came, and were full of appreciation not only of his style, but of the painstaking, conscientious manner of his work, its thoroughness and original research. The Nation of March 15, 1906, says:

"Mr. Lowery has taken up his task, not only in a most dignified manner, but also with a thoroughly practical sense, and with full consciousness of his obligation to be impartial. Even where his always well fortified conclusions are at variance with those of his predecessors, they are presented in an impersonal manner. Our author quietly gives positive data, leaving in doubt what he cannot prove in an irrefutable manner, and courteously tolerating every dissenting opinion . . . He is absolutely free from pedantry, as well as from imaginative rashness. Some of his predecessors (Parkman, for instance) foreshadowed all this, but in their time access was lacking to the sources of information, the number and variety of which Mr. Lowery now places before us. The same may be said in regard to their partisanship. Could they have known more, their work, at least the work of some of them, would have shown a different spirit, for most of them were honest and sincere and painstaking men, imbued with a desire to do historical justice. This is manifestly the way in which Mr. Lowery looks at their productions . . ." etc.

When I took these and other last articles to Taormina hoping for the delight of showing them to my brother, his Spirit had already left this world.

As he followed his path among the various Archives, he was charmed with their unexplored richness and promised himself much research and writing at some future day.

He came to Europe with me, expecting to return home in the autumn of 1906 to resume work. He had a number of notes for several volumes, which unfortunately are insufficient, unless more can be found among his papers, to enable another person to continue his work.

His hope was that his efforts should help others who cared to follow in his footsteps, and he desired to make accessible all sources from which he had profited. With this object he has left his fine collection of maps and books relating to his accomplished work to the Congressional Library, hoping they might there be most accessible to students.

This is a poor outline of a life good and perfect, of one who never had an enemy, and who never committed a wrong action, who brought sunshine and concord wherever he went, who was devotedly loved by his family and friends, and to whom old people and children and lonely people turned.

Towards himself he was exacting and self-denying, but not towards others; he had besides that spiritual tendency which seems to be inherited from his Puritan ancestry, following a high moral code so difficult to practice in the midst of the world.

A devoted son, brother and friend, pure in heart and lofty in sentiment, his life was led in the light of the highest aspirations and has shed hope, faith and love on those he has left.

I have much charming and varied manuscript of his, written only for amusement and of course never published.

He had a strong sense of patriotism, and I have seen his eyes light up and seem to burn over the events which caused our civil war.

The monograph describes 750 maps, of which there are 306 in the Lowery collection of maps, 206 not in the collection but in the Map Division of the Library, and 184 in neither one nor the other. While this work was in preparation, efforts were made to secure photographic reproductions from the originals in Paris, London, and elsewhere to supply these omissions. Some have been received and mentioned, while others will, no doubt, be obtained to increase the collection but not in time to be described in this edition of the work.

The "Descriptive List" fills an important gap in describing the maps relating to the Spanish settlements not only in the United States but in North America as a whole. Incidentally the most important maps relating to the world, America, Mexico, and the separate provinces of Sonora and Lower California are described, as they more or less touch upon the main subject.

That the collection and descriptive text were incidentally to be used in connection with Mr. Lowery's unfinished work entitled "The Spanish settlements within the present limits of the United States," is evidenced in both. Combined, however, with the collection in the Library of Congress and additional information contained in the notes, the most important material has been brought to the attention of the student.

The Editor of this work had many conversations with Mr. Lowery on the cartography of the region which he describes, and feels that his point of view in regard to the publication has been substantially followed.

Some differences in dates assigned to maps may be observed. These, perhaps, may result from the fact that the dates given by Mr. Lowery were based upon geographical information, while the Editor, in identifying the source of the separate maps, has given in notes the dates substantiated bibliographically.

The Editor has made but few changes in titles. He is responsible for the arrangement, which includes correct name of authors with birth and death, for all the notes following titles, and for the author list, title list, and general index. The titles are each numbered, and the initials preceding indicate that the map described is in the Lowery collection or in the collection of the Library of Congress, as

the case may be. Numbers without initials indicate that the maps are not in either.

The title page selected by the Author is reproduced from Hendrik Doncker's *De Zee-atlas*, 1660, a copy of which is in the Library of Congress.

After this work had gone to press, the Editor's attention was brought to a collection of manuscript maps, original and copied, by Johann Georg Kohl, in the collection of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, which is so pertinent to the subject discussed and to its completeness, that the titles are here copied:

Map of the Discovery of the East Coast of the United States. Compiled for the use of the U. S. Coast Survey Office by J. G. Kohl. 1856. 47×26 inches.

Map showing the Progress of Discovery on the West Coast of the U. S. and Vancouver Island composed by J. G. Kohl. 1857. 34¾ x 17¾ inches.

The following 101 maps are on 30 sheets; number of maps on a sheet varying from one to eight. Size of each map varies from $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Colored. Pl. I. Maps of the West Coast before the Discovery of California.

- A. From a Manuscript Map of the British Museum 1530. [Mexico]
- B. Mexico and Japan about 1540.
- c. Rotz's Mexico no [sic] California 1542.
- " II. Maps between 1530-1578.
 - Domingo del Castillo Piloto me fecit en Año del Nacimiento de N. S. Jesu Christo de MDXLI. [California and Mexico]
 - 2. A Portuguese Map of California by J. Freire. 1546.
 - 3. The Coast of California by J. Freire. 1546.
- 4. From the New World of I. Gastaldi. 1560. [North America. West coast] "111. Maps from 1530–1578.
 - 5. From Zaltieri's map of America. 1566.
 - 6. Mexico and California by the Cosmographer Diego. 1568.
 - 7. California of J. Martines. 1578.
 - 1. California by M. Lock. [Michael Lock] 1582.
- " IV. Maps from 1578-1697.
 - 2. New Albion by Molineux. 1592.
 - 3. The Kingdom of Quivira by C. de Judaeis. 1593. [North America. West coast]
 - 4. From the Great Map of the World from Hakluyt. 1598. [North America]
 - 5. Map of the Discoveries of Viscayno. 1602. [California]
- " v. Maps from 1578-1697.
 - 6. California by Sanson. 1656.
 - 7. The Californian Gulf by Coronelli. 1691.
 - 8. The Country of Yesso after Lugtenburg. 1706.
 - a. Discoveries of the Jesuit E. F. Kino. 1701. [Lower California and Mexico]
- " vi. Maps from 1697-1769.
 - b. The River of the West by Bellin. 1748. [Columbia river]
 - c. Map of the supposed Discoveries of De Fonte by P. Buache. 1750. [North America. West coast]
 - d. A Spanish map which Anson took, 1743, and copied by Venegas. 1757. [California]
 - e. A Spanish map of California taken by Anson, 1743, and published according to Act of Parliament by Jefferys Geoghr.

¹ These maps by Kohl have since been transferred to the Library of Congress.

- Pl. vii. Maps from 1697-1769.
 - f. From the Map of the Academy of Petersburg. 1758.
 - g. California by Antonio Alzate. 1772.
 - h. The N. W. Coast after Engel, Vaugondy & Buache. 1775.

" vIII.

- 1. Chart of Upper California by Miguel Costanso. 1770.
- " ix. Maps from 1769-1794.
 - 2. Expedition of Bodega and Hezeta. 1775. [California]
 - 3. Map and Route of Junipero Serra to San Francisco. 1776. [California]
 - 4. Cook's map of the N. W. Coast. 1776.
- 5. The map of Bodega after Barrington. 1780. [North America. West coast]
- " x. Maps between 1769-1794.
 - 6. Map of California by Mascaro. 1782.
 - 7. La Pérouse's Survey Voyage. 1786. [California]
 - 8. Settlements and Travels of the Franciscan Missionaries. 1787. [California, Lower California, and Mexico]
 - 9. Dixon's discoveries to the North of Vancouvert's Isld. 1787.
- " xI. Maps from 1697-1794.
 - 10. Meares' Voyages on the Coast of Vancouver Isld. and Oregon. 1788.
 - 11. Capt: Meares' map of Vancouver's Island. 1790.
 - 12. De la Borde's map of comparison. 1790. [North America. West coast]
 - From the French Captain Marchand's map. 1792. [North America. West coast]
- " XII. Maps from [1769]-1794.
 - 14. Spanish discoveries up to the year 1791. [North America. West coast]
 - 15. Vancouver's Island by Ingraham. 1792.
 - 16. Coast of California after Gray. 1792.
 - 17. Vancouver's discoveries on the N. W. Coast of America. 1792–1794.
- " xIII. Maps from [1769]-1794.
 - 18. Quadra & Vancouver's Isld after Vancouver. 1792.
 - 19. Vancouver Island after Galiano & Valdes. 1792.
 - 20. Vancouver's Survey of California. 1794.
 - 21. California by Galiano & Valdes. 1802.
- " xiv. Maps from 1794-1850.
 - 22. De Fuca's Strait from the Atlas maritimo, Madrid. 1795.
 - 1. California from Tanner's map. 1829.
 - 2. Extend of Capt: Belcher's Survey on the West Coast. 1837-1839.
- " xv. Maps from 1794-1850.
 - 3. Map of Mr. Duflot de Mofras. 1844. [North America. West coast]
 - 4. Map of Capt: Charles Wilkes U. S. N. 1841. [North America. West

Note: Both maps on one sheet.

- " xvi. Maps from 1790-1850.
 - 5. Russian Geography of the Coast near Bodega Harbor. 1840.
 - 6. Greenhow's map of the West Coast. 1844.
 - 7. McArthur's Survey of the California Coast. 1850.
- " A
- 1. The East Coast of NA from Juan de la Cosa map. 1500.
- 2. From the Edition of Ptolomaeus: Rome. 1508.
- 3. The Antilles from the Ed: of Ptolomaeus of the Year 1513.
- 4. From the Globus of J. Schoener. 1520(?) [North America. East coast]
- в.
- 5. After a Spanish Map of the Year 1520. [Gulf of Mexico. Coast]
- 6. After a Spanish Map of the Mexican Gulf. 1521.

- Pl. B. 7. From the map of the World by Diego Ribero. 1529. [Gulf of Mexico. Coast]
 - La neufve Espagne by Nic. Vallard de Dieppe. 1547. [Gulf of Mexico. Coast]

" C.

- 9. From a Manuscript Map in Oxford. 155(?) [Gulf of Mexico. Coast]
- The Mexican Gulf after a French Map of [1555?] [Gulf of Mexico. Coast]
- 11. From a Map on the Work of Gomara. 1554. [Gulf of Mexico. Coast]
- 12. French Map made for King Henry II. 1556. [Gulf of Mexico. Coast]

" D.

- 13. From a map of Mexico by Diego Homen. 1558.
- 14. Niova Spagna by J. Martines of Messina. 1578. [Mexico and Floridal
- 15. From a map of North America by J. Dec. 1580.
- 16. From De Bry's map in the year 1594. [Gulf of Mexico. Florida]

" E.

- 17. Florida and Apalache by Wytfliet. 1597. [Gulf of Mexico. Coast]
- 18. Florida by Herrera. 1600.
- 19. La Florida by H. Chiaves. 1601.
- 20. Golfo de Nueva España by Laet. 1633.

"F.

- 21. La Floride Espagnole by Sanson d'Abbeville. 1656.
- 22. The Gulf of Mexico by J. B. L. Franquelin. 1688.
- 23. Louisiana by Guill. de l'Isle. 1719.

" G.

- 24. Carte de la Louisiane par le Sr. d'Anville Dressée en May 1732, publiée en 1752
- 25. "Partie de la Costa de la Louisiane" by N. Bellin. 1744.
- 26. The Coast of Louisiane by N. Bellin. 1744.

" н.

- 27. Carte Réduite des Costas de la Louisiane et de la Floride by le Sieur Bellin Ingenieur de la Marine. 1764.
- 28. Texas by Don Jas de Escandon. 1747.
- 29. T. Jeffreys [sic] Florida. 1763.

" I.·

- 30. From a Spanish manuscript map of the year 1765. [Gulf of Mexico. Coast]
- 31. Florida by Jefferys. 1769. [Note: Plate J wanting]

" K.

32. Map of the Eastern Part of the Gulf of Mexico by B. Romans. 1774.

" L.

- Carta esferica del Seno Mexicano construida en el deposito hydrografico de Marina par Don Juan de Langara. 1799.
- 34. The Gulf of Mexico after Humboldt and others by J. B. Poirson. 1811. [Note: No. xxxv wanting]

" M.

- 36. A Spanish Manuscript map of 1813(?) [Gulf of Mexico. Coast]
- 37. A Mexican Map of Texas by Don José Sanchez. 1840.

" N.

- 37. The Delta of the Mississippi by le Sieur Divon? 1725?
- 38. The Mississippi Passes by N. Bellin. 1744.
- 39. The Delta of the Mississippi. French Governm. map. 1764.

Pl. o.

40. Charlotte Harbour by Romans. 1774.

41. Ponce de Léon Bay by Romans. 1774.

42. Plan de la Baye de Pansacola by N. Bellin. 1774.

43. Harbour of Pansacola. Span. Portulano. 1818.

44. Bay of Tampa. Span. Portulano. 1818.

45. Bay of Movila. Span. Portulano. 1818.

46. Bay of Galvez-Town. Span. Portulano. 1818.

47. Bay of S. Bernardo. Span. Portulano. 1818.

P. LEE PHILLIPS Chief, Division of Maps and Charts

HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian of Congress Washington, January, 1912

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MAPS OF THE SPANISH POSSESSIONS WITHIN THE PRESENT LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1502-1820.

By Woodbury Lowery.

15--

The Florida Peninsula (One sheet)—The West Florida coast (One sheet) Ms. Without name, title or date.

Original in Bibliothèque du Havre. Copy in: Fragments d'un atlas en xiii flles., xvi° siècle. Reproductions photographiques des Antilles et du Golfe du Mexique. 35 x 24 cms. Bibl. Nat. des Cartes. GeDD 442. Nos. 27 and 29 in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de L'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents géographiques exposés à la . . . Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892. Henry Harrisse in his The Discovery of North America, London and Paris, 1892, pp. 601–607, treats of this "Havre Catalan Atlas" as he calls it, which he places under the year 1534. Page 602, he gives "Rio de Juan Ponce" as new in place of Baya de Juan Ponce. "Our conclusion is that the Havre Atlas proceeds from a prototype which was constructed with Lusitano-Spanish maps of about the year 1527 for the regions north of the Equator." (p. 607)

Note.—The description of this map is found in the catalogue compiled by Gabriel Marcel, of which the following is the correct title: Quatrième centenaire de la découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des documents géographiques exposés à la section des cartes et plans de la Bibliothèque nationale. 77 pp. 8°. Paris, J. Maisonneuve, 1892. Nos. 27 and 29 have the following title: Fragments d'un otlas manuscrit en XIII files de la Bibliothèque de Havre, XVI e siècle.—Reproductions photographiques des Antilles et du golfe du Mexique, de 0,35, sur 0,24. See notice of Gabriel Marcel by Lucien Gallois, in Annales de géographie. 15 mars 1909, v. 18, pp. 182–183.

1502-1504

Canerio, Nicolo de.

Map of the world.

LC 2

Note.—"This important map was discovered some years ago in 'Les archives du service hydrographique de la marine' of Paris by L. Gallois and described in a special paper: Une nouvelle carte marine du xvie siècle, le portulan de Nicolas de Canerio (Bull. de la Soc. de géog., Lyon, 1890) In this Gallois gives an imper-

^{*}Numbers following titles, without initials indicate that the maps are not in the Lowery collection (WL) nor in the Library of Congress (LC) Notes following titles are by the Editor.

Canerio, Nicolo de-Continued.

fect representation of the map. Later on a part of it was reproduced in photogravure by G. Marcel: Reproductions de cartes et de globes, relatives à la découverte de l'Amérique, Paris, 1893. It is of large size $(2,25\times1,15\mathrm{m.})$ cleverly drawn on parchment in usual portolano style, undated but signed: 'Opus Nicolay de Canerio Januensis.' On the left side the degrees of latitude are given, but there are no degrees of longitude. As no hint is given of discoveries made after 1502, Gallois ascribes the map, or the Portuguese original which may have been copied, to that year. Canerio's and Cantino's map of the world and Hamy's portolano are the first ones provided with a system of wind-roses.'' Consult Nordenskiöld, Periplus. 1897, p. 150.

Besides the above reproduction in Marcel's Reproductions de cartes et de globes . . . Paris, 1893, the Library of Congress has the text accompanying this work which describes the map. A complete description of this collection is found in title 1138 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

A reproduction with description, of the american portion is also found in Kretschmer's Die entdeckung Amerika's in ihrer bedeutung für die geschichte des weltbildes . . . Berlin, W. H. Kühl [etc.] 1892. pt. 8, no. 1, entitled: Karte des Nicolaus de Caneiro nach 1502. Nach Gallois.

The above-mentioned article of Gallois is reviewed by Ruge in Petermanns mitteilungen, 1892, v. 38: Geo graphischer litteratur-bericht für 1892. p. 8. title 35. Besides the above references, the Library of Congress has the following: Marine world chart of Nicolo de Canerio Januensis 1502 (circa) A critical study, with facsimile, by Edward Luther Stevenson. . . Issued under the joint auspices of the American geographical society and the Hispanic society of America. 115 [1] pp. front., illus., maps, charts, 89, and atlas of 11 facsim., 70 x 50cm. New York [De Vinne press] 1907–08. Atlas is dated 1907, and consists of the chart divided into 10 sections, with a key map.

Tomaschek, Wilhelm. Vorder-und Hinterindien nach den beiden weltkarten des Alberto Cantino und Nicolo de Canerio.

[In Kaiserlich-königliche geographische gesellschaft in Wien. Mitheilungen. 1897. 8°. Wien, 1897, v. 40. n. f., v. 30, pp. 366–380]

1502

Cantino, Alberto.

Cantino map. Ms. 220 x 105 cms. Without name, date or title.

Original in Biblioteca Estense, Modena. Photographic facsimile same size as original in Maps illustrating early Discovery and Exploration in America, by E. L. Stevenson, 1903, no. 1. Reduced facsimile in Raccolta di Documenti e Studi, Roma, 1892, Parte iv, Vol. ii, where it is said (p. 108) that there is written on the map: "Carta da navigar per le isole novamente trovate en la parte de l'India donó Alberto Cantino al signor duca Hercole," from which, and a letter of Cantino giving the price he paid for it, is derived the name of "Cantino map." See Lowery's Spanish Settlements 1513–1561, pp. 128–129. See also: Guiseppe Boni's Cunni storici della Reale Biblioteca Estense in Modena, Paris, 1873. Harrisse's Les Corte-Real, p. 77–90, 1883, with reproduction of American part (western half) in size and color of original. Harrisse's

The Discovery of North America, pp. 77–133; 422–425. 1892. Kretschmer's Die Entdeckung Amerika's. s. 372. Berlin, 1892. Vittore Bellio's Notizia della piu antiche Carte Geografiche che si trovano in Italia riguardanti l'America. Parte iv. Vol. ii. Roma, 1892. Shows Florida (?) peninsula, but without any names. The Gulf of Mexico does not extend west of Florida (?)

LC 3

Note.—The Library of Congress has Harrisse's work entitled: Les Corte-Real . . . Paris, 1883, with reproduction, entitled: Carta da Nauigar per le Isole nouamte, tr. . . in le parte de l'India: dono Alberto Cantino al S. Duca Hercole.—Fragment du planisphère envoyé de Lisbonne à Hercule d'Este duc de Ferrare avant le 19 novembre 1502 par Alberto Cantino. De la grandeur de l'original (Biblioteca Estense à Modène) col. 38½ x 41¾. Imp. Becquet fres. et Simon. Paris, E. Leroux, éditeur.—Calqué sur l'original par mm. Malatesta, Zattera, et Antilli, professeurs à l'École militaire de Modène, et reproduit en fac-simile par Pilinski père et fils, pour l'ouvrage de m. Henry Harrisse, intitulé Les Corte-Real et leurs voyages au Noveau Monde.

The article by Vittore Bellio entitled: Notizia delle più antiche carte geografiche che si trovano in Italia riguardanti l'America, in Raccolta di documenti e studi . . . Roma, 1892, parte iv, vol. 11, pp. 101-221, is to accompany the map above mentioned in the same work. For review by L. Gallois consult Annales de geographie, 1893-94, v. 3, p. 46.

In T. Fisher's Raccolta di mappamondo e carte nautiche del XIII al XVI secolo. [Venezia] F. Ongania, 1871–1881, collated in full in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 249, pt. 16 of this work was not then published. The title, however, is given as follows in the prospectus: Carta da navigare per le isole nuovamente trovate in la parte dell' Indie, attribuita a Alberto Cantino dell' anno 1501–03 (3° viaggio di Chrisioforo Colombo)

The Stevenson reproduction is also described in title 1139 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

The following is quoted from Nordenskiöld's Facsimile-atlas, p. 63:

"More important in this respect is a map sent to Hercules d'Este, the Duke of Ferrara, by Alberto Cantino, his ambassador in Lisbon, between the years 1501 and 1505. The original is at present in the Biblioteca Estense in Modena. A facsimile has been published by Harrisse for his work Les Corte-Real et leurs voyages au Nouveau Monde, Paris, 1883, where a minute analysis of the map is given in Chapt. IV (p. 69–158) This map, or copies of it, has evidently been used for the first printed maps of the New World. It is of special interest in the cartography of the North, Greenland being represented on it with tolerable exactness, although too far to the east. Probably Cantino here followed a map of the Zamoiski type. But it seems, from a long legend on the east coast, that the Portuguese had also penetrated as far as to the vicinity of Cape Farewell." Also in his *Periplus*, p. 149–150:

"Cantino's map of the world. A large planisphere, drawn on parchment in gold and colours (2,200 x 1,005 m) and signed: "Carta da nauigar per le Isole nouamte tr[ouate] in le parte de l'India: dono Alberto Cantino al S. Duca Hercole." Cantino was an ambassador from Hercules d'Este, duke of Ferrara, to the King of Portugal. From a letter of Cantino, dated Rome, Nov. 19th, 1502, we learn that the map cost 12 ducats. In *The discovery of North America*, p. 422–25, Harrisse relates the vicissitudes of this important document. It was at first kept in the d'Estes Archives in Ferrara, then was taken to Modena, where it was pasted on a screen. Finally it fell into the hands of a pork butcher, where

Cantino, Alberto-Continued. .

it was discovered by Signor Boni, who took charge of the ill-treated and somewhat tattered map and deposited it at the Biblioteca Estense. Harrisse has reproduced, as a separate print of full size, that part embracing the New World and, moreover, in the above-mentioned work (Pl. vi and viii) gives reproductions on a reduced scale of the New World and the south coast of Asia. This reproduction shows that Cantino knew more of the Portuguese voyages of discovery than most other map designers of the first half of the sixteenth century."

See also the reference to Cantino, under Canerio, by Wilhelm Tomaschek in note to title no. 2.

In an article by Philipp Johann Josef Valentini, entitled: The portuguese in the track of Columbus, published in the American geographical society of New York. Bulletin for 1899, pp. 56 and 180, is the part of Cantino's map relating to America.

1503

Colombo, Bartolomé.

Map.

LC 4

Note.—The following description of the map is from Nordenskiöld's Periplus.

n. 178:

"Three sketch-maps which Fr. R. v. Wieser found as marginal drawings on a copy of a letter from Columbus when in Jamaica, dated July 7th, 1503. This copy is incorporated in a collection made by Alexander Strozzi of pamphlets concerning the early voyages of discovery to America, now in Biblioteca nazionale at Florence. These sketches Wieser thinks were derived from Bartholomaeus Columbus (Die Karte des Bartolomeo Colombo über die vierte Reise des Admirals von Fr. R. v. Wieser, Innsbruck 1893; Mittheil. d. Instituts für österr. Gesch.-forschung) They are formed of careless pen and ink sketches, which, however, cast a light on the opinion held by Columbus and his brothers concerning the distribution of land around the Atlantic. The map of Southern Asia is on the Ptolemaic pattern, with those modifications which the circumnavigation of Africa entailed. 'Calicut' and some other places known from the Portuguese voyages are marked, but on a peninsula west of the Indus. The inscription at the equator on the map of Africa ('secondo Marino e Colombo da C. San Vicentio a Catticara g. 225, segondo ptolomeo infino a Cattigara g. 180') reminds us of the great geographical problems of the 15th century, so differently answered by different geographers."

For a description of the work in which these manuscript maps were found, see Nordenskiöld's Facsimile-atlas, p. 38.

The article of Wieser's which was originally published in the *Mittheilungen des Instituts für oesterr. geschichtsforschung*, containing facsimiles of the three supposed autograph maps of Bartholomew Columbus, was printed separately with the title: *Die karte des Bartolomeo Colombo über die vierte reise des Admirals.* 14 pp., 3 pl., 12°. *Innsbruck*, 1893, a copy of which is in the Library of Congress. L. Gallois in a review, *Annales de géographie*, 1893–94, v. 3, *Bibliographie*, p. 60, states:

"Lors de son quatrième voyage, Colomb suivit la côte de l'Amérique centrale, explorant le fond du golfe du Mexique, pour trouver le passage qui devait le conduire aux Indes. Suivant l'usage, il détermina quelques-unes des positions de la côte et en dressa le portulan. Il était accompagné de son plus jeune frère, Bartolomeo, que nous savons avoir été bon cartographe. D'après un texte précis de Pierre Martyr, cette carte se trouvait en 1513 en possession de Fonseca, et il est dit expressément que Bartolomeo y avait travaillé. Lorsque

Colomb fut mort, Bartolomeo vint à Rome et fit des démarches auprès du pape. Il lui demanda son appui pour déterminer le roi d'Espagne à envoyer une colonie sur les côtes qu'il avait contribué à découvrir. Il remettait en même temps à son frère Hieronimo, chanoine de Saint-Jean de Latran, une relation de son voyage avec une carte: 'Di sua mano uno disegnio de' litti di tal terre dove eron descripte i lochi, la conditione et natura et costumi et abiti di quelli popoli.' Frère Hieronimo donna plus tard la lettre et la ou les cartes à Strozzi. dont la collection est aujourd'hui à la Bibliothèque Nationale de Florence. Strozzi fit un extrait de la relation. Ce texte est connu des historiens de la géographie. Mais le dessin signalé paraissait être perdu. M. Wieser, en examinant le manuscrit qui contient le résumé de Strozzi, a trouvé, insérées au milieu d'un autre document, trois petites cartes manuscrites qu'il n'hésite pas à considérer, sinon comme l'œuvre de Bartolomeo lui-même, du moins comme directement inspirées de son dessin. La première hypothèse rencontre une difficulté: le texte dit que la carte devait contenir des renseignements sur les mœurs et les costumes des indigènes, et les petites cartes ne donnent pas ces détails. Mais, par leur nomenclature, par leur dessins elles correspondent parfaitement au texte de Strozzi. Il est donc tout à fait légitime d'admettre qu'elles sont directement inspirées de la carte de Colomb et de son frère. Elles ont été faites surtout pour montrer que cette côte était voisine de l'Inde; et précisément nous savons que Colomb, pendant ce quatrième voyage, croyait s'être approché à dix-neuf journées du Gange. Bien que très rapidement exécutés, les croquis dénotent encore chez leur auteur la préoccupation de marquer les distances. Les longitudes et les latitudes y sont indiquées. Une courte légende fait remarquer que l'évaluation de la longueur du degré n'est pas la même chez Marin de Tyr que chez Ptolemée, c'était encore une des préoccupations de Colomb que cette évaluation de la longueur du degré, car, suivant la mesure adoptée, les Indes devaient être plus ou moins éloignées. L'article de M. Wieser est écrit avec cette même concision et aussi cette connaissance approfondis des textes qui distinguent ses travaux antérieurs. Les trois croquis sont donnés en fac-similé."

Wieser's monograph is also reviewed by Ruge in Petermanns mitteilungen, 1894, v. 40; Geographischer literaturbericht für 1894, pp. 143–144, title 560.

1507

Ruysch, Johann.

Universalior cognoti orbis Tabula. 55.5×40.5 cms., including margin.

Note.—The Library of Congress has a copy of the Ptolemy of 1508, which is a reissue of the 1507 edition, with a new title-page and the addition of the Ruysch map: Vniversalior cogniti orbis tabula, ex recentibus conferta observationibus. See description of this atlas in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 357. The following is partly from Nordenskiöld's Facsimile-atlas, pp. 63-67:

"The maps are uncolored and some of the signatures differently placed, otherwise there is no difference between the two editions. This edition is remarkable for containing, with the exception of the Waldseemüller map, the first printed map showing any part of America. Johann Ruysch, a german, visited America and is supposed to have first published his map in this edition although there exist separate copies, showing no evidence of binding, which may have been issued a short time previous. Nordenskiöld, Facsimile-atlas, p. 63, states: "This map was published among the tabulae novae in the edition of Ptolemaeus Romae, 1508, and its engraving was hardly finished before that year, as may be concluded from the following legend at Trapobane: Ad hanc

Ruysch, Johann-Continued.

Lusitani naute navigarunt anno salutis MDVII. Sometimes it is also inserted in the edition of 1507, without, however, being mentioned on the title page, on which, according to the custom of the period, a synopsis of the contents of the work is given. But on the new title page, with which the edition of 1508 was provided, this passage is printed: In hoc opere haec continentur: . . . Nova et universalior Orbis cogniti tabula Ioa Ruysch Germano elaborata . . .'' p. 66. "The text of Beneventanus is introduced by a letter to the roman patrician Marianus Alterius, from which the remarkable information is obtained that Ruysch's map was printed before it was incorporated with the Ptolemy of 1508. At least this seems to be deducible from the . . . passage in Tosinus' letter, from which we also find that Beneventanus only wrote commentaries on the map and had nothing to do with its authorship . . ."

The separate (Harvard, Barlow) copies of this map, showing no signs of ever having been bound, may support the above statement. There are two distinct copies of this map, one of which does not contain the legend, "Plisacvs Sinvs" off the eastern coast of Asia. This copy, unlike the Stevens, Santarem and Nordenskiöld reproductions, does not contain the legend. Nordenskiöld notes, on the various copies examined by him, traces of successive corrections and emendations, e. g., on the long legend identifying Hispanicla with Sipangu. This map is sometimes found inserted in the 1507 edition. "The map of Ruysch forms an epoch in the development of cartography. [In addition to its american features] it is:

(1) The first printed map of the world on which the discoveries of the Portuguese along the coasts of Africa are laid down . . .

(2) First published in print on which India is drawn as a triangular peninsula projecting from the south coast of Asia . . .

(3) First printed map on which the delineation of the interior and eastern parts of Asia is no longer based exclusively on the material collected by Marinus of Tyre and Ptolemy more than a millenium previously . . .

(4) First printed map on which, in conformity with the drawings on the portolanos, a tolerably correct direction is given to the northern coast of Africa . . .

(5) First map published in print, which, following a correction made in the portolanos since the beginning of the 14th century, leaves out that excessive projection toward the east, which characterizes Ptolemy's map of the northern part of Scotland . . .

(6) Greenland is here for the first time drawn without being connected with Europe by a vast polar continent. . . The legends on the map are . . . of a very high interest and form a more important contribution to the history of geography than many a bulky volume . . ." The "Orbis noua descriptio" is an extensive though not very important supplement consisting principally of a commentary on the Ruysch map and accounts of discoveries in the new world. A reproduction is numbered pl. 32, of Nordenskiöld's work above mentioned. Title 28 of the Kohl Collection now in the Library of Congress, described by Justin Winsor and edited by P. Lee Phillips, gives the following notice:

"Dr. Kohl refers to Humboldt's introduction to Ghillany's Martin Behaim; Walckenaer's Recherches géographiques sur l'intérieur de l'Afrique septentrionale, and the Biographie universelle, vi, 207.

"There are reproductions of the map in Santarem, Lelewel, and in various other places named in Winsor's Bibliog. of Ptolemy's Geog., sub anno 1508. An original copy of the map is in Harvard college library. A section of the northern part is given in the Journal of the Amer. geog. society, vol. xii, p. 179. Consult Stevens's Bibliotheca geog., no. 3058. It is thought that Ruysch used Columbus's draughts.

"Harrisse, Notes on Columbus, p. 56, thinks Ruysch's map is referred to by Johannes Trithemus in a letter, aug. 12, 1507 (published in his *Epistolae familiares*, 1536) in which he complains that he could not afford to purchase a map of the new world for forty florins."

See also Joachim Lelewel's Géographie du moyen-âge . . . Bruxelles, 1852-57, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 252.

A reproduction is also found in no. 9, pt. 3, of Kretchmer's Die entdeckung Amerika's, also described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1136.

Also a reproduction in Santarem's Essai sur l'histoire de la cosmographie et la cartographie . . . Paris, 1849-52; a bibliographical description of this work is found in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 262.

Reproductions are also found in: Ramon de la Sagra's Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba. Paris, 1842, v. 2, pl. 2. and in Friedrich Wilhelm Ghillany's Geschichte des seefahrers ritter Martin Behaim. Nürnberg, 1853.

1511

Anghiera, Pietro Martire d', 1455-1526.

Map of the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies. 32 x 225 cms. Without name, title or date. Latin text on the reverse. Facsimile.

In his Legatio Babilonica (Seville) 1511 (Martyr's first decade) See Harrisse's Bib. Americana Vetustissima, p. 125. See Harrisse's Discovery of North America, p. 475. Justin Winsor's Narr. and Crit. Hist. Am., Vol. II, pp. 109–112, 224.

Note.—The page which contains this map was extracted from: P. Martyris angli mediolanensis opera Legatio babylonica Oceani decas Poemata epigrammata Cum previlegio. [Colophon] Empressum Hispali cū summa diligencia per Jacobū corum berger alemanū. Anno. Millessimo quingentessimo, xi. mēse vero Aprili.

Folio, seventy-four unnumbered leaves, text in gothic type . . . On the recto of the forty-fifth leaf there is a map without title representing Cuba, Hispaniola, Bermuda, and the coasts of Florida and Central America. There was another edition of 1511 which varies a little from this edition and contains no map. Not in Library of Congress.

Nordenskiöld gives a reproduction of this map in his Facsimile-atlas, p. 67, and states, p. 68:

"A map of the West Indies (fig. 38) inserted in some copies of P. Martyris angli mediolanensis opera. Legatio babylonica. Oceani decas. Poemata. Epigrammata. (Colophon:) Hispali cum summa diligencia per Iacobum Corumberger alemanum Anno Millesimo quingentesimo XI.

"This map is rare. It has in vain been sought for in most copies of the very rare work for which it was intended. This circumstance is believed to be due to a suppression of the small drawing by the suspicious Spanish authorities. Notwithstanding its size and insignificant exterior, the map is of interest as the first printed Spanish map of some part of the New World, and perhaps also as the first (?) map printed in Spain. It is far more correct than other contemporary maps of the West Indian islands, which is not astonishing, as Petrus Martyr d'Anghiera was personally acquainted with several of the great discoverers of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century. For further bibliographical minutiae I may refer to the works of Humboldt, Harrisse, Winsor, and Carter-Brown already cited. A special monograph of Petrus Martyr, with

Anghiera, Pietro Martire d', 1455-1526—Continued.

a facsimile of the map, was published by Hermann A. Schumacher, New York, 1879."

The Library of Congress has a copy of Anghiera's work entitled *Historia del' Indie Occidentali, Venegia*, 1534, without the original map but with a facsimile reproduction entitled: La carta universale della terra ferma & Isole delle occidetali . . . 20½ x 17 inches.

In the Church *Catalogue*, compiled and annotated by George Watson Cole, v. 1, pp. 84–87, is a notice of the life of Anghiera with a detailed description of this work.

The Carter-Brown Catalogue, v. 1, pp. 50-51, also describes this work and gives a reproduction of the map.

For further information concerning Anghiera consult the following:

Bernays, Jacob. Petrus Martyr Anglerius und sein opus epistolarum. xvi, 247 pp. 8°. Strassburg, Trübner, 1891.

Reviewed by S. Ruge in Petermanns mitteilungen. 1892. v. 38: Geographischer literaturbericht für 1892. p. 7, title 31.

Pennesi, Giuseppe. Pietro Martire d'Anghieri.

[In Italy. Commissione colombiana . . . Raccolta di documenti e studi. fol. Roma, 1894. v. 2, pt. 5, pp. 7–109]

Schumacher, Herman Albert. Petrus Martyr der geschichtsschreiber des weltmeeres. Eine studie mit einer karte aus dem jahre 1510. x, 152 pp., 1 map. sm. 4°. New York, E. Steiger, 1879.

1512-1519

Vinci, Leonardo da, 1452-1519.

Da Vinci map. Ms. Without name, title or date. From equator to pole, 13 cms.

Original in the Queen's Collections at Windsor. Facsimiles with notes by R. H. Major in Archaelogia, vol. 40, pp. 1–40. 1866. London. See also Major's Prince Henry, p. 388. J. P. Richter, Literary Works of Da Vinci, London, 1883. Narr. and Crit. Hist. Am. Vol. 11, p. 124, for the map and p. 234 for additional notes. Lowery's Spanish Settlements, 1513–1561. p. 158. Shows Florida as an island.

Note.—"A good representation of the geographical ideas prevailing in the period immediately preceding Magellan's circumnavigation of the earth, is further given by the globe-map, on a peculiar projection, found in a collection of drawings of Leonardo da Vinci and critically examined, in his usual masterly way, by R. H. Major (Memoir on a Mappemonde by Leonardo da Vinci, being the earliest map hitherto known containing the name of America; now in the Royal collection at Windsor, London, 1865) Major, who conjectures the date of the map to be 1512-14 (Winsor considers it to be one or two years later) has tried to prove that it was actually drawn by the great artist among whose papers it was discovered. From this circumstance a certain interest is attached to this insignificant sketch, which is in no wise distinguished by such accuracy and mastery in drawing, as might be expected from a map attributed to the great artist among whose papers it was found. It is, however, worthy of attention from a cartographical point of view, not merely on account of the remarkable projection, never before employed, but also because it is one of the first maps on which a south-polar-continent is laid down. It is likewise, if not the first, at least one of the first, mappemondes with the name America.

"That the da Vinci map is not an original drawing, but a careful copy of a globe, is obvious from the way the inscriptions on the northern coast of South America have been intersected without any reasonable cause, so that parts of the names are written on one, parts on the other segment. This circumstance seems likewise to make it probable, that the copy is not a work of Leonardo himself, but by some ignorant though trustworthy clerk or copyist. For the rest the map deviates considerably from all other maps of the beginning of the 16th century, with regard as well to the inscriptions as to the outlines of the continents. That this map is based on Portuguese and not on Spanish originals appears to be deducible from the tolerably correct form of South Africa and from the outlines of the Indian peninsulas, which are here delineated more correctly than on the maps of Ruysch, Sylvanus, Stobnicza, Bordone, and in all editions of Ptolemy, before that of Ruscelli of 1548." Consult Nordenskiöld, Facsimile-atlas, pp. 76–77 (reproduction, p. 77)

A reproduction of this map is also found in Kretchmer's Die entdeckung Amerika's. Atlas, pt. xi. no. 3, entitled: Globus-karte des Leonardo da Vinci (um 1515) Nach Wieser. See description of this work in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1136.

The following is quoted from Journal général de l'imprimerie et de la librarie, 1864, 23 juillet, p. 118:

"Mappemonde de Léonard de Vinci.—On a découvert dans la collection royale du château de Windsor une Mappemonde de la Main de Léonard de Vinci. Elle est supérieure par trois titres à toutes celles qui ont été connues jusqu'à ce jour. C'est la première qui porte le nom de l'Amérique, la première qui démontre la séparation qui existe entre le nouveau monde et l'Asie, comme aussi entre l'ile de Cuba et le Japon. C'est la première qui représente l'idée d'un grand continent du Sud. On peut donner à cette mappemonde la date de 1512. Les savants qui trouvèrent ce trésor craignirent de ne pouvoir en prouver l'authenticité; car, comme on le sait, Léonard de Vinci avait l'habitude d'écrire de droite à gauche; mais ce fait même vint servir de preuve, comme aussi la répétition d'une erreur commise primitivement dans l'original de l'ouvrage italien de Vespucci, le mot Abatia mis à la place de Bahia de Todos los Santos. Léonard de Vinci et Vespucci se trouvaient en rapport par la famille des Giacondi; le premier consacra quatre années au célèbre portrait de Mona Lisa Giacondi, tandis que la narration du troisième voyage du fameux navigateur fut traduite en latin par un Giacondi, l'architecte qui se rendit remarquable par la construction du pont Notre-Dame à Paris. Le nom d'Amérique fut d'abord adopté et consacré par l'impression dans la petite ville de Saint-Dié, en Lorraine, alors sous le patronage de René 11, duc de Lorraine, roi titulaire de Jérusalem et de Sicile." Consult also the following:

Découverte d'une mappemonde de L'éonard de Vinci. [anon.]

[In Société de géographie. Bulletin. 1864. 8°. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1864. 5° série. v. 8, p. 130]

Fiorini, Matteo. Il mappemonde di Leonardo da Vinci ed altre consimili mappe. [In Revista geografica italiana. Aprile, 1894. 8°. Roma, società editrice Dante Alighieri, 1894. v. 1, facs. 4, pp. 213–223]

Major, Richard Henry. Memoir on a mappemonde by Leonardo da Vinci, being the earliest map hitherto known containing the name of America: [1513–1514] now in the royal collection at Windsor. Communicated to the Society of antiquaries. 1 p. l., 36 pp., 2 maps. 4°. London, J. B. Nichols & son, 1865. From Archæologia, vol. 40.

Oberhummer, Eugene. Leonardo da Vinci and the art of the renaissance in its relation to geography.

[In Royal geographical society. Journal. May, 1909. 8°. London, society, 1909. v. 33, pp. 540-569]

1512

Stobnicza, Joannes de.

Map of the New World. 37.3 x 26.2 cms.

LC 8

Note.—The work from which this map is taken is entitled: Introductio in claudii ptholomei Cosmographiam . . . 1512. A copy is in the Library of Congress with map in facsimile. A description is contained in Harrisse's Bibliotheca americana vetustissima, p. 128; also in the Carter-Brown Catalogue, v. 1, pp. 53-55, with a reproduction.

A reproduction in Kretschmer's Atlas, pt. 10, no. 2, with title: Karte des Joannes de Stobnicza, 1512. Nach Nordenskiöld, with description in "Text," pp. 359 and 364. The Library of Congress has also a reproduction in the Kohl Collection, no. 31. Consult Winsor's Kohl Collection in Library of Congress, edited by P. Lee Phillips, with the following note:

"A facsimile of the rare map belonging to Johannes de Stobnicza's Introductio in Claudii Ptholomei Cosmographia, Cracovia, 1512. Kohl used the copy in the Munich library. There are other copies now known, and for notes of these, and other references, see Winsor's Bibliog. of Ptolemy's Geography, sub anno 1512. There are facsimiles of the map in whole or in part in the Carter-Brown Catalogue, Narr. and Crit. Hist. of America, iii, 13; and in Daly's Address on early cartography, p. 32"

Nordenskiöld in his Facsimile-atlas, pp. 68-69, states:

"This map, printed from a very rude and badly executed wood-cut, occurs in a rare work, of which the complete title is: Introductio in Ptholomei Cosmographiam cum longitudinibus et latitudinibus regionum et civitatum celebriorum. Epitoma Europe Enee Silvii. Situs et distinctio parcium tocius Asie per bracia Tauri montis ex Asia Pij secundi. Particularior Maioris asie descriptio ex ejusdem Pij asia. Sirie compendiosa descriptio ex Isidoro. Africe brevis descriptio ex paulo orosio. Terre sancte et urbis Hierusalem apertior descriptio: fratris Anselmi ordinis Minorum de observancia etc. (Colophon:) Impressum Cracovie per Florianum Unglerium Anno Dni MDXII.

"The name of the author is given in a dedication, Ioanni dei gracia Episcopo Posnaniensi. Beside the above cited edition there are two others, viz, Editio princeps, for the most part identical with the preceding one, save the last leaf, which is somewhat differently printed and without date; and an edition of 1519, in which the numerous printer's errors and the faulty and capricious orthography of the previous editions are corrected.

"None of the many copies of these three editions, which I have examined in the libraries of Scandinavia, Russia, and Poland, contained any map. But in the Imperial library at Vienna there is a copy of the edition of 1512 with a map. The Munich Library is also said to possess a copy of the same edition, with a map. It is possible that the map has been excluded from the work, on account of the rudeness of the wood-cut, or on account of its being contrary to the old doctrines of the church. But that it was originally intended for the 'Introductio' is shown by the identity of the water-mark on the map with that on the paper employed for the text. The fac-simile here given on pl. xxxiv is a photolithographic copy of the original in Vienna. This map is, in spite of its rudeness, of great interest and importance to the early history of cartography, because:

"1st. North and South America are here drawn, for the first time, as two large continents connected by a long and narrow isthmus. It is the earliest printed map on which the newly discovered lands in the Atlantic are in their whole extent so separated from the Old World, that they may, with full reason, claim the name of Novus Orbis.

"2d. Stobniza's map, published one year before the 25th of September, 1513, when Vasco Nuñez Balboa sighted the 'Mare del Sur' from the mountains of the Isthmus of Darien, is the earliest on which the sea between Europe and Asia was divided by the newly discovered continent into two almost equal oceans, communicating only in the extreme south and the extreme north. This complete breaking with the old theory of one single Ocean, surrounding Europe, Asia, and Africa, may to a certain extent be explained by the fact that coast-lines are here substituted for the large unfolded rolls with legends which occupy the western coast of America on Ruysch's map. Several details, however, seem to prove that Stobnicza, or the unknown author of the map in his Introductio, had had access to geographical reports unknown to Ruysch. The method here employed of indicating the western coast of America by a succession of straight lines, in order to denote that the delineation was conjectural and not dependent on real observations, is worthy of note.

"3d. There is no place on the map for a full extension of the new continent towards the south, but the coasts on both sides of its southern extremity are drawn in such a manner, that a southern communication between the two oceans evidently seems to have been admitted by the author.

"4th. On Stobnicza's map the surface of the earth is, for the first time, divided into two hemispheres, each of which was laid down on the homeotor projection of Ptolemy.

"The map is based on the map of the world in Ptolemaeus 1482 (the Mediterranean Sea, northern Europe and southern Asia) on the map of Ruysch (Africa and eastern Asia) and, as regards the West Indies, the Isthmus of Panama and North America, on data not before reproduced in printed maps. This map certainly has nothing in common with tabulæ novæ of the world in the Ptolemy of 1513. The inscriptions on Stobnicza's map are often difficult to decipher. Those on the newly discovered lands alone have some interest. They appear to be:

? de bona ventura.

Isabella.

Spagnolla.

Arcay.

Caput destado.

Gorffo Spemosa.

Caput S. Crucis.

Monte Stegoso.

Alla pego.

Terra incognita.

"At a considerable distance from the eastern coast of Africa two large islands are drawn, the northern designated by the name of Mardagascar, the southern by that of Zinzabar. The name of Madagascar is, though somewhat differently spelt, already found in Marco Polo, but here it is for the first time shown on a printed map. The name Menutias of Ptolemy is supposed to refer to this island. It is called Camarocada by Ruysch (1508) Comorbina by Sylvanus (1511) and Madagascar in Ptolemaeus 1513. When it was rediscovered in 1506 by Ant. Gonçalves, on the day of St. Laurence, it received the name of San Lorenzo, which, as far as I know, is first met with on a printed map on the heart-shaped map of Orontius Finæus of 1531 (N. T. XLI) and on the Mappemonde in gores printed at Nuremberg in about 1540 (N. T. XL)

"The copy of the map given on Pl. xxxiv is a carefully photolithographed facsimile. If the inscriptions are sometimes difficult to decipher and consist of letters with indistinct outlines, this is the fault of the original, which, with all

its defects, is faithfully rendered by the copy."

1513

Ptolemæus, Claudius.

Tabvla terre nove. 37.8 x 28.8 cms. Without name or date. [In his Geographie opus nouissima traductione e Grecorum archetypis castigatissime pressum. M. D. XIII] There is a facsimile in Le Premier Voyage de Amérigo Vespucci définitivement expliqué dans ses détails par F. A. de Varnhagen. Vienne, 1869.

Note.—A copy of the edition of Ptolemy containing this map is in the Library of Congress and is described in title 359, of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases. The map first appeared in this edition and is one of the earliest printed maps devoted entirely to the New World. In this edition is also the map entitled: Orbis Typus Vniversalis, which is a new map of the world first appearing in this edition. By some it is attributed to Columbus, hence the name "the Admiral's map," and by others to Vespuccius. Nordenskiöld states that this map is evidently of portuguese origin and shows little advancement over the maps of Ruysch, Sylvanus, and Stobnicza. For a complete description, see his Facsimile-atlas, pp. 69-70, where he explains the confusion existing among some writers between these two maps, as follows: "There further occurs another very common error, with respect to the new maps in this edition, namely, that the map 2, with the inscription Haec terra cum adjacentibus insulis inventa est per Columbum Ianuensem ex mandato regis Castellae, was connected with the above cited, erroneously interpreted passage in the preface . . . per Admiralem Portugaliæ regis Ferdinandi, which map, accordingly, has been designated 'the Admiral's map.'

"But the passage in question does not refer to the second but the first among the tabulæ novæ (N. T. xxxv) on the second title-page termed *Hydrographia sive charta marini* . . . More original and important is the second map enumerated on the title-page, among 'Particulares tabulæ Europæ,' under the name of Tabula Terræ Novæ (N. T. xxxvi)"

A reproduction is found in the *Kohl Collection*, no. 32, where it is described by Winsor as follows:

"This is the 'Tabula Terre nove' of this edition, and Kohl points out that the names on the South American coast are carried no farther west than the extent of the voyage of Hojeda in 1499, and no farther south than Vespucius went in 1503, while the connection, which is made between the northern and southern continents, must have been based on reports, without particulars.

"This map, supposed to have been in some way connected with Columbus's own charts, is often called 'the admiral's map,' and its connection with Cabral and Vespucius has also been supposed. The maker of the map was Waldseemüller or Hylacomylus, and Lelewel (II, 143) gives reasons for believing that it had been engraved and sold as early as 1507, having been made at the expense of Duke Rene II; but the plate does not seem to have been used in any book till in this 1513 edition of Ptolemy. Lelewel supposes it to be in effect a Portuguese chart made in 1501–1504, and engraves it as such (pl. 43) and it is known that La Cosa complained of the Portuguese frequenting the coast in 1503. Facsimiles of the map are given in Varnhagen's Premier Voyage de Vespucci; Stevens's Hist. and geog. notes, pl. 2, and Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Amer., IV, p. 34. Consult the references in Winsor's Bibliog. of Ptolemy's Geog., subanno 1513. Of the other map in this Ptolemy, 'Orbis typus universalis,' Kohl gives no copy; but a facsimile can be found in Ruge's Geschichte des zeitalters der

entdeckungen, Berlin, 1881. It shows a part of South America, with the islands 'Isabella' and 'Spagnolla,' with a bit of coast to the north which seems to represent the Cortereal regions. Greenland projects from Europe. Consult d'Avezac's Martin Hylacomylus Waltzemüller, ses ouvrages et ses collaborateurs, Paris, 1867, extracted from the Annales des voyages, 1866.''

Consult also:

Carter-Brown Catalogue, v. 1, pp. 55-57.

Harrisse, Bibliotheca americana vetustissima, pp. 133-137.

A reproduction is also found in Kretschmer, pt. 12, no. 1: Tabula Terrae Novae aus der Ptolemaeus-ausgabe von 1513. Nach Varnhagen; with description in the "Text."

1515?

The Paris Green globe. Anonymous.

LC 10

Note.—A reproduction of this globe is in Marcel's Reproductions, pl. 1, with the following description in "Text," p. 11:

"C'est en 1890, dans le Bulletin de géographie historique et descriptive, que j'ai publié la première notice complète qui ait été faite sur le globe vert sous le titre suivant: Un globe manuscrit de l'école de Schöner. C'est incontestablement un des plus précieux monuments que l'on possède de la cartographie des vingt premières années du xvie siècle.

"Achetée par feu M. le comte Riant, membre de l'Académie des inscriptions, il y a une vingtaine d'années, à Venise, à un libraire du nom de Bartholommeo Calore, avec un lot de différents objets qui provenaient d'une famille patricienne, les Quirini, la sphère qui nous occupe est entrée à la Section géographique de la Bibliothèque Nationale, à qui elle fut cédée par M. Riant, au mois d'avril 1879 et porte le numéro C. 21029.

"Le globe vert est en bois, mais il est revêtu d'un très mince enduit de plâtre fin. Son diamètre est de 0^m, 24; c'est dire qu'il diffère fort peu, comme grosseur, des deux sphères de Schöner conservées à Weimar et à Francfortsur-le-Main et qui, toutes deux, ont 0^m, 27 de diamètre."

A full description of this work is in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 564.

Consult the following references:

Marcel, Gabriel. Un globe manuscrit de l'école de Schæner.

[In France. Ministère de l'instruction publique des beaux-arts. Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques. Bulletin de géographie historique et descriptive. 1889. 8°. Paris, 1890. pp. 173-179]

"Étude d'un globe en bois qui appartient à la section des cartes de la B. N. Il a 0^m 24 de diamètre et est revêtu d'un enduit ayant environ un millimètre d'épaisseur. M. Marcel fixe entre 1513 et 1518 sa date de sa confection et pense qu'il pourrait être de la main même de Schöner." Consult Léon Vallée's La Bibliothèque nationale, p. 279.

This article is also published in separate form and is also in 11 °C Congrès international des sciences géographiques, tenu à Paris en 1889. pp. 518-524.

"Or, jusqu'ici, le globe de Boulengier d'Albi (1514) qui accompagne la contrefaçon de la Cosmographiæ introductio de Waldseemüller, a passé pour la première carte sur laquelle se trouve le nom: Amérique. Nous ne pouvons affirmer que notre globe soit antérieur à celui de Boulengier, mais il nous semble qu'on peut fixer entre 1514 et 1515 la date de sa confection; et, si ce n'est pas le premier document cartographique sur lequel se lise le mot Amérique, c'est vraisemblablement le second."

1515

Schöner, Johannes.

Weimar globe, no. 1.

LC 11

Note.—To accompany this globe is a work by Schöner, entitled: Lvcvlentissima qvaeda terrae totivs descriptio. Noribergæ, Ioannis Stuckssen, 1515.

"An exact duplicate of the globe is still preserved at Frankfort-on-the-Main. and was reproduced by Jomard in his Monuments de la géographie, pts. 15 and 16. Folios 60-61 and 62 relate to America." Consult Church Catalogue, v. 1, p. 1515, no. 37; also title 80 of Harrisse's Bibliotheca americana vetustissima. A reproduction of this globe is also found in Konrad Kretschmer's Die entdeckung Amerika's . . . Atlas, pt. 11, no. 4; with description in "Text." "After the discovery of the New World, this continent was for the first time laid down on Leonardo da Vinci's globe and on Schöner's globe of 1515. Wieser has succeeded in identifying three copies still extant of this last-mentioned globe, viz., one in the library at Frankfurt o. M., reproduced by JOMARD, and two others at the military library in Weimar. As for the numerous reproductions of this globe, and of the next one, I may refer the reader to Winson, A bibliography of Ptolemy's Geography, p. 15. Unfortunately no exhaustive technical description of the globe is given by Wieser. He only mentions its diameter to be 0^m, 27, and that it is printed, not drawn by hand." Consult Nordenskiöld, Facsimile-atlas, p. 79.

Consult the following:

Coote, Charles Henry. Bibliography of Schöner's works.

[In Schöner, Johann. Johann Schöner, professor of mathematics at Nuremberg. A reproduction of his globe of 1523 long lost . . . 12°. London, H. Stevens, 1888, pp. 147–170]

Schottenloher, Karl von. Johann Schöner und seine hausdruckerei.

[In Zentralblatt für bibliothekswesen. Begründet von Otto Hartwig. April, 1907. 8°. Leipzig, O. Harrassowitz, 1907. v. 24, pp. 145–163]

Johann Schöner [notice of his life and works]

[In Doppelmayr, Johann Gabriel. Historische nachricht von den Nürnbergischen mathematicis künstlern. fol. Nürnberg, P. C. Monaths, 1730. pp. 45–50] Luksch, Josef. Zwei denkmaler alter kartographie (Vorlaüfiger bericht)

 $[In\ Kaiserlich-k\"{o}nigliche\ geographische\ gessellschaft.\ \ Wien.\ \ Mittheilungen.\ \ 1886.$

Neue folge 19. 8°. Wien, 1886. v. 29, pp. 364-373. 2 maps]

Describes a map by Vesconte Majolo, Maiolo or Maggiolo, 1513, and a globe, presumably by Johannes Schöner, 1515.

Biography. By Siegmund Günther.

[In Allgemeine deutsche biographie. 8°. Leipzig, 1891. v. 32, pp. 295–297] Varnhagen, Francisco Adolpho de. Jo. Schöner e P. Appianus (Benevitz) influencia de um e outro e de varios de seus contemporaneos na adopção do nome America; e primeiros globos e primeiros mappas-mundi com este nome, etc.

[In Instituto historico, geographico e ethnographico do Brasil. Revista trimensal. *1872. 8°. Rio de Janeiro, 1872. v. 35. parte 2a. pp. 171–202]

Wieser, Franz. Magalhâes-strasse und Austral-continent auf den globen des Johannes Schöner. vii, 122 pp., 1 l. 5 maps. 8°. Innsbruck, Wagner, 1881.

1516-1520

Munich-Portuguese map. Ms. No name, date or title. 63 x 126 cms. Anonymous.

Original in K. Hof- und Staatsbibliothek-Munich. In Bib. Nat. Paris, copy of western part (America) in size and colors of orig.

There is a copy in Kunstmann's Atlas, often referred to as "Kunstmann No. iv," which shows only about one-third of the whole map and omits place-names. Stevenson No. 5 facsimile same size as original. Facsimile pho. same size as original in Maps illustrating early discovery and exploration in America, by E. L. Stevenson, 1903, no. 5, who assigns date 1516-1520. See also Harrisse's The Discovery of North America, London and Paris, 1892, p. 508, who thinks that portions of the map are "derived perhaps from Columbus' own chart," etc., & also his Jean and Sebastian Cabot, p. 167. Ruge's Die Entwicklung der Cartographie von America, p. 44. Kunstmann's Die Entdeckung Amerikas nach den aeltesten Quellen. Munich. 1859. Kohl's The Discovery of Maine, p. 179. Katalog ueber die in Kgl. bayr. Haupt-Konservatorium der Armés befindlischen Landkarten und Plaene. München, 1832. S. 6 n. 7. Shows Florida as "Terra Bimini." The ms. copy in the Bib. Nat. Paris, goes by the name of "Portulan Portugais," 16th cent.; is more highly ornamented and shows Florida as "Terra Bimene." (Florida) My photo. is 23 x 17 cms. Harrisse (Dis. N. Am.) p. 508, places it under date 1520. Reproduced by Kretschmer (plate xii: 2) V. H. Paltsits in Am. Hist. Rev. vol. xx, p. 866 (July, 1905) says it is the first to designate Balboa's discovery of the Pacific. "The names of the Bahama Islands and South America seem to be dependent upon Spanish sources." WL 12

Note.—All the above-mentioned works and reproductions are in the Library of Congress collection.

15192

Wolfenbüttel Map A. Anonymous.

LC 13

Note.—This map includes the coast of Florida and the gulf of Mexico. In the Text and key maps describing Edward Luther Stevenson's Maps illustrating early discovery and exploration in America 1502–1530 reproduced by photography from the original manuscripts, mention is made of this map as follows: "This Spanish map of the Savillan type is preserved in the Herzog. Bibliothek of Wolfenbüttel, Germany. It is composed of two large parchment sheets, the one 70 x 83 cm. in size, including the New World, the other 58 x 83 cm. including a part of China and the East Indies. The black band appearing on the left of sheets 2 and 4 in the reproduction is not that of an original border, but of a metal strip, which has been attached to prevent the creasing of the parchment. Such a metal strip binds the border on the right of the sheets here reproduced as 1 and 3. The map is in color and in a good state of preservation; most of the names appearing can be easily read."

It will be noted that Stevenson gives the date 1525-30 to this map.

Consult also his Early spanish cartography of the New World, 53 pp., maps (1 fold.) Worcester, Mass., the Davis press, 1909.

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1519

Mapa de las costas de Tierra firme descubiertas por Juan Ponce, Francisco de Garay, Diego Velásquez, &c. Ms. No name or title. Anonymous. 43 x 31 cms. Original in Arch. Genl. de Indias, Sevilla. Est. 1; Caj. 1; Leg. 1/26. Ro. 16. Endorsed "1519." No. 5 of Lanzas "Mapas de Mexico y Florida, Tomo I. This is probably the Pineda map which immediately follows. It includes the Gulf of Mexico from Florida to Nombre de Dios.

1519

Pineda, Alonzo Alvarez de.

Traza de las costas de Tierra-firme y de las Tierras Nuevas. Without name. Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Leg. I de Descubrimientos en tierra-firme de 1500 á 1595. There is a copy with the above title in Navarrete, vol. iii, p. 147, which is 29 x 20.4 cms., and where it forms part of the Real Cédula dando facultad á Francisco de Garay . . . Burgos, 1521. Nordenskiöld in his Periplus, p. 179, gives the date of 1519. It is reproduced in Buckingham Smith's Cabeca de Vaca, Edit. 1851; in Narr. and Crit. Hist. Am., Vol. II; and see Lowery's Spanish settlements, 1513–1561, p. 151, note. It shows Florida with legends.

LC 15

Nоте.—Nordenskiöld's Periplus, p.~179, contains a small reproduction of this map, stating:

"Special map of the gulf of Mexico (0.43 x 0.22 m.) laid down by Pineda at the command of Francisco de Garay. The original still exists in the Indian Archives of Seville. A copy is given in Navarrete's Coleccion de viages, III, p. 148. Compare Harrisse, Dis. of N. Am., pp. 152 and 502, as also Kretschmer, p. 391 and pl. xiv, 6."

For a considerable description of this map with information as to where the various reproductions are found consult Harrisse's *Discovery of North America*, p. 152 and 502-503.

Winsor states the following in the text describing the Kohl Collection, title 247. 247. "The map published by Navarrete in his Colection, III, is reproduced in the Nar. and Crit. Hist. America, II, p. 218, and in Weise's Discoveries of America, p. 278.

"This is the earliest special map of the gulf, and the first to delineate it with approximate accuracy, and bears the title Traza de Costas de Tierra-firme y las tierras nuevas.

Consult the map of Ayllon's explorations, sketched in the Nar. and Crit. Hist. America, 11, p. 285.

248. "The original engraving of this chart appeared in a letter of Cortes, addressed to the Emperor, and printed at Nuremberg in 1524. Kohl thinks it shows the explorations of Garay, and does not embody any of those of Cortes himself. He says it is the earliest map to show the name Florida. It may have been made about the time of no. 247. It is reproduced in Stevens' Amer. Bibliographer, p. 86; in his Notes, etc., pl. IV; and in the Nar. and Crit. Hist. America, II, p. 404. It has an uncertain passage to the west, by which Yucatan is made an island, of which there is an indication in no. 247, and unmis-

takable expression in the Maiollo map of 1527 (ante, under no. 39) and is suggested in a map by Friess (post, no. 371) Later maps, like the Verrazano, 1529 (ante, under no. 42) Ribero, 1529 (ante, no. 41) the Lennox wood-cut, 1534 (ante, no. 47, since reproduced in the Nar. and Crit. Hist. America, 11, p. 223) the British Museum map of 1536 (post, no, 251) make Yucatan insular, but do not carry the passage to the western sea."

The map entitled: Zee en land togten der Franszen dedaan na, en in 't Americaans gewest van Florida, aller-eerst door Ioh. Pontius ontdekt, found in van der Aa's Atlas Nouveau et Curieux [1728] and in Verscheyde scheeps-togten na Florida, door Pontius, Ribald, Laudonière, Gourgues en andere: gedaan in het jaar 1562, en vervolgens. Leyden, 1706, takes in the coast of Florida without any geographical information.

Both these works are in the Library of Congress.

1520

Schöner, Johannes.

The Schöner globe. Diameter 86.6 cms.

LC 16

Note.—"A globe by Schöner, drawn by hand, dated 1520, and preserved at the town-library of Nuremberg. This large globe, of which the diameter is 0, m866, was described by Murr (Dipl. Gesch. Behaims, 2d edit., p. 47) It is critically examined and more or less completely copied by Lelewel, Ghillany, Hum-BOLDT, KOHL (Discovery of Maine, Portland 1869, p. 158) and others. Wieser has also, in his often cited work, given a detailed account of it. Unfortunately the copies given, both by Ghillany and Wieser, only embrace the New Hemisphere. However the discoveries in the old hemisphere, in the beginning of the 16th century, form an epoch of immense consequence to the development of that part of the world, which during several thousands of years previous to the discovery of the New World had been the centre of civilisation. It would be of no slight interest to get an accessible representation of the ideas respecting the distribution of land on the southern and eastern coasts of Asia which prevailed immediately before Magellan's circumnavigation. This globe has an advantage over those already mentioned, from its date being known. This may be deduced partly from the year 1520 being written in large golden letters at the South Polar-circle, and partly from an inscription in the vicinity of the South-Pole, stating the globe to have been made at the expense of JOANNES SEYLER by Jo. Schöner quando salutiferi partus numeravimus annos mille et quinquentos et quatuor addita lustra." Consult Nordensköld, Facsimile-atlas. p. 80. "Only the American portion is given, but without comments. The globe is preserved at Nuremberg, and there are representations of it given in Kohl's Geschichte der entdeckungsreisen zur Magellan's-strasse, Berlin, 1877, p. 8; in Harper's magazine, dec. 1882, p. 731; in Ghillany's Martin Behaim, Santarem, Lelewel, Wieser, etc. Consult references in Winsor's Bibliog. of Ptolemy's Geog., sub anno 1522," and Winsor's description of the Kohl Collection, no. 35.

A reproduction of the American part is found in Kretchmer, Atlas, pt. 11, no. 4 ("Nach Wieser") also in Lelewel's Géographie du moyen-âge. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 252.

Harrisse in his Discovery of North America, has a notice of this globe, pp. 506–507. A reproduction of the west half of this globe is found in Friedrich Wilhelm Ghillany's Geschichte des seefahrers ritter Martin Behaim . . . Nürnberg, 1853. Size 22×22 in., colored.

This was also reproduced in 1864 in Lippincott's geographical series with title: The western half of the globe constructed in 1520 by John Schöner, translated from the latin and published to accompany 'The geographical geography.'

Schöner, Johannes-Continued.

Consult Ghillany, F. W. Der erdglobus des Martin Behaim vom jahre 1492 und der des Johann Schöner vom jahre 1520 . . . Eine abhandlung. Aus dem jahresberichte der technischen anstalten in Nürnberg für 1842 besonders abgedruckt. 2 steindruckt. 4°. Nürnberg, J. L. Schrag, 1842.

1520

Waldseemüller, Martin. 1470-1521?

Tabula Terre Nove. 44.5 x 37 cms.

LC 17

Note.—The map described under this date with another entitled *Orbis typvs vniversalis* belonged to the Ptolemy published at Strasburg in 1520 by Johannes Schott and were printed from the same blocks as those of the Ptolemy of Aeszler and Uebelin in 1513.

For this map of 1513 see title 9. A reproduction is also found in Francisco Adolpho de Varnhagen's *Le premier vogage de Amerigo Vespucci*.

For references to the globes and maps of Waldseemüller, consult Harrisse's Discovery of North America.

"Martinus Waldseemüller, Universalem navigatoriam (quam Marinam vulgo appellant) in Germania editam. Puto hunc eundem esse cum Ilacomilo prædicto. The only maps of Waldseemüller (Hylacomylus or Ilacomylus) extant are the maps of Ptolemaeus 1522, 1525, 1535 and Viennæ 1541. They are all reduced copies of the maps in the edit. 1513 with the exception of the two, of which fac-similes have been given fig. 62 and 63. In Gesner's Bibliotheca universalis, fol. 501, is written: Martini Hilacomili Instructio in chartam itinerariam, excusa Argentorati 1511 in 4to cum luculentiore ipsius Europæ enarratione per Ringmannum Philesium, Chartis 6. Probably Gesner here alludes to a map of which two copies are preserved in the Bibl. Nationale at Paris. Its title is: Das ist der Romweg von meylen zu meylen mit puncten verzeychnet von eyner stat zu der andern durch deutsche lantt. A monography of this geographer is anonymously published by d'Avezac under the title: Martin Hylacomylus Watzemüller ses ouvrages et collaborateurs . . . par un géographe bibliophile, Paris 1857." Consult Nordenskiöld's Facsimile-atlas, p. 129.

"Five important maps among the tabulæ novæ in Ptolemaeus Argentinæ 1513. As mentioned above (p. 19) this edition contains, besides Ptolemy's text and the ordinary 27 old maps, an appendix of twenty new ones, preceded by a long second title-page: In Claudii Ptolemei Supplementum, etc., and a short preface. On five of these new maps the discoveries of the Spaniards and Portuguese during the preceding century are represented. Of these, the Hydrographia, sive Charta Marina: continens typum orbis universalem iuxta Hydrographorum traditionem is given on pl. xxxv; the Tabula oceani occidentalis seu Terræ novæ on pl. xxxvi, and two maps of Africa and one of southern Asia, on a reduced scale, in fig. 8–10." Consult Nordenskiöld's Facsimile-atlas, p. 69.

For the various editions of Ptolemy's Geography, with description of Waldseemüller's maps, and various reproductions, consult Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*.

The author of this monograph has failed to notice the great cartographical discovery of Waldseemüller's map of the world, unknown except by name, and first brought to light in 1901. Harrisse, in his Discovery of North America, 1892, p. 443, no. 69, "Waldseemüller's lost map," refers to this lost map as follows: "It was a map of the world, of large size, constructed by Martin Waldseemüller, at St. Diey, before the month of May, 1507, and probably printed at Strasburg by Schott. It is, doubtless, the Mappamundi which is mentioned in a letter addressed by Waldseemüller to Ringman (Philesius) in February, 1508, and

where the map is represented as being already printed, published, and admired at that date."

This map is the oldest map with the name "America" and it was originally issued with his work entitled: "Cosmographiæ Introductio." Previous to this the first printed map showing any part of America was the Ruysch map, sometimes found in the 1507 edition of Ptolemy, but usually found in the 1508 ed. For a bibliography of this work of Waldseemüller, entitled: Cosmographiæ Introductio, 1507, consult Church Catalogue, v. 1, pp. 54-59.

Harrisse, Henry. Bibliotheca americana vetustissima, description of works relating to America, 1492 and 1551 additions. pp. 29-33.

Carter-Brown, Bibliotheca americana, v. 1, pp. 32-36.

John Boyd Thacher in his "Continent of America," 1896, devotes chapters vi-vii, pp. 149-158, entitled "The Lost Map," to this map of 1507.

The following is the title of the map and the list of the works in the Library of Congress relating to Waldseemüller:

Avezac de Castera-Macaya, Marie Armand Pascal d'. Martin Hylacomylus Waltzemüller, ses ouvrages et ses collaborateurs. Voyage d'exploration et de découvertes à travers quelques épîtres dédicatoires, préfaces et opuscules en prose et en vers du commencement du XVI^e siècle: notes, causeries et digressions bibliographiques et autres, par un géographe bibliophile. 176 pp. 8°. Paris, Challamel aîné, 1867. Extrait des Annales des voyages. 1866.

Chap. v-ix, and xi-xxi deal with Waltzemüller's Cosmographiae introductio; chap. xxii with the Cosmographiae introductio of Apianus; chap. xi-xv, Vespucci; chap. xvi-xviii, "Margarita philosophica de Reisch;" chap. xxv-xxix, Géographie de Ptolémée.

Avezac de Castera-Macaya, M. A. P. d'. —— Same. Voyage d'exploration et de découvertes à travers quelques épitres dédicatoires, préfaces et opuscules en prose et en vers du commencement du XVI e siècle: notes, causeries et digressions bibliographiques et autres à propos de Martin Hylacomylus Waltzemüller.

[In Annales de voyages . . . Nov. 1866. 8°. Paris, Challamel aîné, 1866. v. 4, pp. 129-222, 283-362]

Gallois, Lucien. Le nom d'Amérique et les grandes mappe-mondes de Waldseemüller de 1507 et 1516.

[In Annales de géographie. 15 janvier 1904. 8°. Paris, A. Colin, 1904. v. 13, pp. 29-36]

Gallois, Lucien. Waldseemüller chanoine de Saint-Dié.

[In Société de géographie de l'Est. Bulletin, 1900. 8°. Nancy, 1900. v. 21, pp. 221-229]

Gehlen, A. The first map bearing the name of America. [By Martin Wald-seemüller]

[In Scientific american. Sept. 27, 1902. fol. New York, Munn & co. 1902. n. s., v. 87, pp. 199]

Günther, Siegmund. Die karten Waldseemüllers.

[In Allgemeine zeitung. Beilage. April 1904. fol. München, 1904. v. 2, pp. 100–101]

Heawood, Edward. The Waldseemüller facsimiles.

[In Royal geographical society. Journal. June, 1904. 8°. London, 1904. v. 23, pp. 760-770]

Herbermann, Charles George. The Waldseemüller map of 1507.—J. Fischer and F. von Wieser. The world-maps of Waldseemüller (Ilacomilus) 1507 and 1516. fol. Innsbruck, 1903.

[In United States catholic historical society. Historical records and studies. Dec. 1904. 8°. New York, 1904. v. 3, pt. 2, pp. 320-342. 1 fold map, 1 pl., 1 facs.]

Waldseemüller, Martin. 1470-1521?—Continued.

Hodder, Frank Heywood. Early maps of America.

[In Dial (The) Dec. 1, 1904. 4°. Chicago, 1904. v. 37, pp. 363-366]

A review of "The oldest map with the name America of the year 1507, and the Carta marina of the year 1516, by M. Waldseemüller."

Map of the world, by Waldseemüller. Made in 1507, the first in which the name America was used to designate the Western Hemisphere. [anon.]

[In International bureau of the american republics. Monthly bulletin. March 1904. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1904. pp. 625-631, maps] Memoir. By J. Franck.

[In Allgemeine deutsche biographie. 8°. Leipzig, 1881. v. 13, pp. 488–489] Oberhummer, Eugen. Die karten Martin Waldseemüllers.

[In Geographische zeitschrift. Herausgegeben von dr. Alfred Hettner. 8°. Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1905. XI. jahrg., 4 heft. pp. 227-233. 1 map]

The oldest map with the name America, of the year 1507, and the Carta marina of the year 1516. By M. Waldseemüller. Edited by prof. J. Fischer and Franz von Wieser. - [Review]

[In Athenxum (The) March 26, 1904. 4°. London, 1904. no. 3987. pp. 404-405]

Peitz, W. M. Die weltkarten Waldseemüllers,

[Stimmen aus Maria-Laach. Mai, 1904. 8°. Freiburg im Briesgau, 1904. v. 66, pp. 540-546]

Ravenstein, Ernest George. Die Waldseemüllerschen karten.

[In Geographische zeitschrift. 8°. Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1906. 12 jahrgang, 3. heft, p. 165]

Ravenstein, Ernest George. Waltzemüller's globe of 1507.

[In Geographical journal. October, 1902. v. 20, p. 462]

"Identical with his map of 1507; remarks on the Behaim and Laon globes." Stevenson, Edward Luther. Martin Waldseemüller and the early lusitanogermanic cartography of the New World.

[In American geographical society. Bulletin. April, 1904. 8°. New York, 1904. v. 36, pp. 193-215]

Thacher, John Boyd. The continent of America: its discovery and its baptism. An essay on the nomenclature of the old continents; a critical and bibliographical inquiry into the naming of America and into the growth of the cosmography of the New world; together with an attempt to establish the land-fall of Columbus on Watling Island, and the subsequent discoveries and explorations on the main land by Americus Vespucius. xvii, 270 p., 1 l. incl. maps, facsim., diagr. front., pl., port., maps (partly fold.) plan, facsim. fol. New York, W. E. Benjamin, 1896.

No. 252 of a limited ed. of 250 copies, and 31 copies on laid paper for presentation purposes: each copy signed by the publisher.

Includes: Extract from Las Casas abridgment of the journal of Columbus, with translation.—A translation of the royal decrees, april 10, 1495 and june 2, 1497.—Texts of the published narration of the first voyage of Vespucius: Italian (Florence, 1505) Latin (from the "Cosmographiae introductio," St. Dié, 1507) and English (published by Quaritch, 1893)—A review of the four alleged editions of the "Cosmographiae introductio" printed at St. Dié in 1507, with extracts, and facsimiles of several pages of the "unique" edition from the Thacher and Eyriès copies.—Scientific geography.—The cartography of the New World: the contour of the continent as it was developed on the early maps.—Facsimile reproductions (exact size of originals) of a series of fourteen maps from 1478 to 1570.

Waldseemüller, Martin. Die älteste karte mit dem namen Amerika aus dem jahre 1507 und die Carta marina aus dem jahre 1516 des M. Waldseemüller (Ilacomilus) Hrsg. mit unterstützung der Kaiserlichen akademie der wissenschaften in Wien, von prof. Jos. Fischer, S. J., und prof. Fr. r. v. Wieser. 55 p. illus. (incl. maps) 26 (i. e. 27) fold. maps. Innsbruck, Wagner; London, H. Stevens, son, & Stiles, 1903. 4 p. l.

German and english in parallel columns. Added t.-p. in english. The

english translation is by rev. George Pickel.

Facsimiles of the original maps preserved in the library of the castle of Wolfegg in Württemberg: "25 sheets (30 in. by 21 in.), with the addition of 2 new reduced key maps . . . Each of the maps of 1507 and 1516 consists of 12 sheets, every sheet complete in itself with border, but so arranged that, when the borders are cut away, the 12 sheets can be joined up and mounted as one large map (about 8 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in.)"

Issue in another form; the maps joined and mounted. In portfolio, 65cm.

Extensively reviewed by Hermann Wagner, in Göttingische gelehrte. Anzeigen, v. 1, 1904, no. 5, pp. 477-490; also by K. Kretschmer in Petermanns mitteilungen aus Justus Perthes' geographischer anstalt. 4°. Gotha, J. Perthes, 1905. v. 51. Literaturbericht no. 299, pp. 94-95.

Waldseemüller, Martin. Cosmographiae introductio/ || cum quibusdam || geometriae || ac || astrono || miae principiis || ad eam rem necessariis || Insuper quatuor Americi Ve- || spucij nauigationes. || Vniuersalis Chosmographiæ [!] descriptio || tam in solido@plano/eis etiam || insertis que Ptholomeo || ignota a nuperis || reperta sunt. || Distichon || Cum deus astra regat/& terræ climata Cæsar || Nec tellus nec eis sydera maius habent. Colophon (encircling printer's mark): Vrbs Deodate tuo clarescens nomine præsul || qua Vogesi montis sunt iuga pressit opus || Pressit/& ipsa eadē Christo monimēta fauēte || Tempore venturo cætera multa premet. [103] p. fold. diagr. || Finitū. vij kl' Maij || Anno supra sesqui || millesimum. vij.

Waldseemüller, Martin. Die Cosmographiae introductio des Martin Waldseemüller (Ilacomilus) in faksimiledruck, hrsg. mit einer einleitung von Fr. r. v. Wieser. 29 p., 1 l., 103 p. fold. diagr. Strassburg, J. H. E. Heitz (Heitz & Mündel) 1907. (Added t.-p.: Drucke und holzschnitte des xv. und xvi. jahrhunderts in getreuer nachbildung. XII)

A reproduction of what the present editor considers to be the editio princeps, published at St. Dié in may, 1507, and containing in the dedication the latinized form of the author's name (Martinus Ilacomilus) The copy of the original, here reproduced, is preserved in the stadtbibliothek at Schlettstadt, Germany.

Waldseemüller, Martin. The Cosmographiæ introductio of Martin Waldseemüller in facsimile, followed by the four voyages of Amerigo Vespucci, with their translation into English; to which are added Waldseemüller's two world maps of 1507, with an introduction by prof. Joseph Fischer, S. J., and prof. Franz von Wieser; ed. by prof. Charles George Herbermann, ph. d. vii. 30, ciii, 31–151 p. front., 2 fold. maps, diagrs. 8°. New York, The United States Catholic historical society, 1907. (United States Catholic historical society. Monograph IV)

A reproduction of the so-called editio princeps, pub. at St. Dié, april 25, 1507, and containing in the dedication the grecized form of the author's name (Martinus Ilacomilus) The translation of the *Cosmographiæ introductio* is by Edward Burke; that of the *Four voyages* by Mario E. Cosenza.

1522

Waldseemüller, Martin, 1470-1521?

E. Tabvla Terre Nova, F. D. W.

LC 18

Note.—In the description of the Library of Congress copy of Ptolemy's Geographia 1522, Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 361, note, p. 119, it is stated "Nordenskiöld considers that the statement on verso fol. 100 indicates that Waldseemüller was not the author of the new maps but that he copied the maps of the 1513 ed. on a reduced scale for this edition. Both the old and new maps were reprinted in the editions of 1525, 1535 and 1541 with differences only in borders and titles . . . The Tabula Terre Nova, is practically the same as that in the 1513 edition, with slight changes and the addition of inscriptions, a woodcut representing natives, etc., added to South America. The reverse contains an account of the voyages and discoveries of Columbus."

1523

Schöner, Johannes.

The Schöner Globe. Original in A reproduction of the Schöner Globe of 1523 with a bibliography of Schöner's works, &c., with new translation and notes on the Globe by Henry Stevens; see "Johann Schöner" by C. H. Coote, Stevens, London, 1888. The only known copy of Schöner's Globe of 1523 came to light in 1885 and passed into the possession of the late Mr. Stevens in whose opinion "Florida is here named for the first time in print." LC 19.

Note.—The full title of the above work is as follows:

Johann Schöner professor of mathematics at Nuremberg. A reproduction of his globe of 1523 long lost, his dedicatory letter to Reymer von Streytperck and the "De Molvecis" of Maximilianus Transylvanus with new translations and notes on the globe by Henry Stevens of Vermont . . . Edited with an introduction and bibliography by C. H. Coote . . . xlv, [1] pp., 24 l., 95–206 pp., 1 l. 3 maps

in pocket, 1 port. 12°. London, H. Stevens, 1888.

"This is a well got up little volume on a subject of much interest to the student of early geography. The globe to which it mainly refers was purchased by Mr. Henry Stevens and was subsequently sold to another collector, Mr. H. Kalbfleisch, of New York. It is one of the earliest known productions of its kind, having been preceded only by the well-known one by Martin Behaim, of Nuremberg, of 1492, and the anonymous Laon globe of 1493 in pre-Columbian times, and by the Hunt-Lenox globe now preserved in the Lenox Library of New York, and by the two earlier globes of Schöner, dated respectively 1515 and 1533, in post-Columbian times. The importance of Schöner's third (1523) globe lies in the fact that it was the first on which an attempt was made to lay down the track of Magellan's vessel, the Victoria. The author, Johann Schöner, was born at Carlstadt, in Franconia, in 1477, and devoted himself to geographical science. It was doubtless through his devotion to his favorite studies that he was deprived of his prebend at Bamberg. We are told that the fame of his talents spread so far that in 1526, upon the advice of Melanchthon, he was nominated to the chair of mathematics in the new Gymnasium at Nuremberg. The late Mr. Stevens has done service in collecting the material for this volume, and his friend, Mr. Coote, has worthily carried out his task, adding a bibliography of Schöner's works and a good index [E. D. M.]" Consult review in: Royal geographical society. Journal. May, 1888, p. 319.

"A globe of Schöner in 1523, mentioned in: De nuper sub Castiliæ ac Portugaliæ Regibus Serenissimis repertis Insulis ac Regionibus, Ioannis Schöner Charolipolitani epistola et Globus Geographicus, seriem navigationum annotantibus. Clarissimo atque disertissimo viro Domino Reymero de Streytpergk, ecclesix Babenbergensis Canonico dicatæ. (Colophon:) Timiripæ Anno Incarnationis dominicæ Millesimo quingentesimo vigesimotertio. This brochure is now very rare, but it is reprinted in the above mentioned work of Wieser, and was published as a separate pamphlet by F. Ad. de Varnhagen at St. Petersburg in 1872. A facsimile of the original, with an English translation, is inserted in the newly published elaborate monograph: Johann Schöner Professor of Mathematics at Nuremberg. A reproduction of his globe of 1523 long lost, etc., by Henry Stevens of Vermont, edited with an introduction and bibliography by C. H. COOTE, London, 1888. Schöner's brochure, the main part of which consists of an eulogy of the discoveries of Vasco da Gama, Columbus, amd Magellan, often with incorrectly written names and erroneous data, is of importance to the history of cartography, because it forms a dedicatory letter to a globe presented by Schöner to the bishop of Bamberg, and expressly constructed to illustrate the important letter of Maximilian Transylvanus. De Moluccis insulis ad reverendissimum Cardinalem Salzburgensem. A fac-simile and an English translation are given in the above-mentioned work of Henry Stevens and Coote. Some information as to the source of Schöner's knowledge of modern geography is obtained, by the following words at the end of his letter: Globum hunc in orbis modum effingere studui, exemplar haud fallibile aemulatus, quod Hispaniarum solertia cuidam viro honore conspicuo transmisit (Wieser, p. 118) Schöner's globe of 1523 has been, but so far as I can see without sufficient reason, identified by Henry Stevens with the mappemende in gores which was offered for sale in the catalogue XLII no. 136 of Rosenthal, and which I have reproduced on pl. XL. It is obvious that the first circumnavigation of the earth was the immediate cause as well of the last mentioned globe-print, as of Schöner's letter and globe of 1523. But several circumstances militate against the identification of the mappemonde in gores sold by Rosenthal, with the globe made for the bishop of Bamberg. Among the European towns engraved on the former we find the names of Nuremberg, Venice, and Constantinople, but not of Bamberg, which would have been little complimentary to the Bishop and contrary to the custom of the period, if the work had been intended for him. The outlines of the New World given on it differ completely from the geographical ideas of Schöner, and are copied from maps of Battista Agnese of the fourth decennary of the 16th century. From this and on other grounds mentioned below, I conclude that this globe has nothing to do with Schöner's globe of 1523." Consult Nordenskiöld, Facsimile-atlas, p. 80.

"Schöner's large globe of 1520 was drawn by hand; his globe of 1523 appears to have been printed in gores." Consult Nordenskiöld, Facsimile-atlas, p. 100. Consult also: Wieser, Franz, ritter von. Der verschollene globus des Johannes Schöner von 1523, wieder aufgefunden und kritisch gewürdigt von dr. Franz r. v. Wieser. 18 pp., 1 facs. 8°. Wien, 1888.

1523?

Turin Atlas. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. Ms. in colors on parchment. Original in the Royal Library Turin. Harrisse (in Discovery of North America no. 148) assigns it the date of 1523. It is no. 406 of the "Elenco degli Atlanti. Planisferi e Carte nautiche de G. Uzielli et P. Amat di S. Filippo. Facsimile in

Turin Atlas-Continued.

Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guyane Française. Atlas. Paris. 1899. No. 2. Shows Florida as a detached island but in approximately correct shape and position and with name "Isla Florida." Shows Gulf of Mexico.

Note.—The full title of the "Facsimile, in Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guyane Française," is given in title 2719 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

A reproduction is also in Stevenson's Maps illustrating the early discovery and exploration in America, no. 6. A description is found in the explanatory text to accompany these maps. Consult same "List," title 1139.

The most detailed description is given in Harrisse's Discovery of North America, where it is stated: As regards the charts which depict and name Florida, the two earliest are the Turin planisphere and the Havre Catalan Atlas. The Turin planisphere inscribes the Florida peninsula which is duly labelled "Isla Florida," between 30° and 37° of its own scale.

An extensive notice, historical and geographical, with reproduction of the american part is found in pp. 528-533 of the same work.

A description of these various maps in the Turin library is found in:

Wüttke, Heinrich. Zur geschichte der erdkunde im letzten drittel des mittelalters:—Die karten der seefahrenden völker Südeuropas bis zum ersten druck der erdbeschreibung des Ptolemäus. 66 pp., 58–60 pp., 10 pl.

[In Vereins für erdkunde zu Dresden. vi und vii jahresbericht. 8°. Dresden, G. Schonfeld, 1870]

Reviewed in Petermanns mitteilungen. April, 1872. v. 18, p. 160.

1524

Cortés, Hernando, 1485-1547

Cortés's map. 48 x 50.5 cms. Without name, title or date. In Praeclara Ferdinādi. Cortesii de Noua maris Oceani Hyspania Narratio Sacratissimo . . . Doctorē Petrū saguorganū Foro Iuliensē Reuen. D. Ioan. de Reuelles Episco. Anno Dni 1524. KL. Martii (Nuremberg) This same work was printed in Venice this same year. There is a facsimile of the part showing the Gulf of Mexico in Narr. and Crit. Hist. Am., Vol. ii., p. 404. It shows the west coast of the Florida Peninsula.

Note.—This map of the gulf of Mexico which was evidently intended as an inset to the plan of the city of Mexico is lacking in Library of Congress copy of the above mentioned work.

Besides the copy in this collection the Library of Congress has an excellent reproduction in Henry Stevens' American bibliographer. January. 1854. 8°. Chiswick, C. Wittingham, 1854. opps. p. 86. 100 copies printed. This seems to be the same reproduction as the copy belonging to this collection. Stevens states in note to his description of this book: "This edition is particularly valuable as being the only one containing the plan of the city of Mexico as it existed before the conquest, and the chart of the entire Gulf of Mexico, both of which are referred to in the Second Relation of Cortez, dated the 30th of October, 1520, as being sent to the Emperor with that relation. They are not known to have been printed in the Spanish editions. The plan and the chart . . . are both on a large wood block and are here inserted in fac-

simile. The Mississippi river and the province of Amachel are indicated with considerable accuracy. This wood cut is of rare occurrence."

Nordenskiöld, Facsimile-atlas, p. 102, states: "This edition of the celebrated letters of Cortes contains, like the two editions of Venetiæ, 1524, a plan of the city of Mexico which, to judge from the description of Harrisse, is not found in the Spanish editions of Sevilla 1522 and Saragossa 1523. This and analogous plans of the famous city have often been copied in the 16th century. It is of interest to compare them with an original drawing by Alonzo de Santa Cruz of the Mexican capital and its environs, of which I have given a short account above and of which fig. 69 is a much reduced fac-simile."

The Gulf of Mexico portion of this map is reproduced in pl. 4, No. 7, of Henry Stevens's *Historical and geographical notes* . . . 1869.

"The original engraving of this chart appeared in a letter of Cortes, addressed to the Emperor, and printed at Nuremberg in 1524. Kohl thinks it shows the explorations of Garay, and does not embody any of those of Cortes himself. He says it is the earliest map to show the name Florida. It may have been made about the time of no. 247. It is reproduced in Stevens' Amer. Bibliographer, p. 86; in his Notes, etc., pl. IV; and in the Nar. and Crit. Hist. America, II, p. 404. It has an uncertain passage to the west, by which Yucatan is made an island, of which there is an indication in no. 247, and unmistakable expression in the Maiollo map of 1527 (ante, under no. 39) and is suggested in a map by Friess (post, no 371). Later maps, like the Verrazano, 1529 (ante, under no. 42); Ribero, 1529 (ante, no. 41); the Lenox wood-cut, 1534 (ante, no. 47, since reproduced in the Nar. and Crit. Hist. America, II, p. 223); the British Museum map of 1536 (post, no. 251) make Yucatan insular, but do not carry the passage to the western sea." Consult Winsor's description of the Kohl Collection, no. 248.

Harrisse's Discovery of North America, pp. 509-510, states:

"This map is said to have been sent by Fernand Cortés to Charles v together with his second letter dated Villa Segma de la Frontera, October 30, 1520. The original is lost, but it was reproduced four years afterwards in facsimile, on the same plate with the plan of the City of Mexico added to the Latin version of that letter published at Nuremberg by Peypus in 1524. It measures 200 by 150 mm." See also page 563.

For a bibliographical description of the work from which this map is taken see Carter-Brown's *Bibliotheca americana*, v. 1, pp. 86–87.

Consult also: Harrisse's Bibliotheca americana, pp. 233-234.

In the work by Francis Augustus MacNutt, entitled *Letters of Cortes* . . . 2 v. 1908, no reference is made to this map but certain maps are described on page vii (preface) as follows:

"The plan of the City of Mexico is taken from the Historia Antigua of Señor Manuel Orozco y Berra and the several maps are from the editions in which they originally appeared of the Storia Antica del Messico of Clavigero, 1780, Lorenzana's Historia de Nueva Espana, 1770, and of C. St. John Fancourts' History of Yucatan from its discovery to the close of the seventeenth century." Consult also, Derby, Orville A. Una questão cartographica O "mappa das Cortes" e as suas copias. Extraido do fasc. no. 60, da Revista Brazileira. 12 pp. 8°. Rio de Janeiro, Companhia typographica do Brazil, 1897.

In The true history of the conquest of New Spain by Bernal Diaz del Castillo . . . v. 2, p. 129: Hakluyt society. Works. 2d series, no. 24, is an interesting item: "After, as I have said, they had set off to inspect the mines, let me go back to say how the great Montezuma gave our Captain a hennequen cloth, on which were painted and marked very true to nature, all the rivers and bays on the Northern coast from Panuco to Tabasco, that is for a matter of one hundred

Cortés, Hernando, 1485-1547—Continued.

and forty leagues, and the river of Coatzacoalcos was marked on it. As we already knew all the harbors and bays marked on the cloth which Montezuma gave to Cortés, from the time we came on the voyage of discovery with Grijalva, except the river of Coatzacoalcos, which they said was very strong and deep, Cortés determined to send and see what it was like, and to take soundings of the harbor and the entrance."

1525

Ptolemæus, Claudius.

Map of the New World. 37.8 x 28.8 cms. Without name, date, or title. Latin text on reverse. In his Geographicae Enarrationis Libri Octo . . . 1525. The title given this map at the beginning of the descriptive text, no. 28, is: Oceani occidetalis seu Terre Noue tabyla.

Note.—The Library of Congress has a copy of the atlas from which this map is taken and which is described in title 362 in Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*.

The maps which relate to America, nos. 28, 34, 49 and 50 are described in the $^{\circ}$ 1522 edition.

"The maps are generally without the scrolls at the top, and nearly all have descriptive text on the back. Title, text, and nearly all descriptions of maps are within ornamental wood cut borders similar to those of the edition of 1522. These maps "are all with the exception of the Tabula v. Asiae, printed from the same blocks as the maps of ed. 1522, and, like these, are almost unaltered copies, on a reduced scale, of maps in the edition of 1513." Consult Nordenskiöld's Facsimile-atlas, p. 22.

1525

Waldseemüller, Martin, 1470-1521?

Oceani occide[n]talis Seu Terre Noue Tabvla.

LC 23

Note.—This map is the same as described in title 22.

1525 - 27

Salviati World map. Unsigned, undated, no title. Ms. on parchment. Anonymous. 209 x 93 cms. Original in Biblioteca Mediceo-Laurenziana (Mediceo-Palatine 249) Derives its name from the Salviati arms, which appear twice on the map. One of the oldest known Spanish maps. Shows Florida with names. Interesting facsimile photo. reproductions of same size as original in Maps illustrating early Discovery and Exploration in America by E. L. Stevenson. No. 7.

Note.—The Stevenson reproduction of this map with description in "Text" is mentioned in title 1139, contents no. 7, Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases. Consult also Nordenskiöld's Periplus, p. 180, title 77; and v. 2, p. 114, of Pietro Amat di San Filippo and Gustavo Uzielli, Studi biografici e bibliografici sulla storia della geografia in Italia pubblicati in occasione del 111° congresso

geografico internazionale. Ed. 2a. Roma, alla sede della società, 1882. (Società geografica italiana)

Notice of the life of Giovanni Salviati in Biographie universelle (Michaud) v. 13, pp. 571-572.

Harrisse, in his Discovery of North America, p. 540, no. 163, gives this description: "The Laurentiana Map. A planisphere on parchment, 1490 by 945 mm., in Spanish, but including purely Portuguese names. The American coast extends unbroken from Labrador to the Strait of Magellan. The configurations of the South American continent recall those of the Turin map, and bear the only generic name of "Tierra firme." West of the Gulf of Mexico there is a plan of "Tenvstitam." Our impression is that this map was constructed in the time which elapsed between the making of the Turin map and that of the Weimar chart of 1527. It gives for the northern coast of South America several of the names which are in the former and not in the later, viz.: "Costa de Paricura," "Valle de Amerigo," "Monte espeso," and the legends: "Visto de lexo," and "Visto no mas el fondo." The new names are few, but important: R. de Pascua Seturma Campana de Roldan La Garça Rio Solo Rio de S. Sebastian Barreras blancas Canal de todos los sanctos.

This map, which is preserved in the Library of the Medici at Florence, contains the arms of the Salviatis, surmounted by a cardinal's hat, which leads us to suppose that it belonged to Giovanni Salviati, who was nuncio in Spain from 1525 until 1530."

1527

Maggiolo, Vesconte de.

Vesconte de Maiollo conposuy hanc cartam in Janua anno d \overline{n} y. 1527. die xx Decenbris. 75 x 50 cms. Parchment ms. Original in Ambrosian Library. Milan. wL 25

Note.—Nordenskiöld's Periplus, p. 150, states:

"If we consider Canerio's and Cantino's maps, that of Hamy, and Kunstmann Nos. 2 and 3 more as charts in portolano style rather than real portolanos, then Vesconte Maiolo was the first to publish maps of the New World in the same style as ordinary portolanos. In this respect he was a forerunner of Battista Agnese and vied with him in respect to the ornamental execution of the work. What its geographical value may have been I cannot determine owing to the want of complete reproductions. Pl. V of Kunstmann is a fine reproduction of the map of the New World in Maiolo's Atlas of 1519, which is signed: "Vesconte de Maiollo civis Janue composuy hanc cartam in Janua de anno domini 1519." The original is in the Royal Library at Munich. The map of 1527 is a planisphere on two leaves of parchment, together 1.70 x 0.60 m., signed: "Vesconte de Maiollo composuy hanc cartan in Janua anno dñy 1527 die xx Decenbris." At present the date on the map reads 1587, but as Desimoni notes, this has arisen from a falsifying of dates quite usual with portolanos. The American part of the map, which has been reproduced by Harrisse (Disc. of N. Am., p. 217) and by Kretschmer, is of importance as representing a new type of map for the northern part of America, here called Francesca, which type first appeared after the return of Verrazano. The isthmus of Panama is divided by a narrow strait, "streito dubitoso." A map of this type was plainly the source of Münster's delineation of America (FA, fig. 73) and of Georg Hartmann's (?) globe of about 1540 (FA, pl. xL) The original is in the Ambrosiana at Milan." There is a reproduction from the original in Kretschmer's Die entdeckung Amerika's. Atlas, sec. 14, no. 7. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1136.

Maggiolo, Vesconte de-Continued.

A reproduction is given in Stevenson, no. 10, with description in key. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, no. 1139.

See also reference in P. Amat di San Filippo and G. Uzielli, Studi biografici e bibliografici. v. 2, pp. 118.

The following is a list of articles relating to Maggiolo:

Avezac de Castera-Macaya, Marie Armand Pascal d'. Atlas hydrographique de 1511 du génois, Vesconte de Maggiolo. 15 pp. 8°. Paris, Challamel aîné, 1871.

(Extrait des Annales des voyages de la géographie, de l'histoire et de l'archéologie, juillet 1870)

Avezac de Castera-Macaya, Marie Armand Pascal d'. Encore un monument géographique parmi les manuscrits de la bibliothèque d'Altamira. Atlas hydrographique de 1511 du génois Vesconte de Maggiolo.

[In Annales des voyages. Dirigées par m. V. A. Malte-Brun. 1870. 8°. Paris, 1870. v. 3, pp. 20-32]

Crino, Sebastiano. Notizia sopra una carta da navigare di Visconte Maggioli. [In Societa geografica italiana. Bollettino. 1907. Ser. iv. bd. viii, s. 1114-21] Reviewed by Viktor Hantzsch in Petermanns mitteilungen. nov. 10, 1908. Literaturbericht. nr. 645. A review of this article is also in the Scottish geographical magazine, march, 1908, p. 157:

"An old Italian chart.—The November number of the Bollettino della Societa Geographica Italiana contains an account of the discovery, in the Bibliotheca Federiciana of Fano in the Adriatic, of an old navigating chart, hitherto unknown to students, by Visconte Maggiolo, the Genoese cartographer. The oldest known charts by this cartographer are, one at Paris, dated 1511; and another at Parma, dated 1512, while several others of later date are extant. The present map is the only one of these which includes the whole of the then known world, and is dated 15–4. It is known that in April 1534, Maggiolo received a commission from Lorenzo Lomellino to construct such a map, and it is surmised by the author of the paper, Professor S. Crinò, that in the legend of the chart the figure 3 has disappeared, and that it is therefore the chart alluded to. It has several peculiarities. Thus the coast of America is more accurately shown than in other works of Maggiolo's, and the coast line of Africa and the course of the Nile are wonderfully exact."

Luksch, Josef. Zwei denkmäler alter kartographie (Vorläufiger bericht)

[In Kaiserlich-königliche geographische gesellschaft. Wien. Mittheilungen. 1886. Neue folge, 19. 8°. Wien, 1886. v. 29, pp. 364–373. 2 maps]

Describes a map by Vesconte Majolo, Maiolo, or Maggiolo, 1513, and a globe, presumably by Johannes Schöner, 1515.

Paz y Melia, Antonio. Un mapa del Vizconde Maiollo de 1535. (Biblioteca Nacionale) Review signed P. y M.

[In Revista de archivos, biblioteca y museos. 3a epoca. Enero-febrero de 1908. 8°. Madrid, 1908. v. 12, pp. 170–171]

Simples notes pour servir à l'histoire de la cartographie en Lorraine du XVI au XIX e siècle.

[Société de géographie de l'Est. Bulletin. 8°. Nancy, 1880. v. 2, p. 621]

Consult Lasteyrie's Bibliographie générale des travaux historiques et archéologiques. Paris, 1893. v. 2, no. 29470.

Staglieno, Marcello. Sopra Agostino Noli e Visconte Maggiolo cartografi. Lettera . . . 13 pp. 12°. Genova, typografia del R. istituto sordo muti, 1875. Estratto dal giornale ligustico.—Anno 11, fasc. 11.

1527

Carta vniversal en que se contiene todo lo que descubr(torn) del mundo sea fasta aora hizola vn cosmographo de sy magestad anno M.D. XXVII en Sevilla. 216 x 86 cms. Unsigned. Anonymous. Ms. parchment. Original in Grand-Ducal Library Weimar. This map is known in the Kohl Col., U.S.L.C., No. 38, as The Hernando Colon map, in which there is a copy. Facsimile same size as original in Stevenson. Maps illustrating Early Discovery and exploration in America. No. 9 "Weimar-Spanish." There is a reproduction, but not with absolute fidelity of the American part in Die beiden ältesten General-Karten von America, by John G. Kohl. Weimar. 1860. See Bibliography of Ptolemy's Geography by Justin Winsor sub anno 1540. A section including the Floridian Peninsula and part of Gulf Coast in Lowery's Spanish Settlements, 1513-1561. p. 146. The map shows Florida with names. It is discussed by Henry Harrisse, the Discovery of North America, London and Paris, 1892, pp. 557-59, where he gives a list of the names which appear on the map for the first time. V. H. Paltsits in the Am. Hist. Review, Vol. x, p. 867 (July, 1905) says: "Variously ascribed to Ferdinand Columbus, Nuño Garcia de Toreno, and Ribero, but the maker has not been absolutely determined. . . . It portrays for the first time the New World as a whole land mass." WL 26-27

Note.—Winsor describes this map in his description of the Kohl Collection, p. 36-37, title 38, in which he calls it the so called Hernando Colon map: "The original (on parchment) is anonymous, and in the Grand-Ducal library at Weimar, and is dated at Seville in 1527. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it had been kept in Nuremberg. Kohl, as has been the custom; assigns it to Ferdinand Columbus, but Harrisse dismisses his and other claims, and is inclined to ascribe it to Nuño Garcia de Toreno. Cf. Winsor's Bibliog. of Ptolemy's Geog., sub anno 1540, for references. It shows the line of demarcation, as established between Spain and Portugal, or rather the Spanish view regarding that vexed question. Kohl later published a fac-simile of the American parts of this map in his Die beiden ältesten Generalkarten von Amerika, Weimar, 1860." For the Kohl reproduction mentioned see reference in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1135.

Stevenson in his descriptive "Text" to his reproductions no. 9, consult the above "List" title 1139, describes it in detail and calls it Weimar-Spanish.

Nordenskiöld, *Periplus*, p. 154, gives the following: "An anonymous Spanish map of the world in the Grand Ducal Library at Weimar signed: 'Carta universal en que se contiene todo lo que del mundo sea descubi[erto] fasta aora hizola un cosmographo de Su Magestad anno MDXXVII en Sevilla.' The author is not stated, but the agreement of the map, even as regards details of decoration, with Diego Ribero's map of 1529 in the Propaganda Library proves this to be a work of the aforesaid cosmographer or a copy of the original which Ribero employed. This again was obviously founded on the map composed by the Chamber of Commerce in Seville, the Padron real, now lost. Portuguese authorities also were accessible to the designer of the map, this being plainly proved by the manner

Carta vniversal—Continued.

in which the East Indian Peninsula and the Southeastern part of China are reproduced. The supposition that Fernando Columbus was the author of this map is obviously a mistake. Neither on this map nor on Ribero's maps of 1529 is any mention made of Zipangu or Japan. The mariner-cosmographer has on his map placed only those newly discovered lands that had really been sighted by the Spaniards and Portuguese. Terra Australis, of whose existence the theoretical cosmographers were so convinced, is also omitted."

Consult also the following:

Bertuch, Frederick Justin. Einige bemerkungen über zwei der ültesten handschriftlichen welt-charten in der charten-sammlung sr. durchl. des herzogs von Sachsen-Weimar.

[In Allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. Jan. 1811. 8°. Weimar, 1811. v. 34, pp. 33-38]

Both by Diego Ribero, in 1527 and 1529.

Peucker, Carl. Discovery of a map by Columbus.

[In Royal geographical society. London. The Geographical journal. Jan. 1894, 8°. London, 1894, v. 3, no. 1, pp. 44–45]

This article translated into french by Gabriel Gravier is found in Société normande de géographie. Bulletin 1894. 8°. Rouen, 1894. v. 16, pp. 119–121. Redway, Jacques W. The first landfall of Columbus.

[In National (The) geographic magazine. Dec. 29, 1894. 8°. Washington, the National geographic society, 1895. v. 6, pp. 179–192. 2 maps]

Ruge, Sophus. Das italienische Columbuswerk.

[In Petermanns mitteilungen. 1895. 4°. Gotha, J. Perthes, 1895. v. 41. pp. 279–288]

A review of Raccolta di documenti e studi publicati dalla R. Commissione Colombiana pel quarto centenario dalla scoperta dell America. Rom. 1892-94. Schæbel, Charles. La plus ancienne carte générale d'Amérique. 6 pp. 12°.

[Paris, 1877]

(Extrait des Actes de la Société américaine de France. Tome viii, 5e partie. 1877) Wieser, Franz von. Die carte des Bartolomeo Colombo über die vierte reise des admirals. 14 pp., 3 pl. 12°. Innsbruck, 1893.

This is a reprint from the "Mittheilungen des Instituts für Oesterr, geschichtsforschung" and contains facsimiles of the three supposed autograph maps of Bartholomew Columbus.

This article is translated into french and published in Société royale de géographie. Bulletin. 1894–1895. 8°. Anvers; veuve de Backer, 1895. v. 19. pp. 6–21, 3 maps.

Wolkenhauer, August. War die magnetische deklination vor Kolumbus erster reise nach Amerika tatsächlich unbekannt.

[In Deutsche geographische blätter. 8°. Bremen, 1904. v. 27, heft 3-4, pp. 158-175]

Ziegler, Alexander. Columbus und Martin Behaim.

[In Petermanns mitteilungen 1858. 4°. Gotha, J. Perthes, 1858. v. 4, pp. 429-432]

1527

Thorne, Robert, d. 1527.

Map roughly engraved on wood.

LC 28

Note.—Nordenskiöld in his Facsimile-atlas, p. 71, states that this map of Robert Thorne, of 1527, is with regard to the New World a minute copy of the

map in Reich's Margarita Philosophica, 1515. He also states that this map is the only printed map known to him between the years 1515-1519. On p. 103 is the following description: "Robert Thorne's map of 1527 (N. T. XII) This map is inserted into Richard Hakluyt's Divers Voyages touching the discouerie of America and the Ilands adiacent vnto the same, made first of all by our Englishmen and afterwards by the Frenchmen and Britons . . . with two mappes annexed heereunto for the plainer understanding of the whole matter . . . London 1582; reprinted in 1850 with a valuable introduction and illustrative notes by John Winter Jones, in Works issued by the Hakluyt Society. A long inscription on the right side of this map says that it was sent from Seville by the merchant Master Robert Thorne to Doctor Ley, Embassadour for king Henry the 8. to Charles the Emperour. Harrisse (Cabot, p. 176) supposed it to be based on the prototype of the planispheres in Weimar and on the map of Nuño Garcia de Torrena. This can only be the case as to the delineation of the New World, the work of Thorne being, as regards the Old World, so exact a copy of the map in Reisch's Margarita Philosophica of 1515 (N. T. XXXVIII) that no doubt is possible as to the principal source of Thorne's geographical knowledge of that part of the globe. But for the New World he evidently had access to other sources, probably consisting of hand-drawn Spanish maps. As regards the delineation of South America and the Isthmus of Panama, the map shows real progress. It is, also, specially interesting from the illustration here given of the controversies between the Spaniards and the Portuguese respecting the proper place of the famous Papal line of demarcation.

"The map has previously been reproduced in the Works issued by the Hakluyt society, London, 1850. The facsimile given on T. XLI is from a photograph of the original at the British Museum. Thorne was one of those wealthy, intelligent and enterprising merchants who energetically contributed to the development of England's commercial predominance at sea. In order to make it possible for English tradesmen to compete with those of Spain and Portugal, he was eager for the discovery of a northern passage to China, Japan, and India, and to promote voyages of discovery to achieve such a passage he sent memorials to Edward Leigh the English Ambassador in Madrid, and to King Henry viii. It is these letters which Hakluyt has published in his above mentioned work, and which are of such importance to the history of geography."

See also various references to this map in Harrisse's Discovery of North America, In Kretschmer's Die entdeckung Amerika's the american portion is given "Nach Nordenskiöld."

The reprint of the book and reproduction of the map is found in:

Hakluyt, Richard. The principal navigations voyages, traffiques and discoveries of the english nation . . . 8°. Glasgow, J. MacLehore & sons, 1903, v. 2, p. 176. "From the very rare Divers voyages touching the discoverie of America, published by Richard Hakluyt, 1582."

Consult a notice of the life of Thorne in Dictionary of national biography, $v.\,56$, $p.\,294$.

For a description of Hakluyt's Divers voyages consult the Church Catalogue, $v.\,1,\,pp.\,290-292$.

Only a few copies are known, of this work, which contain the original map. Consult also John Carter-Brown *Catalogue*, v. 1, p. 288–291.

A reproduction is also in the Kohl Collection, no. 39 and the american portion in Winsor's Narrative and critical history of America, v. 3, p. 17, and in Richard Brown's A history of the island of Cape Breton. London, 1869. p. 22.

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1528

Paris Gilt or De Bure Globe. Anonymous.

LC 29

Note.—A reproduction of this globe is pl. 21 "Atlas," of Marcel's Reproductions de cartes et de globes and description in "Text," pp. 71-73. For a description of this work cf. Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1138.

A reproduction is also given in Harrisse's *Discovery of North America*, which devotes pp. 562–568 to a full geographical and bibliographical description. Nordenskiöld's *Periplus* has the following, p. 154:

"(1528) Le globe doré or De Bure's globe in the Bibl. nationale of Paris. (Circumference 0.70 m.) The globe is engraved on copper and gilded. The title Nova et integra universi orbis descriptio are stamped thereon, but the author and date are not mentioned. G. Marcel (Reprod. de cartes et de globes etc., Paris 1893) gives a detailed description of it and an incomplete representation of the drawing of the Western Hemisphere. Asia is here made to join the New World on the Southern part of which is inscribed "America inventa 1497." The North part contains the name of Mare Tabin (!) Baccalearum reg., Terra Francesca, Desertum Lop, Asia orientalis, Cathay (on the coast of the Mexican Gulf which is called here Sinus S. Michaelis) Tebeth, etc. The drawing of the globe corresponds with the double heart-shaped map of the world of 1531 by Orontius Finaeus (FA, pl. XLI), and with Schöner's globe of 1533. The legends are in Latin with some few Germanisms, which lead Harrisse to the conclusion that this is a German work. To me this seems extremely probable, as the drawing of the globe exactly corresponds to Caspar Vopel's globe of 1542, preserved in the town-archives of Cologne. Possibly it is of a later date (about 1540) than that cited above on the authority of Marcel and Harrisse."

Further on, p. 159, he states in connection with the Nancy Globe "Probably the Globe Doré, no. 51, and this globe date from about the same time."

In comparing the reproductions of these two globes, they seem to differ in many essential points.

A description of the Nancy globe, with reproduction, is found in the Magazine of american history, march, 1881, v. 6, pp. 183–187, by B. F. De Costa. Also a larger reproduction in Congrès international des américanistes. Compterendu, 2d session 1877. Luxembourg, 1878. v. 1, p. 359.

Jean Van Raemdonck, in his Les Sphères terrestre et céleste de Gérard Mercator . . . Saint-Nicolas, 1875, p. 27, refers to the Nancy globe, quoting an article by Jean Blau entitled: Mémoire sur deux monuments géographiques conservés à la bibliothèque publique de Nancy. 1°. Un manuscrit de Ptolémée. 2°. Un globe de vermeil en forme de coup. 56 pp., map. 8°. Nancy, xi imp. de mme veuve Hisette, 1836. (Extrait des Mémoires de la Société royale des sciences, lettres et arts de Nancy)

He furthermore describes the "Sphère de Bure" as follows:

"A la section géographique de la bibliothèque nationale à Paris, se voit une sphère terrestre en cuivre doré, ayant appartenu aux frères De Bure. Cette sphère dite De Bure et celle de Nancy, offrent dans leurs délinéations la ressemblance mutuelle la plus intime, et laissent encore confondus l'empire du grand Khan de Khathay et les terres de l'Amérique du nord désignées par le nom de Terra Francesca, et qui furent découvertes, en 1524, au nom de François I, par Jean de Verrazzanno, en sorte que l'archipel des Antilles semble répondre en même temps au Zipangu des mers d'Asie."

1529

Verrazzano, Gerolamo da.

Map of the world. Signed "Hieronimus de Verrazano faciebat." Undated. Ms. parchment. 260 x 130 cms. Original in Propaganda Library. Rome. No. 12 of Stevenson's facsimiles of same size as original. See also the Voyage of Verrazano by Henry C. Murphy. New York, 1875, p. 91, who also gives a reduced copy. Nordenskiöld's Periplus, p. 108; on p. 155 he says the date is gathered from the inscription: "Verrazana sive nova Gallia quale discopri 5 anni fa Giovanni da Verrazano fiorentino per ordine e commandamento del cristianissimo re di Francia." Shows Florida and Gulf of Mexico with coast names.

Note.—A description of this map to accompany E. L. Stevenson's reproduction is found in his "Text and key maps," referred to in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1139. In Nordenskiöld's work above quoted he further states:

"Reproduced very incompletely and on a much reduced scale by James Carson Brevoort: Verrazano the Navigator, New York, 1874. The Indian peninsulas are given with fair correctness, but the Australasian islands, very imperfectly. Hieronymus Verrazano was a brother of the explorer Giovanni, who is said to have been hanged as a pirate in November 1527, by command of Charles v. The map is at the Propaganda Library in Rome. Formerly it belonged to Stefano Borgia."

See also:

Riproduzione della carta del Verrazzano del collegio di Propaganda fide in Roma $14\frac{1}{4} \times 20$ in. 1529.

[In Raccolta di documenti e studi pubblicati dalla R. commissione Colombiana pel quarto centenario dalla scoperta dell' America. fol. Roma, auspice il ministero della pubblica istruzione, 1892. pt. iv, v. 2, tav. 5 at end]

Accompanying "Notizia delle più antiche carte geografiche che si trovano in Italia riquardanti l'America per Vittore Bellio."

"No. 1. Outline of the map of Hieronymus da Verrazano, 1529, in the Museum of the Propaganda, Rome. Size: 102 x 51 inches. No. 2. The North American coast line of no. 1, with the names from the original and now first published. No. 3. The Northern section of Reinel's map, corresponding with New Foundland section shown in no. 2. No. 4. Section of a map in the Ptolemy of 1513, from which was derived the outline and several names for the Florida section in no. 2. No. 5. Section of the globe of Vlpius, 1542, after the Verrazano map. No. 6. Section of the Gastaldi-Ramusio map, from Verrazano. No. 7. Section from the map of Allfonsce, 1543, after Verrazano. No. 8. Section of Lok's map 1582, copied by him from the Verrazano map presented to Henry VIII. All except no. 1 are shown on a scale one-fourth of the original."

[In Magazine (The) of american history. Edited by John Austin Stevens. sm. 4°. New York, A.S. Barnes, 1878. v. 2. p. 449]

The above eight maps are on one sheet, to accompany an article by B. F. De Costa, on "The Verrazano map."

"Copy of part of the mapamundi drawn by Hieronimus de Verrazano about 1529. To illustrate a paper read before the Am. geographical society, nov. 28th, 1871. By J. C. Brevoort." 12 x 19\frac{1}{4}.

Verrazzano, Gerolamo da—Continued.

[In American (The) geographical society of New York. Journal, 1873, 8°.

Albany, for the society, 1874. v. 4. p. 296. pl. 1]

"Hieronimys de Verrazano faciebat. The original planisphere, from which this extract has been taken, is in the Museo Borgiana of the Collegio de propaganda fide, in Rome and was designed about the year 1529. It is 260 centimètres in length and 130 in heighth, or 102½ by 51½ english inches."

"Reduced copy of the mapamundi drawn by Hieronimus de Verrazano about the year 1529. From photographs of the original, preserved in the Museo Borgiano at the Collegio Romano de propaganda fide in Rome, J. Bien lith. $6\frac{3}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$.

[In American (The) geographical society of New York. Journal, 1873. 8°.

Albany, for the society, 1874. v. 4. p. 296. pl. 2]

For information relating to Verrazzano and his map, consult the following: . . . America and France. Boston, Old South meeting house, 1889. covertitle, [104] p. 12°.

Various paging.

The t.-p. reads: (The Old South leaflets. Seventh series, 1889)

Contents.—1. Verrazzano, G. da. Verrazzano's voyage, 1524 [letter to the king of France] . . .

Bacchiani, Alessandro. Giovanni da Verrazzano e le sue scoperte nell' America settentrionale (1524) secondo l'inedito codice sincrono Cèllere di Roma.

[In Società geografica italiana, Bollettino, Nov. 1909, 8°, Roma, 1909. serie iv. v. 10. pp. 1274-1323]

Brevoort, James Carson, Notes on Giovanni da Verrazano, and on a planisphere of 1529, illustrating his american voyage in 1524, with a reduced copy of the map.

[In American geographical society. Journal. 1873. 8°. Albany, 1874. v. 4.

pp. 145-297, 2 pl.]

Brevoort, J. C. Verrazano the navigator; or, notes on Giovanni da Verrazano and on a planisphere of 1529 illustrating his american voyage in 1524. With a reduced copy of the map . . . 159 pp., 1 l. fold. map. 8°. New York [The Argus co., printers, Albany 1874.

Read before the American geographical society of New York, nov. 28th, 1871

Two hundred and fifty copies printed.

De Costa, Benjamin Franklin. Bibliography of Verrazano.

[In Magazine (The) of american history. Edited by J. A. Stevens. 4°. New York and Chicago, A. S. Barnes & co. 1881. v. 6, pp. 68-70]

De Costa, B. F. Verrazzano: a motion for the stay of judgment . . . 16 p. 12°. New York, 1876.

Published anonymously.

A criticism of Henry C. Murphy's The voyage of Verrazzano, 1875-76.

De Costa, B. F. Verrazano the explorer: being a vindication of his letter and voyage, with an examination of the map of Hieronimo da Verrazano. And a dissertation upon the globe of Vlpius. To which is prefixed a bibliography of the subject. 2 p. l., [iii]-v, [5]-82 p. illus. (incl. map, facsim.) 2 port., 3 fold. maps (incl. front.) 4°. New York, A. S. Barnes & co., 1880. Cover-title dated 1881.

Reprinted in revised form from the Magazine of american history, v. 2, 1378; v. 3, 1879; v. 6, 1881.

De Costa, B. F. The Verrazzano map.

[In Magazine (The) of american history. 8°. New York and Chicago, A. S. Barnes & co. [1878] v. 2, no. 8, pp. 449-469. 1 map]

Desimoni, Cornelio. Giovanni Verrazano scopritore di regioni nell' America settentrionale; studio con note ed una appendice. 68 pp. 8°. Bruxelles, 1879. (Extrait du Congrès des américanistes de 1879)

Desimoni, C. Giovanni Verrazzano scopritore di regioni nell' America settentrionale, studio di Cornelio Desimoni di Genova con note ed una appendice.

[In Congrès international des américanistes. Compte rendu de la 3e session, Bruxelles, 1879. 8°. Bruxelles, C. Muquardt, 1879. v. 1, pp. 391-458]

Desimoni, C. Intorno al Fiorentino Giovanni Verrazzano, scopritore in nome della Francia di regioni nell'America settentrionale; studio secondo, per il socio Cornelio Desimoni.

[In Società ligure di storia patria. Genoa. Atti Genova, 1881. v. 15, p. [105]–178, [353]–378. map]

A criticism of H. C. Murphy's Voyage of Verrazzano, N. Y., 1875. First presented to the Congrès internat. des américanistes, 2d sess., Luxemburg, 1877, and printed in the Compte rendu of the 3d sess., Brussels, 1879, t. 1, p. 391–458, a short extract in french having previously appeared in the Compte rendu of the 2d session. As here published in the Atti, it contains one additional chapter, and a 2d and 3d appendix [I due documenti riguardanti i Verrazzano, che il Signor Harrisse trasse dall' Archivo del Parliamento de Rouen—Sulla nomenclatura di Maggiolo, Verrazzano, Ulpius e Gastaldo] The third appendix is accompanied by the map of the visconte Maggiolo (1527) reproduced from the original in the Ambrosiana, Milano.—A shorter criticism of Murphy's conclusions as summarized by Harrisse, in Rev. crit., 1876, n. s., t. 1, p. 17–22, had been pub. by Desimoni in Archivio storico ital., Firenze, 1877, 3. ser., t. 26, p. 48–68; Il viaggio di Giovanni Verrazzano . . . 1524.

Desimoni, C. Il viaggio di Giovanni Verrazzano all' America settentrionale nel 1524.

[In Archivio storico italiano . . . 3. serie. 8°. Firenze, 1877. v. 26, p. [48]-68. Review of H. C. Murphy's Voyage of Verrazzano, N. Y., 1875, as summarized by Harrisse in Rev. crit., 1876, n. s., t. 1, p. 17-22. Having received a copy of Murphy's work while his article was in press, Desimoni followed with a fuller review, in Congrès internat. des Américanistes, Compte rendu de la 3. sess. 1879, t. 1, p. 391-458; also, with additions, in Atti della Società ligure di storia patria, Genova, 1881 under title: Intorno al Fiorentino Giovanni Verrazzano, . . . studio secondo [con tre appendici], and separate, Genova, 1881.

Dexter, George. Cortereal, Verrazano, Gomez, Thevet.

[In Winsor, Justin. Narrative and critical history of America. 8°. Boston, J. R. Osgood & co. 1885. v. 4, pp. 1–32]

Gaffarel, Paul Louis Jacques. Le corsaire Jean Fleury. 26 pp. 4°. Rouen, E. Cagniard (L. Gy, successeur) 1902.

"Extrait du Bulletin de la Société normande de géographie."

The author distinguishes between the pirate Jean Fleury, or Florin, and the Florentine navigator Giovanni Verrazzano, considered by some writers to be one and the same person.

Geleich, Eugen. Ortsbestimmung durch Verrazzano.

[In Petermanns mitteilungen. 1894. 4°. Gotha, J. Perthes, 1894. v. 40, pt. 5, pp. 115-117]

Gravier, Gabriel. Les voyages de Giovanni Verrazano sur les côtes d'Amérique avec des marins normands, pour le compte du roi de France en 1524–1528. 32 pp. 8°. Rouen, E. Cagniard (L. Gy, succ^r) 1898.

"Extrait du Bulletin de la Société normande de géographie (4º cahier de 1898)" Green, George Washington. The life and voyages of Verrazzano . . . 21 pp. 8°. Cambridge [Mass.] Folsom, Wells, & Thurston, 1837.

Verrazzano, Gerolamo da-Continued.

Published anonymously; author's name in ms. on t.-p.

2 l. of ms. inserted at end.

Reprinted from the North American review, 1837, v. 45, p. 293-311.

Hakluyt, Richard. Divers voyages touching the discovery of America and the islands adjacent. Collected and published by Richard Hakluyt . . . in the year 1582. Ed., with notes and an introduction, by John Winter Jones . . . 3 p. l., cxi, 171, 6 p. 3 fold. facsmi. (incl. 2 maps) London, for the Hakluyt society, 1850. (Added t.-p.: Works issued by the Hakluyt society [v. 7])

Reprint of original edition, including t.-p.

Harrisse, Henry. La cartographie Verrazanienne. 12 pp. 8°. Paris, institut géographique de Paris; C. Delagrave, 1896. [His Opuscules, v. 2, no. 6] "Extrait de la Revue de géographie."

Harrisse, Henry. La cartographie Verrazanienne.

[In Revue de géographie. Novembre, 1896. 8°. Paris, C. Delagrave, 1896. v. 39, pp. 324–333]

Harrisse, H. Un' nouveau globe Verrazanien. cover-title, 3 pp. 8°. Paris, Institut géographique de Paris; C. Delagrave, 1895. [His Opuscules, v. 1, no. 11] "Extrait de la Revue de géographie."

"Signale une petite sphère en cuivre doré de o^m.44 de circonférence très finement gravée. Elle porte la date de 1530 et la signature Rôbertus de Bailly. Le dessin n'en est d'ailleurs pas original. Nous croyons savoir que cette sphère a été acquise par M. Rosenthal, de Munich."

Hugues, Luigi. Di un nuovo documento attinente a Giovanni da Verrazzano. 14 pp. 8°. Casale, Cassone, 1895.

Reviewed by Sophus Ruge in Petermanns mitteilungen. 1897. v. 43. Geographischer literaturbericht für 1897. p. 80, title 268.

Hugues, L. Giovanni Verrazzano, notizie sommarie.

[In Italy. Raccolta di documenti e studi. Pubblicati dalla R. commissione colombiana pel quarto centenario dalla scoperta dell'America. fol. Roma, auspice il ministero della pubblica istruzione, 1893. pt. 5, v. 2, pp. 219–251]

Hugues, L. Il navigatore italiano Giovanni da Verrazzano e il corsaro francese Giovanni Florin. 19 pp. 8°. Casale Monf. tip. Tarditi, 1900.

Lechner, Karl. Ueber die entdeckungsreise des Giovanni Verrazano.

[In Globus. 1890. 4°. Braunschweig, 1890. v. 57, no. 8, pp. 114-116; no 9, pp. 139-142; no. 10, pp. 153-156]

Major, Richard Henry. Verrazzano.

[In Geographical (The) magazine. Edited by C. R. Markham. 1876. 8°. London, Trübner & co. 1876. v. 3, pp. 186–188]

Reprinted from the Pall Mall gazette for may 26, 1876.

Map of the world containing the discovery of Verrazzano, drawn by Hieronimus de Verazzano.

[In Historical (The) magazine. Oct. 1866. sm. 4°. Morrisania, N. Y., H. B. Dawson, 1866. v. 10, pp. 299–300]

From the Appendix to a pamphlet printed at Paris, in 1852, entitled Les papes géographes et la cartographie du Vatican, par m. R. Thomassy.

Murphy, Henry Cruse. The voyage of Verrazzano: a chapter in the early history of maritime discovery in America. viii, 198, 4 pp. illus., fold. maps, chart. 8°. New York [Albany, J. Munsell] 1875–[76]

The supplement "copies, taken from the archives of the parliament of Rouen, of two powers of attorney made by Verrazzano," 4 pp., was not issued until 1876 and is said to be found in only a few copies. "The Verrazzano letter according to the original version. Translated by dr. J. G. Cogswell, from a copy of the ms. in the Magliabechian library in Florence and printed in the

Collections of the New York historical society. Second series, vol. 1, p. 41-51: p. 170-186.

New light on Verazzano's voyage of 1524. [anon.]

[In Royal geographical society. Journal. April, 1910. v. 35, pp. 428–436] Pelli, Giuseppe Bencivenni. Elogio di Giovanni da Verrazzano fiorentino, scopritore della Nuova Francia nel secolo XVI. xi pp. 8°. [Firenze, G. Allegrini & comp. 1769] Signed: G. P.

Pennesi, Giuseppe. Pietro Martire d'Anghiera e le sue relazioni sulle scoperte oceaniche. Amerigo Vespucci, Giovanni Verrazzano, Juan Bautista Genovese, notizie sommarie, per Luigi Hugues. Giovanni Caboto, note critiche, per Vincenzo Bellemo. Leone Pancaldo, sussidi documentari, per Prospero Peragallo. 306 pp. 1 l. fol. Roma, ministero della pubblica istruzione, 1894.

[Italy. Commissione colombiana. Raccolta di documenti e studi. pte. 5, v. 2] Ed. of 560 copies.

Printed by Forzani e c., Rome.

Peragallo, Prospero. Ancora sulla distinta personalitá di Giovanni da Verrazzano, navigatore, e di Giovanni Florin, corsaro.

[In Società geografica italiana. Bollettino. Gennaio, 1900. 8°. Roma, presso la società geografica italiana, 1900. Serie 4, v. 1, pp. 402-409]

Peragallo, P. Intorno alla supposta identità di Giovanni Verrazzano, col. corsaro francese Giovanni Florin.

[In Società geografica italiana. Memorie. 8°. Roma, presso la società, 1897. v.7, pt. 1, pp. 165–190]

Peragallo, P. Les voyages de Giovanni Verrazano sur les côtes d'Amérique, par m. Gabriel Gravier. Traduit de l'italien par le lieut. colonel [O.] Tulle.

[In Société normande de géographie. Bulletin. 1899. 4°. Rouen, E. Cagniard, 1899. v. 21, pp. 97–102]

From Bulletin de la Société italienne de géographie. (Cahier de mai 1899)

Smith, Buckingham. An inquiry into the authenticity of documents concerning a discovery in North America claimed to have been made by Verrazzano. Read before the New-York historical society, october 4th, 1864. 31 pp. front. (fold. map) 8°. New-York, J. F. Trow, 1864.

Verrazzano, Giovanni da. Al christianissimo re di Francia Francesco Primo, relatione di Giovanni da Verrazzano Fiorentino della terra per lui scoperta . . . scritta in Dieppa . . . MDXXIIII.

[In Ramusio, G. B. Navigationi et viaggi. Venetia, 1550-74. v. 3 (1556) l. 420-422]

Verrazzano, Giovanni da. Lettera di Giovanni da Verrazzano navigatore fiorentino a Francesco I, re di Francia, sulla scoperta di nuove terre nelle costa settentrionale d'America con altra di Fernando Carli sullo stesso argomento. Documenti storico del secolo XVI tratti da un codice Magliabechiano preceduti da un discorso di Giuseppe Arcangeli letto alla Società Colombaria nell'adunanza del 24 agosto 1851. [In Archivio Italiano. Firenze, 1853. Appendice, t. 9, p. [17]–55]

Verrazzano, Giovanni da. The relation of Iohn de Verrazzano a Florentine, of the land by him discouered in the name of His Maiestie. Written in Diepe the eight of july, 1524.

[In Hakluyt, Richard. Collection of voyages. London, 1809–12. v. 3 (1810) p. 357–364]

Reprint from the 2d ed. of the Principal navigations, 1598-1600.

Verrazzano, Giovanni da. Scheeps-togt van Johan de Verrazano, Florentyner, na Florida; uytgesonden van Francoys de I, koning van Vrankrijk, om vreemde landen te ontdekken, in het jaar 1524 . . . 1 p. l., [10] pp. illus. Leyden, P. vander Aa [1710?]

Verrazzano, Gerolamo da—Continued.

[In Aa, Pieter van der. De aanmerkenswaardigste en alomberoemde zee- en landreizen. Leyden [1727?] [v. 7, no. 4]

Winship, George Parker, editor. Sailors narratives of voyages along the New England coast, 1524-1624; with notes . . . 5 p. l., 3-292 p., 1 l. 3 maps (incl. front.) 3 facsim. 8°. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & co., 1905.

"Four hundred and forty copies printed. Number 439.''

Contents.—Giovanni da Verrazano, 1524. Narragansett Bay.

Zeri, Augusto. Giovanni da Verrazzano. 15 pp. 8°. Roma, Forzani E. C., 1893. Estratto dalla Revista marittima, marzo 1893.

1529

Ribero, Diego, d. 1533.

Carta universal en que se contiene todo lo que del mundo se ha descubierto fasta agora: hizola diego ribero cosmographo de su magestad ano de 1529. La qual se devide en dos partes conforme a la capitulacion que hizieron los catholicos Reves de españa y el Rey don Juan de portugal en la citta de tordesillas año de 1494. Ms. 217 x 89 cms. Original in Grand Ducal Library Weimar. Kohl Collection, U. S. L. C., no. 42. Facsimile same size as original in Maps illustrating early discovery and exploration in America by E. L. Stevenson, 1903. No. 11. See the Kohl Col. by Justin Winsor, no. 42 and authorities there cited. There is a second copy of the same date in the Kohl Col., U. S. L. C., no. 41, differing slightly from no. 42. Shows Florida with names. Known as "Ribero map." LC 31

Note.—In "Text" to accompany the reproduction of Stevenson there is a description of this map. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1139. The following is from Winsor's description of the Kohl Collection, title 41, 42, p. 38: "These copies give only the American parts of this map of the world. Kohl in these drawings copied the draft of it by Güssefeldt, which was given in a monograph by M. C. Sprengel, Über Ribero's älteste Welt-karte, published in 1795, which followed a copy at Jena, and which Kohl says he follows in lieu of something better. In 1860 Kohl reproduced the Weimar original in his Die beiden ältesten General-Karten von America. The entire map is given in Santarem, in Lelewel, and in Rüge's Geschichte des Zeitalters der Entdeckungen (1883) There is another early copy in the Archivio del Collegio di Propaganda at Rome. Consult the references in Winsor's Bibliog. of Ptolemy's Geog., sub anno 1540, and the Bull. de la Soc. de géog. de Paris (1847) 1, p. 309.

"Referring to the Newfoundland region, Kohl thinks Ribero may have seen and used a map of these parts made in 1506 by a Frenchman. This refers to Charlevoix's statement of a map made by Jehan Denys; but Harrisse, Cabots, p. 250, pronounces it "absolument apocryphe." A facsimile of an undated map of the Ribero type was published by the Spanish Government in the Cartas de Indias in 1877.

"A Spanish planisphere, in the possession of the Marchesi Castiglione in Mantua, shows the whole Atlantic coast of both Americas, and on the Labrador coast has this legend: "Tierra que descobrio Estevan Gomez este año de 1525 por mandado de su majestad." Consult Studi biog. e bibliog. della Soc. geog. ital., II. no. 412; Portioli, Carte e memorie geographiche in Mantova (1875) p. 24."

A reproduction is also found in Santarem's Essai sur l'histoire de la cosmographie et de la cartographie pendant le moyen-âge, no. 64 of the atlas which is described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 262.

The Library of Congress has also a copy of this map, $23\frac{1}{2} \times 54\frac{1}{2}$ ins., entitled "The second Borgian map by Diego Ribero. Seville, 1529. Reproduced from the original in the Museum of the Propaganda in Rome, lent by his holiness pope Leo XIII, by W. Griggs. [Peckham, S. E., W. Griggs, 1886]

Consult the following works in the Library of Congress, relating to Ribero:

Bertuch, Frederick Justin. Einige bemerkungen über zwei der ältesten handschriftlichen welt-charten in der charten-sammlung sr. durchl. des herzog von Sachsen-Weimar.

[In Allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. Jan. 1811. 8°. Weimar, 1811. v. 34, pp. 33-38]

Both by Ribero, made in 1527 and 1529.

Danvers, Frederick Charles. Map of the world, commonly known as "The second Borgian map." [Executed by Diego de Ribero at Sevilla in 1529] 14 pp. 8°. 1889.

See Bernard Quaritch's A catalogue of works on the language, history and geography of America, Asia and Africa. April 16, 1891. no. 111, title 85, for history of this map.

Hamy, Ernest Théodore. Note sur la mappemonde de Diego Ribero (1529) conservée au Musée de la propagande de Rome.

[In France. Ministère de l'instruction publique et des beaux-arts. Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques. Bulletin de géographie historique et descriptive. 1887. 8°. Paris, 1887, pp. 57-64]

Also in his Études historiques et géographiques.

Kohl, Johann Georg. Die beiden ältesten general-karten von Amerika. Ausführt in den jahren 1527 und 1529 auf befehl kaiser Karl's v. Im besitz der grossherzoglichen bibliothek zu Weimar. 2 pts. in 1 v. x, 185 pp., 2 fold. maps. fol. Weimar, geographisches institut, 1860.

Erster theil: Allgemeine untersuchungen über die beiden karten.

Zweiter theil: Specielle analyse der beiden karten.

Only the parts of the two maps relating to America have been reproduced in facsimile.

Map no. 1, entitled, "Carta universal, en que se contiene todo lo, que del mundo se a descubierto fasta aora hizola un cosmographo de su majestad anno M.D.XVII en Sevilla" is attributed by Kohl to Hernando Colon, son of Christopher Columbus.

Map no. 2 is entitled, "Carta universal en que se contiene todo lo que del mundo se ha descubierto fasta agora: Hizola Diego Ribero cosmographo de su majestad: ano de 1529. La qual se devide en dos partes conforme a la capitulaçió que hizieron los catholicos reyes de españa, y el rey don Juan de portugal é la villa de Tordesillas: año de 1494."

Sprengel, Matthias Christian. Ueber J. Ribero's älteste welt-charte. 77 pp., 1 fold. map. 8°. Weimar, industrie-comptoir, 1795.

Stevenson, Edward Luther. Early spanish cartography of the New World, with special reference to the Wolfenbüttel-Spanish map and the work of Diego Ribero . . . 53 pp. maps (1 fold.) 4°. Worcester, Mass., Davis press, 1909.

"Reprinted from the Proceedings of the American antiquarian society, for april, 1909."

Zach, Franz Xaver, freiherr von. Ancienne mappemonde espagnole de l'an 1529 par Diego Riberio.

[In his Correspondance astronomique . . . 8°. Génes, L. Carniglia, 1824. $v.\ 10,\ p.\ 466$]

Ribero, Diego, d. 1533—Continued.

"Le titre de cette carte est: "Carta universal, en que se contiene todo lo que del mundo se ha descubierto fasta agra: Hizola Diego Riberio Cosmographo de su Majestad. Ano de 1529." Au bas de cette carte on lit ces paroles: "La qual se devide en dos partes conforme a la capitulaço que hicieron los catholicos Reyes de Espanna el Rey Don Juan de Portugall a la bulle de Tordesillas, Ano 1494." Cette dernière remarque se rapporte à la fameuse bulle de démarcation des papes Eugène IV et Alexandre VI, aussi trouve-t-on sur cette carte tracé le Meridiano de la Demarcacion comme l'appellent tous les historiens espagnols et portugais de ce tems-là." Quoted from p. 466.

1530 2

Agnese, Battista.

Map of North and South America. Ms. on parchment. Map 22.5 x 15.2 cms.; parchment 25.5 x 18 cms. No name, title or date. Original in Ambrosian Library, Milan. Henry Harrisse, in his The Discovery of North America, London and Paris, 1892, considers the various Agnese Atlases on pp. 626–630. The earliest date assigned is 1536.

Note.—For references to various maps of Agnese consult P. Amat di S. Filippo and G. Uzielli, Studi biografici bibliografici. v. 2, pp. 116-142.

The notice in Harrisse's Discovery of North America, referring to the various maps of Agnese does not mention any map of his in the Ambrosian Library at Milan.

He says, pp. 626-627:

"Baptista Agnese was a very artistic cartographer of Genoese origin, who exercised his profession at Venice from 1536 until 1564. We possess altases, dated and signed by him, of 1536, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1559, 1562, and 1564. There exist others which bear neither date nor signature, but are certainly the work of Agnese, as the geographical configurations, nomenclature, caligraphy, dimensions, and ornaments, resemble altogether those of the atlases bearing his name. Besides, there is a peculiarity common to all, which is a sure test to determine among the atlases of small size made in Italy, in the middle of the sixteenth century, those which must be attributed to that cartographer. It is this: In the oval mappamundi we invariably see routes traced or dotted, in gold or in silver, or simply coloured, indicating the itinerary followed by ships sailing from Lisbon to the East Indies, and from Cadiz to the north and south of the New World."

Kohl in his *History of the discovery of Maine*, says Agnese "was no traveler or discoverer himself, but received his information from others. He is said to have composed his maps for the curious." Consult pp. 292–295.

Justin Winsor in his article entitled Baptista Agnese and american cartography in the sixteenth century, p. 8, says:

"Besides these two theories of the North American contour which Agnese had to decide between in 1536, there was a current conception which had sprung from Verrazano's voyage in 1524, and which had received illustration in the map made by his brother, and now in the Propaganda at Rome. It had been further exemplified in a Maiollo map (1527) now in the Ambrosian Library at Milan." This map is probably that referred to as no. 34, "Undatierte Atlanten," Mai-

land, Bibl. Ambrosiana, in Kretschmer's Die Atlanten des Battista Agnese.

The present reproduction of the map of this date has many points of resemblance to the other maps of Agnese with reference to the Florida coast."

The following works relate to the various cartographical works of Agnese:

Spitzer, Frederic, and Wiener, Charles. Portulan de Charles-Quint donné à Philippe II. Accompagné d'une notice explicative . . . 37 pp., [1] l., 11 maps, 3 pl. obl. 4°. Paris, J. Claye, 1875.

At head of title: Collection Frédéric Spitzer.

Half-title: Portulan de Charles-Quint donné à Phillippe II.

Harrisse, Major and Winsor were inclined to attribute the original to Baptista Agnese. There is a difference of opinion in regard to the date; Spitzer and Wiener assigned 1539, because the atlas shows no recognition of the coast of Chili, which was developed about 1540. Harrisse places it under 1542; Fischer, Wieser and Kretschmer say 1548; and Ruge prefers 1550. Cf. Winsor's Baptista Agnese and american cartography in the sixteenth century. p. 11. M. Malte Brun in a "Compte rendu" before the Soc. de géogr. de Paris, juin 1876, mentions Santa-Cruz as the author, and places the date about 1536. Cf. Soc. de géogr. de Paris. Bulletin. 1876. pp. 625–631. See Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 263.

Wieser, Franz. Der portulan des infanten und nachmaligen konigs Philipp 11. von Spanien. (In der sammlung des herrn Fr. Spitzer in Paris)

[In Sitzungsberichte der philosophisch-historischen classe der kaiserlichen akademie der wissenschaften 1876. 8°. Wien, 1876. v. 82, pp. 541–561]

The author of this article gives a description of this anonymous portolano and attributes it to Giov. Battista Agnese, after comparing it with manuscript maps contained in libraries in Germany and Italy, and with several portolanos of that cartographer. He gives it the date of 1548 according to the amount of geographical knowledge which it contains.

Winsor, Justin. Baptista Agnese, and american cartography in the sixteenth century. (Reprinted, one hundred copies, from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts historical society, may, 1897) 168 pp. 8°. Cambridge, J. Wilson & son, 1897.

Kretschmer, Konrad. Die atlanten des Battista Agnese.

[In Gesellschaft für erdkunde zu Berlin. Zeitschrift. 1896. 8°. Berlin, W. H. Kuhl, 1896. v. 31, pp. 362–368]

Magnaghi, Alberto. L'atlante manoscritto di Battista Agnese della biblioteca reale di Torino.

[In Revista geografica italiana. Feb. 1908. 8°. Firenze, 1908. v. 15, pp. 65-77, 135-148]

Reviewed by Viktor Hantzsch in Petermanns mitteilungen. 10 nov. 1908. Literaturbericht nr. 646.

Malavialle, Henri Léon. Notice sur un portulan manuscrit de Battista Agnese conservé à la bibliothèque de l'université de Montpellier.

[In Société languedocienne de géographie. Bulletin. 1908. 8°. Montpellier, 1907-1908. v. 30, pp. 235-297; v. 31, pp. 7-85, 141-203]

Gaffarel, Paul Jacques. Le portular de Malartic. 34 pp. 3 pl. 8°. [Dijon, imp. Derantiere, 1889]

"Étude curieuse d'un précieux monument géographique génois portulan de B. Agnese de 1534. Tiré à quelques exemplaires et non mis dans le commerce. M. le comte de Malartic, de Dijon, possède dans sa bibliothèque un atlas, ou plutôt un portulan manuscrit, de treize feuilles coloriées sur vélin, qui constitue, au moins pour quelques-unes de ses parties, un précieux monument géographique. Nous essaierons de le décrire, et de déterminer le nom de son auteur, ainsi que la date de sa composition."

1535

Ptolemæus, Claudius

Map of the New World. No title, name or date. 37.8 x 28.8 cms. Latin text on reverse. [In his Geographicae Enarrationis, Libri Octo Lvgdvni. M.D.XXXV] The title given this map in the text on the reverse of the map is: Oceani occidentalis sev terrae novae tabvla.

WL 33

Note.—Consult references to earlier editions of this map in note to title 21. For a description of Ptolemy's *Geographia* containing this map see title 364, Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*.

1535 ?

Wooden Globe. Anonymous.

WL 34

Note.—This title is very indefinite. It is probably the one described by Gabriel Marcel, entitled:

Un globe manuscrit de l'école de Schæner.

[In France. Ministère de l'instruction publique et des beaux-arts. Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques. Bulletin de géographie historique et descriptive. 1889. 8°. Paris, 1890. pp. 173–179]
Marcel says:

"Ce globe, en bois, mais revêtu d'un enduit qui peut avoir un millimètre d'épaisseur, n'a pas plus de 0^m, 24 de diamètre, c'est dire qu'il diffère peu des deux globes de Schöner dont l'un, celui de la Bibliothèque militaire de Weimar, a été reproduit par Wieser, dont l'autre, qui existe à Francfort-sur-le-Main, a été publié, par Jomard, dans ses "Monuments de la géographie," et qui ont tous deux 0^m, 27 de diamètre tandis que le globe de Nuremberg, dû au même auteur, est beaucoup plus gros."

"Étude d'un globe en bois qui appartient à la section des cartes de la B. N. il a 0^m,24 de diamètre et est revêtu d'un enduit ayant environ un millimètre d'epaisseur. M. Marcel fixe entre 1513 et 1518 la date de sa confection et pense qu'il pourrait être de la main même de Schöner." Consult Léon Vallée's La Bibliothèque nationale, p. 279.

1536

Chaves, Alonso de.

There is a geographical description of Florida in Oviedo's Historia General y Natural de las Indias, Lib. xxi, Cap. viii, Tomo 2, pp. 143–144. Madrid, 1851. The description appears to be based upon a map of Alonso de Chaves of 1536, for in the following chapter x, p. 149, which continues the description of the same coast to the north, Oviedo says: "é allí (i. e. el rio é tierra de los Bacallaos) haçe fin la carta moderna del cosmographo Alonso de Chaves, que nuevamente se corrigió e emendó, el año que passó de mill é quinientos y treynta y seys años." The publication of Oviedo's history extended from 1535 to 1555. See Narr. and Crit. Hist. Am., vol. II, p. 343.

Note.—The map here referred to, by Alonzo de Chaves, was consulted by Oviedo, but has now disappeared.

In an article by B. F. De Costa, entitled Cabo de Arenas; or the place of Sandy Hook in the old cartology [as indicated in the map of Alonzo Chaves, now lost] [In New England (The) historical and genealogical register. 1885. 8°. Boston, 1885. v. 39, pp. 146-160 incl. map], he says: "As we learn from Oviedo, in 1536. Charles v ordered that the charts should "be examined and corrected" by experienced men appointed for the purpose. Acting under their instructions, Alonzo Chaves drew up a map embodying what information he had collected, though he had heard nothing of the voyages of Cartier in 1534-5. This map was used by Oviedo in his description of the American coast, published in 1537. The chart of Chaves has been reconstructed by the present writer from the description of the Spanish historian, so far as it exhibits the cartology of the North Atlantic coast, and whoever compares our sketch of the map with Oviedo's description, will find the sketch sufficiently exact for the purposes of this paper."

In title 2720 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, map no. 1 of the entry under Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guyane française . . . Berne, 1899, is a reproduction entitled Reconstruction schématique de la carte d'Alonzo de Chaves (1536) depuis le cap St. Augustin jusqu'au Huyapari (Orénoque d'après le texte d'Oviedo).

See also notice of the life of Alonzo de Chaves in Navarrete's Biblioteca maritima española . . . Madrid, 1851. v. 2, p. 16-17, and no. 239, p. 631, of Harrisse's Discovery of North America

1536

Gulf of Mexico. French map. No name or title. Anonymous. Original in the British Museum. Kohl Col., U. S. L. C., no. 251. There is a sketch in Narr. and Crit. Hist. Am., vol. II, p. 225-226. Shows Florida with names. LC 36

Note.—The following notice is a manuscript description attached to the border of the Kohl reproduction mentioned above:

"This chart of the Mexican Gulf and adjacent countries is taken from a large manuscript map in the British Museum (No. 5413 of the Manuscript Department) In the catalogue of the Brit. Mus. the date 1536 is given to the map.

"The language of the chart is partly in Spain, partly in French, and the Spanish is sometimes very much corrupted . . .

"It is therefore evident that our map is a copy of a Spanish original, compiled in France by a Frenchman.

"If the map is really of the year 1536 as the Catalogue of the British Museum adopts, then the 'Governor,' named in the above mentioned inscription must be Narvaez, and the original may have been one of those Spanish maps, which resulted from the unhappy expedition of Narvaez.

"The configuration of the Peninsula of Florida is for the time very well given. The harbours on the West coast of this Peninsula, which the captains of Narvaez explored, are indicated.

"Iucatan ('Lucatan') is represented as an island. The name Mexico is used as the name of a country. The Metropolis itself is still called: 'Temistitan.' The Mississippi is called 'Rivière de St. Esprit,' 'Las maras' (the marshes) to the east of it are perhaps lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas."

1541

Desliens, Nicolas.

Map of the world. Ms. on parchment. Dated Dieppe, 1541. Original in the Royal Library, Dresden. See Sophus Ruge, Die

Desliens, Nicolas—Continued.

Entwickelung der kartographie von Amerikas bis 1570. Gotha, 1892, p. 61–63. Facsimile of western part (America) in Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guyane Française. Atlas. Paris, 1899. No. 5, where the date of 1543 or 1544 is attributed to it. Shows Florida peninsula with names and Gulf of Mexico. There is no New Mex. or California.

Note.—A reproduction of this map is no. 2, of V. Hantzsch and L. Schmidt, Kartographische denkmäler zur entdeckungsgeschichte von Amerika, Asien, Australien und Afrika . . . Leipzig, 1903. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 250, for a description of this work. The american reproduction mentioned in the title is found described in this "List" in title 2719. Consult Henry Harrisse, The Dieppe world maps, 1541–1553. 1 p. l., 13 pp. 4°. Goettingen, university printing press (W. F. Kaestner) 1899.

Reprinted from the Göttingische gelehrte anzeigen, 1899, no. 6.

A review of C. H. Coote's introduction to the earl of Crawford's Bibliotheca Lindesiana. Collections and notes, no. 4. Autotype facsimiles of three mappements..." 1898. See title 248 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

1542

Ulpius, Euphrosynus.

The Ulpius Globe. Diameter 39.4 cms. Original in possession of the New York Historical Society. Shows Florida peninsula without names. Gulf of Mexico with names. Copy in 14th Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethn., pt. 1. bet. pp. 348–349. See Nordenskiöld. Periplus, p. 182. Winsor, Narr. & Crit. Hist. Am., vol. III, p. 214; vol. IV, pp. 19, 42.

Note.—See a reproduction and a history of this globe in an article by Benjamin Franklin De Costa, entitled *The globe of Ulpius*.

[In the Magazine of american history. 1879. January. 4°. New York and Chicago, A. S. Barnes, 1879. v. 3. pp. 17-35. 1 map. 1 port.]

The portrait herein mentioned is that of pope Marcellus II.

See also the same magazine for 1878, v. 2, p. 449, in an article by De Costa on the Verrazzano map, where a section of this globe is reproduced.

The map in the 14th Annual report of the bureau of ethnology, referred to in the title, is to accompany an article by George Parker Winship, entitled "The Coronado expedition, 1540–1542."

The following maps, mostly relating to the gulf of Mexico and Florida region, are also reproduced in this article:

Sebastian Cabot's map of 1544.—Map of the world, by Ptolemy, 1548.—Battista Agnese's New Spain, sixteenth century.—The City of Mexico, about 1550, by Alonzo de Santa Cruz.—Zaltieri's karte, 1566.—Mercator's northwestern part of New Spain, 1569.—Mercator's interior of New Spain, 1569.—Abr. Ortelius, Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 1570.—Dourado's Terra Antepody Regis Castele Inveta, 1580.—Western hemisphere of Mercator, 1587.—Northern half of De Bry's America Sive Novys Orbis, 1596.—Wytfliet's Vtrivsqve hemispherii Delineatio, 1597.—Wytfliet's kingdoms of Quivira, Anian, and Tohn, 1597.—Matthias Quadrus' Fasciculus Geographicus, 1608.

1542

Santa Cruz, Alonso de, d. 1572?

LC 39

Nova verior et integra totius orbis descriptio.

Note.—Consult the note to title 263 in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases for a description of Portulan de Charles-quint, which is supposed to be by Santa Cruz. See also title 60 of this work for Santa Cruz's Mapa... de la Nueva España. In Nordenskiöld's Periplus, pl. 1, is a reproduction of this map. Page 158 gives the following notice:

"Map of the world by Alonzo de Santa Cruz, preserved in the Royal Library at Stockholm (1.44 x 0.79 m) Title: Nova verior et integra totius orbis descriptio nunc primum in lucem edita per Alfonsum de Sancta Cruz Caesaris Charoli v. archicosmographum, A. D. MDXLII. It was probably brought home to Sweden by J. G. Sparvenfelt, who in 1689-94 traveled about in Europe seeking Swedish and Gothic antiquities. The map of the globe is here divided into two hemispheres, one north and one south, of which each is divided into 36 segments in a way shown in the reproduction on pl. L. The map may be cut out, and with but slight distension of the material, on which it is drawn, may be pasted on a sphere, and thus form a globe. This, however, was probably not the sole intention of this new projection introduced by Santa Cruz, but the chief idea was to obtain a map on which the distances between different places could be at once found. At all events the following words cited by Harrisse from a work by Vanegas de Busto (Las diferentias de libros que ay en el Universo, Toledo 1540, Chap. xvi) seem to refer to maps of this kind: 'Ora nuevamente Alonso de Santa Cruz, a peticion del Emperador, ha hecho una carta abierta por los meridianos, desde la equinocial á los polos; en la cual, sacando por el compas la distancia de los blancos que hay de meridiano á meridiano, que de la distancia verdadera de cada grado, reduciendo la distancia, que queda. á leguas de linea mayor.'

"The map is fully described and carefully reproduced by E. W. Dahlgren in his Map of the world by Alonzo de Santa Cruz, Stockholm 1892. In the present work I can only reproduce it on so small a scale that the legends mostly become illegible, as, even on the original, they are inscribed with extremely fine and almost illegible writing. All the legends, so far as it has been possible to decipher them, are given in Dahlgren's work. Those that occur on the coasts of the New World will be given here in the next chapter.

"Santa Cruz was cosmógrafo real, or, as he himself renders the title in Latin, archicosmographus to the Emperor Charles v. He had been a member of the unsuccessful expedition undertaken by Sebastian Cabot to La Plata. He took a part in the editing of Padron real and was entrusted with many confidential geographical commissions by the Spanish sovereign. From this it may be gathered what importance attaches to this, the sole remaining large map by Santa Cruz, which, together with a map of Mexico (FA, fig. 69) is still extant." The map of Mexico is found in Nordenskiöld's Facsimile-atlas, p. 109.

The following articles contain reproductions with bibliographical and cartographical notices:

Berthelot, Sabin. Analyse d'une notice biographique et littéraire sur le cosmographe Alonzo de Santa-Cruz, par m. de Navarrete.

[In Société de géographie. Paris. Bulletin. 2e série. 1839. 8°. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1839. v. 11, pp. 87–108]

A brief notice of a map of the city of Mexico, by Santa Cruz, is in *Proceedings*, Massachusetts historical society, feb. 1889. v. 4, pp. 290-291; and also notice in Navarrete's Biblioteca maritima española. v. 1, pp. 27-31.

Santa Cruz, Alonso de, d. 1572?—Continued.

Dahlgren, Erik Wilhelm. Map of the world, by the spanish cosmographer, Alonzo de Santa Cruz, 1542. Reproduction in phototypic facsimile by the printing office of the Swedish Staff-general with explanations by E. W. Dahlgren. 48 pp., 1 fold. map. 8°. + fol. Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & söner, 1892. One hundred copies printed.

Reviewed by Ruge in Petermanns mitteilungen. 1893. v. 39: Geographischer literaturbericht für 1893. p. 15, title 60.

Also reviewed in Royal geographical society. Journal. March, 1893. v. 1, pp. 237–238.

Navarrete, Martin Ferdinand de. Del cosmógrafo Alonzo de Santa Cruz.

[In Estado general de la armada. Madrid, 1834]

Santa Cruz, Alonzo de. Die karten von Amerika in dem Islario general des Alonso de Santa Cruz, cosmógrafo mayor des kaisers Karl v. Mit dem spanischen originaltexte und einer kritischen einleitung hrsg. von Franz r. v. Wieser. xx pp., 1 l., 59 pp. xv maps. fol. Innsbruck, Wagner'sche universitäts-buchhandlung, 1908.

"Festgabe des K. u. K. Oberstkämmer-amtes für den xvi. Internat. amerikanistenkongress" on cover.

Pt. 4 of the author's "Islario general del mundo."

Half-title: El yslario general de todas las yslas del mundo enderesçado a la S. C. C. Magestad del emperador y rey nuestro señor por Alonso de Sancta Cruz su cosmógrafo mayor. La quarta parte.

Reviewed by E. L. Stevenson in American historical review. Jan. 1910.

The plan of Mexico is reproduced to accompany an article by E. W. Dahlgren, entitled: "Något om det forma och nuvarande Mexico med anledning af en gammal karta öfver staden och dess omgifningar.

[In Ymer. Tidskrift utgifven af Svenska sällskapet för antropologi och geografi. 8°. Stockholm, 1889–90. v. 9–10. bet. pp. 48–49]

A biographical notice of Santa Cruz is found p. 736 of Harrisse's $\it Discovery$ of $\it North \ America$.

1543

Agnese, Battista.

Map of America. Ms. 29.5 x 19.5 on a parchment 34.5 x 24.7 cms. Without name, date or title. Original in Bibliothèque Nationale Paris. Cartes B. 2624. The map occurs in an atlas signed "Baptista Agnese Januensis fecit, Venetiis anno Domini 1543, die 25 junii." Ms. on parchment. vol. in 4°. The map of America shows the Peninsula of Florida, the Gulf of Mexico and the Peninsula of California as far n. as "punto enguno" (sic for engaño?) on the Pacific. No. 187 in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés á . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892. WL 40

Note.—See title 32 for references to works relating to Agnese.

Consult G. Uzielli and P. Amat di S. Filippo, Studi biografici e bibliografici, title 173, for a description of the map.

The following note appears in descriptive text by Winsor to the *Kohl Collection* for the reproduction no. 56:

"The original is a manuscript map in the Collection of the Duke of Gotha, signed, "Baptista Agnese fecit Venetiis 1543 die 18 Februarii." It shows the eastern

coast from Labrador to the Straits of Magellan; and the western coast, stopping just north of the same Straits, is renewed at Southern Peru, and extends to the upper verge of Central America. It notes the discoveries of Ayllon on the Carolina coast. It is partly reproduced in Kohl's Discovery of Maine, 316. The Studi biog: e bibliog. della soc. geog. ital., II, p. 134, notes an atlas hydrographique (showing the world and America) also in the Ducal library at Gotha. There are various other Agnese maps of about this date. One, dated June 25, in the Huth library, is referred to in Harrisse's Cabots, p. 189; another in the Biblioteca Laurenziana at Florence is dated Feb. 12. In this chart no. 3 shows the Pacific with America and the Moluccas; no. 4, the Atlantic with the American coast; no. 12 is a general map, indicating the route of Magellan. Cf. Studi. etc., II, p. 131. One of 1544 is in the Royal library at Dresden; it is signed at Venice. Cf. Studi, etc., II, p. 132. Another of 1545 is in the Biblioteca Marciana at Venice. Cf. Studi, etc., II, p. 132. Cf. references in Winsor's Bibliog. of Ptolemy's Geog., sub anno 1548. The Studi, etc., II, p. 129, notes an Agnese atlas (1536-50) in the Royal library at Munich; and (p. 159) another in the National library at Florence as of the sixteenth century, containing fifteen nautical maps, of which no. 2 shows the coasts of the Pacific and no. 3 the east coast of America."

In Nordenskiöld's Peripius, $p.\ 65$, is a general reference to the various portolanatlases by Agnese:

"Battista Agnese is one of the most prolific portolan-draughtsmen of the 16th century. His works are distinguished by a remarkable elegance and a technical perfection, that make them real works of art. On account of their lack of originality they are less important in a purely geographical respect than their exterior promises. They, however, formed, may be for some years only, what one might call the normal-portolano of the new world, and for that reason deserve a closer study than has been bestowed on them up to the present. Besides, there is in Agnese an oval map of the world, on which ocean-routes are marked. The oldest Agnese-portolano quoted in U.-A. (II, p. 113) is of 1527. It is kept in the British-Museum, which further possesses works by the same author dated 1529, 1536, 1564 (Cf. Catal. of additions to the Brit. Mus. manuscripts 1861-75, no. 25442) In the Marcian Library there are Agnese-portolanos of 1545, 1553 (?) and 1554 (reproduced by Ongania xvII.) Besides there are works by this industrious map-draughtsman in the Laurentian Library at Florence (atlas with 13 maps, 1543); at Munich (atlas with 13 maps, dated 1536-1550, the maps of America reproduced by Kunstmann); Paris (1543 and 1548); Dresden (1544); Gotha (1546); Catania (1562), and others. An exceedingly fine undated portolan-atlas kept in the Royal Library at Stockholm is evidently by Agnese; it is here partly reproduced on pl. xxiv. Agnese is also without doubt the author of an anonymous undated portolan-atlas with 15 charts, in the Bibl, nazionale at Florence, also of le portulan de Malartic, described by Paul Gaffarel in Mémoires de la Société bourguignonne de géographie et d'histoire."

1543-1550?

Agnese, Battista.

Map of the Atlantic coast of North America and West Indies. Ms. on parchment 43 x 29 cms. Without name, date or title. Original in the University Library, Bologna. Codex no. 997, page 8. Facsimile same size as original in Konrad Kretschmer's Die

Agnese, Battista—Continued.

Entdeckung Amerika's. Berlin, 1892. Text p. 418. Atlas, plate xxiv. Shows Florida peninsula.

Note.—See title 32 for references to works relating to Agnese. In a list of the dated and undated atlases of Agnese in an article by K. Kretschmer, entitled: Die Atlanten des Battista Agnese, published in Zeitschrift der gesellschaft für erdkunde zu Berlin, 1896, v. 31, pp. 362–368, he says: "Der Bologneser Atlas no. 50 bringt sogar noch vier grosse, in der darstellung höchst eigenartige Karten von Amerika, die ich in der Columbusfestschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin zum ersten mal veröffentlichte."

1543-50?

Agnese, Battista.

New Spain. Ms. on parchment. 43.2 x 26.5 cms. No name, date or title. Original in the University Library, Bologna, Codex no. 997, page 7. This is a sheet in ms. atlas on parchment of Battista Agnese. Copy in 14th Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethn. between pp. 360–361. Shows Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Civola, Quivira, &c. Facsimile same size as original in Konrad Kretchmer's Die Entdeckung Amerika's. Berlin 1892. Text p. 418–419. Atlas plate xxv.

Note.—This map and the previous one, belong to the manuscript atlas on parchment, of Agnese, for a description of which see title 41.

1544?

Carta de las Antillas, Seno Mejicano y Costas de Tierra-Firme y de la America Setentrional. Map proper 58 x 43.5 cms. Unsigned. Undated. In Cartas de Indias. See Harrisse, Disc. N. Am., pp. 645–46, who assigns the above date. Shows Florida and New Mexico.

Note.—Harrisse, in the above-mentioned work, p. 646, states:

"Besides, the general appearance of the map, and the lake or wide morass on the north of Florida, which seems to be intended for the Okefonoke swamp together with the said name of "Apalache and perhaps those of "Rio de los Angeles" and "C. Romo," lead us to think that some of the data used in the present map were gathered during the famous expedition of Hernando de Soto, initiated May 12, 1539, but the results of which were known only in Spain in 1544."

The full title of the work in which this reproduction is found is Cartas de Indias. Publicadas por primera vez el ministerio de fomento. fol. Madrid, 1877.

The only reference to this and the other maps is this attached note, p. xvl. "Terminan las ilustraciones cuatro mapas: el de la Australia, fotolitografiado, y en cromolitografía el de los rios Amazonas, Esequivo, etc., y las Cartas de las Antillas, Seno mexicano y Costas de Tierra Firme, y de los Estrechos de Magallanes y Le Maire; los cuales se dan á luz atendidos su interés ó curiosidad, aunque ninguno de sus originales tiene relacion inmediata, particular ni general, con los textos que se publican."

1544

Cabot, Sebastian, 1474?-1557.

"Cabot map." Ms. No name, date or title. Original in Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris. Copy in 14th Ann. Rept. Bur. Eth. bet. pp. 352-353. Winsor's Narrative and critical history of America, v. 11, pp. 113, 227, 243.—"Cabot bibliography" by George Parker Winship. Stevens, London, 1900. Shows Florida with names. See Quatrième Centenaire &c. no. 59. wl. 44

Note.—Harrisse, in his work on the Cabots, p. 285, mentions:

"The engraved planisphere dated 1544, preserved in the geographical department of the Paris national library, and which is the only cartographical work of Cabot now in existence."

Various references to Cabot are found in Winsor's Description of the Kohl Collection, titles 26, 27, 29, 30, 56, 81, 225, 252, 277, 388.

A reproduction is found in Jomard's Les monuments de la géographie. Paris, [1842-62] map 20. For a description of this work see Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 251. The portions relating to America are found in Kretschmer, Die entdeckung Amerika's, tafel 16, and in Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guyane française . . . Paris, 1899-1900, no. 6. For descriptions of these two works consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, titles 1136 and 2720.

See also Nordenskiöld's Facsimile-atlas and Periplus for references to this map. A reproduction of the american part is in pl. 4, no. 1, of Henry Stevens's Historical and geographical notes.

The following is a list of works relating to the Cabots:

Avezac de Castera de Macaya, Marie Armand Pascal d'. A letter on the voyages of John and Sebastian Cabot.

[In Kohl, Johann Georg. A history of the discovery of the east coast of North America. 8°. Portland, Bailey & Noyes, 1869: Maine historical society. Collections. 2d series. v. 1, pp. 499-514]

Avezac de Castera-Macaya, M. A. P. d'. Les navigations terre-neuviennes de Jean & Sebastien Cabot; lettre au révérend Léonard Woods . . . lue en communication à la séance trimestrielle des cinq académies de l'Institut de France le 6 octobre 1869. Paris, E. Donnaud, 1869. 20 p. 4°.

Beaudouin, Joseph Damase. Jean Cabot. 105 pp. 12°. Lévis, P. G. Roy, 1898. (Half-title: Bibliothèque canadienne)

Beazley, Charles Raymond. John and Sebastian Cabot; the discovery of North America. 3 p. l., xi-xx, 311, [1] p. front. (port.) 2 maps. 12°. New York, Longmans, Green & co., 1898. (Half-title: Builders of Greater Britain)

Biggar, Henry Percival . . . The voyages of the Cabots and of the Corte-Reals to North America and Greenland, 1497–1503 . . . 113 p. incl. maps. 7 maps (partly fold.) 8°. Paris [Macon, Protat frères] 1903.

"Extrait de la Revue hispanique, tome x."

Biddle, Richard. A memoir of Sebastian Cabot; with a review of the history of maritime discovery. Illustrated by documents from the rolls, now first published. viii, v, [7]–333, [1] p. 8°. London, Hurst, Chance, & co., 1831.

Published anonymously.

Butrigarius, Galeatus. A discourse of dyners vyages and wayes by the whiche Spices, Precious stones, and golde were brought in owlde tyme from India into Europe and other partes of the world. Also of the vyage to Cathay and East India by the north sea: And of certeyne secreates touchynge the same vyage, declared by the duke of Moscouie his ambassadoure to an excellent lerned gentelman of Italie,

Cabot, Sebastian, 1474?-1557—Continued.

named Galeatius Butrigarius. Lykewyse of the vyages of that woorthy owlde man Sebastian Cabote, yet livynge in Englande . . .

[In Eden Richard, ed. The Decades of the new worlde or west India . . . Londini, 1555. 19 cm. l. 249-258]

——— [In Arber, Edward, ed. The first three English books on America. Birmingham, 1885. 4°. p. 283–294]

"The Cabot roll." The customs roll of the port of Bristol, a. D. 1496–1499. Translated from the original manuscript recently discovered at Westminster abbey by Edward Scott . . . with an introduction relating to entries of the royal pension paid to John Cabot, navigator, by Alfred E. Hull, . . . cover-title, 10 l. 3 facsim. fol. Bristol, W. George's sons, 1897.

Latin with english translation. "150 copies only." No. 77. Cabot, Sebastian. A discourse of Sebastian Cabot touching his discourry of part of the West India.

[In Hakluyt, Richard. Collection of voyages. London, 1809–12. v. 3 (1810) p. 27–28]

Reprint from the 2d ed. of the Principal navigations, 1598–1600.

Cabot, Sebastian, 1474–1557. Discoprimento del mare settentrionale sino al gran flume Obbo, fatto del mese di maggio del 1556.

[In Ramusio, Giovanni Battista. Navigationi et viaggi. Venetia, 1563-83. fol. v. 2 (1583) l. 211-219]

Colombo, Cristoforo. The journal of Christopher Columbus (during his first voyage, 1492–93) and documents relating to the voyages of John Cabot and Gaspar Corte Real. Tr., with notes and an introduction, by Clements R. Marham . . . viii, liv, 259 p. pl., fold. maps. 8°. London, for the Hakluyt society, 1893. (Half-title: Works issued by the Hakluyt society. no. LXXXVI)

Dawson, Samuel Edward. Memorandum upon the Cabot map.

[In Canada. Archives. Report on canadian archives. By Douglas Brymner. 1897. 8°. Ottawa, S. E. Dawson, 1898. pp. 102–125. 2 maps]

One map is a reproduction of the map of the world 1544, half size; the other, North American portion.

Dawson, S. E. The voyages of the Cabots. Latest phases of the controversy. (Read june 23, 1899)

[In Royal society of Canada. Transactions. 1897. 8°. Ottawa, J. Durie & son, 1897. v. 3, 2d series, section 2. pp. 139-268, 3 maps]

Appendix to section II, The Cabots legends (See ante p. 268) pp. 429-450.

Deane, Charles. The mappemonde of Sebastian Cabot.

[In Science. An illustrated journal published weekly. Feb. 23, 1883. 4°. Cambridge, Mass., 1883. v. 1, pp. 62-65]

Deane, C. Remarks on Sebastian Cabot's mappenonde. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the American antiquarian society, for april, 1867. 1 p. 1., 8 p. 8°. Cambridge [Mass.] Press of J. Wilson & son, 1867.

"Fifty copies printed."—Ms. note by author.

Deane, C. The voyages of the Cabots.

[In Winsor, Justin. Narrative and critical history of America. 8°. Boston and New York [1884] v. 3, pp. 1-58. 2 maps]

Desimoni, Cornelio. Intorno a Giovanni Caboto, Genovese, scopritore del Labrador e di altre regioni dell' alta America Settentrionale; documenti pubblicati ed illustrati dall' Avv. Cornelio Desimoni . . . Genova, Tip. del R. istituto de' sordo-muti, 1881. 63 p. 4°. "Estratto dal vol. xv degli Atti della Società ligure di storia

"Libri consultati direttamente dall' autore": p. [5-6]

Dionne, Narcisse Eutrope. John and Sebastian Cabot. 46 p., 1 l. 4°. Quebec, R. Renault, 1898.

"One hundred and twenty-five numbered copies issued. No. 28."

Also published in Le Courrier du livre; canadiana, 1898, v. 3, p. 8-18, [35]-46. Drake, Samuel Adams, supposed author. Cabot. 6 p. 12° [Boston, Little, Brown, & co., °1875]

Extract from the Encyclopædia britannica. Published anonymously.

Hakes, Harry. John and Sebastian Cabot, a four hundredth anniversary memorial of the discovery of America. Read before the Wyoming historical and geological society, june 24th, 1897. Prepared at the request of and pub. by the society. 14 p. 8°. Wilkes-Barré, Pa., 1897.

Hakluyt, Richard. Divers voyages touching the discovery of America and the islands adjacent. Collected and published by Richard Hakluyt . . . in the year 1582. Ed., with notes and an introduction, by John Winter Jones . . . 3 p. l., cxi, 171, 6 pp. 3 fold. facsim. (incl. 2 maps) 8°. London, for the Hakluyt society, 1850. Added t.-p.: Works issued by the Hakluyt society [v. 7]

Reprint of original edition, including t.-p.

Harrisse, Henry. L'atterrage de Jean Cabot au continent américain en 1497; mémoire lu à la Société royale des sciences de Gættingue dans sa séance du 30 octobre 1897 et extrait de ses Nachrichten. 25 p. 8°. Gættingue, W. F. Kaestner, 1897. [His Opuscules, v. 1, no. 16]

Harrisse, H. The Cabots; notes on certain papers contributed to the Transactions of this society. cover-title, 103-106 p. 4°. Ottawa, by J. Hope & sons; [etc., etc.] 1898. [His Opuscules, v. 1, no. 15]

"From the Transactions of the Royal society of Canada, second series—1898-99, volume IV, section II."

"In rectification of some statements in papers contributed by S. E. Dawson to the *Transactions* of 1894, 1895 and 1897."

Harrisse, Henry. The date of Cabot's discovery of the american continent, and an alleged forgery of Chatterton. A rejoinder . . . 12 p. 16°. London, B. F. Stevens, 1897. [His Opuscules, v. 2, no. 11]

"Reprinted from Notes and queries, august 14, 1897."

A rejoinder to replies by G. E. Weare and G. R. F. Prowse, in "Notes and queries" for july 17, 1897, to an article by Harrisse, entitled, "John Cabot and the Matthew," in "Notes and queries" for june 26, 1897.

the Matthew," in "Notes and queries" for june 26, 1897.

Harrisse, Henry. Did Cabot return from his second voyage? cover-title, 7 p. 4°.

[New York, 1898] [His Opuscules, v. 1, no. 17] Extracted from the American historical review, v. 3, no. 3, april, 1898, p. 449-455.

Harrisse, Henry. The discovery of North America by John Cabot; the alleged date and landfall, also the ship's name, the "Matthew," a forgery of Chatterton? 3d ed., rev. and enl. 47 p. 12°. London, B. F. Stevens, 1897.

"The greatest part of the present paper first appeared in the june, 1897, number of "The Forum."

Harrisse, Henry. Jean et Sébastian Cabot, leur origine et leurs voyages: étude d'histoire critique; suivie d'une cartographie, d'une bibliographie et d'une chronologie des voyages au nord-ouest de 1497 à 1550, d'après des documents inédits. 2 p. l., 400 p. fold. map (facsim. in col.) 4°. Paris, E. Leroux, 1882. (Half-title: Recueil de voyages et de documents pour servir à l'histoire de la géographie depuis le XIII e jusqu'à la fin du XVI e siècle, pub. sous la direction de MM. Ch. Schefer . . . et Henri Cordier. 1)

The map is a facsimile by Pilinski, after a unique copy in the Bibliothèque nationale at Paris, of a planisphere said to have been made by Sebastian Cabot, in 1544. The portion here reproduced is that relating to Cabot's alleged discoveries.

Cabot, Sebastian, 1474?-1557—Continued.

"Cartographie"; p. [137]-252. "Chronologie"; p. [253]-306. "Appendices

[documents]": p. [307]-366. "Bibliographie": p. [367]-375.

Harrisse, Henry. John Cabot, the discoverer of North America, and Sebastian, his son; a chapter of the maritime history of England under the Tudors, 1496-1557. xi, 503 p. maps, facsim. 8°. London, B. F. Stevens, 1896.

Harrisse, Henry. Sebastien Cabot, pilote-major d'Espagne, considéré comme cartographe. 19 p. 4°. Paris, C. Delagrave, 1897.

[His Opuscules, v. 2, no. 7]

"Extrait de la Revue de géographie."

Harrisse, Henry. Sébastien Cabot pilote-major d'Espagne considéré comme cartographe.

[In Revue de géographie. Juin, 1897. 8°. Paris, C. Delagrave, 1897. v. 40, pp. 401-408]

Harrisse, Henry. Sébastien Cabot, pilote-major d'Espagne, considéré comme navigateur. 19 p. incl. map. 4°. Paris, institut géographique de Paris; C. Delagrave, 1897.

[His Opuscules, v. 1, no. 14]

"Extrait de la Revue de géographie."

Harrisse, Henry. The outcome of the Cabot quater-centenary. 1 p. l., 24 p. 4°. New York, 1898.

[His Opuscules, v. 1, no. 18]

"Reprinted from the American historical review."

Hart, Albert Bushnell, and Channing, Edward. Documents describing the voyage of John Cabot in 1497. 14 p. 12°. New York, A. Lovell & co., 1893. [American history leaflets . . . no. 9. May, 1893] Caption title.

Hodges, Elizabeth. The Cabots and the discovery of America. With a brief description and history of Brandon Hill, the site of the Cabot memorial tower. Illustrated by S. Loxton. 32 p. illus. (incl. port, maps). 8°. London, E. Nister [etc., etc., 1897?]

Horsford, Eben Norton. John Cabot's landfall in 1497, and the site of Norumbega. A letter to chief-justice Daly, president of the American geographical society. 42 p. front., 8 maps. sq. fol. Cambridge [Mass.] J Wilson & son, 1886. The writer's conclusions are that Salem Neck, Mass., is the site of Cabot's landfall and that Norumbega was located on the Charles river in the present town of Weston, Mass.

Howley, James P. The landfall of Cabot.

[In Geographical society of Quebec. Transactions. 1886-89. 8°. Quebec, L. J. Demers & frère, 1889. pp. 67-78, 2 fold. maps]

Howley, Michael F. Cabot's voyages. A lecture delivered in St. Patrick's hall, for the Athenxum, St. John's, Newfoundland. January 11th, 1877. 39 p. fold. map. 8°. [St. John's] Devine & O' Mara, printers [1897]

Kidder, Frederic. The discovery of North America by John Cabot. A first chapter in the history of North America. 15 p. incl. 2 maps. 8°. Boston, printed for private circulation [by D. Clapp & son] 1878.

"Read before the Maine historical society, at Bath, february 17, 1874. Reprinted from the New England historical and genealogical register for october, 1878."

Kohl, Johann Georg. A history of the discovery of Maine. With an appendix on the voyages of the Cabots, by m. d'Avezac . . . 2 p. l., viii pp., 1 l., 9-535 pp. 22 maps (partly fold.) Portland, Bailey & Noyes, 1869. (Maine historical society. Documentary history of the state of Maine, v. 1) Ed. by William Willis. Half-title: Collections of the Maine historical society. Second series.

Special half-title: A history of the discovery of the east coast of North America, particularly the coast of Maine; from the Northmen in 990, to the charter of Gilbert in 1578. Illustrated by copies of the earliest maps and charts.

Medina, Jose Toribio. El veneciano Sebastián Caboto, al servicio de España y especialmente de su proyectado viaje á las Molucas por el estrecho de Magallanes y al reconocimiento de la costa del continente hasta la gobernación de Pedrarias Dávila, por José Toribio Medina . . . 2 v. front. (port.) facsims. fol. Santiago de Chile, impr. y encuadernación universitaria, 1908.

"Memoria presentada á la Universidad de Chile en conformidad á lo dispuesto en el artículo 22 de la ley de 9 de enero de 1879 sobre instrucción secundaria y superior." "Bibliografía hispano-cabotiana": v. 1, p. [551]-608.

Nicholls, James Fawckner. The remarkable life, adventures and discoveries of Sebastian Cabot, of Bristol, the founder of Great Britain's maritime power, discoverer of America and its first colonizer. xv, 190 pp., 1 l. front. (port.) map. 12°. London, S. Low, son, & Marston, 1869.

Olson, Julius Emil, ed. The Northmen, Columbus and Cabot, 985–1503: The voyages of the Northmen... The voyages of Columbus and of John Cabot, ed. by Edward Gaylord Bourne... with maps and a facsimile reproduction. xv, 443 pp., 2 fold. maps, facsim. 8°. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1906. (Half-title. Original narratives of early American history...)

Series title also at head of t.-p.

Ober, Frederick Albion. John and Sebastian Cabot. 5 p. l., 299, [1] pp. front., plates, ports., map, facsim. 12°. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1908. (Half-title: Heroes of american history)

Series title also on t.-p.

"Sources of information": verso of 4th prelim, leaf.

O'Brien, Cornelius, archbishop. Cabot's landfall and chart: some criticisms

[In Royal society of Canada. Transactions. 1899. 8°. Ottawa, J. Hope & son. 1899. v. 5, 2d series, section 2, pp. 427-455]

Outes, Félix F. El primer establecimiento español en el territorio argentino; noticia histórico-geográfica (1517–1902) 29 p. illus. 4°. Buenos Aires, Coni hermanos, 1902.

"Edición de 100 ejemplares."

Porter, Edward Griffin. The Cabot quadri-centenary celebrations at Bristol, Halifax and St. John's in june, 1897. Boston, reprinted from the New England magazine, 1898. 1 p. l., 653–671 p. illus. (incl. ports., maps) pl. 8°. Covertitle: The Cabot celebrations, 1497–1897.

Porter, Edward Griffin. Report of the Cabot proceedings at the Halifax meeting of the Royal society of Canada, june 21–25, 1897. 10 p. 8°. Cambridge, J. Wilson & son, 1897.

 $Presented\ at\ the\ october\ (1897)\ meeting\ of\ the\ Massachusetts\ historical\ society.$

Also published in the *Proceedings* of the society, 2d series, v. 12, p. 2-9.

Prowse, George Robert Farrar. The Cabot landfall.

[In International geographic congress. United States. Report of the eighth international geographic congress. 1904. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1905. pp. 905–912]

Prowse, George Robert Farrar. The voyage of John Cabot in 1497 to North America; the time occupied in coasting also the island of St. John. Mr. G. R. F. Prowse's further reply to mr. Henry Harrissee . . . 7 p. 8°. Bradford [Ont.] privately printed for the author, 1897.

"Reprinted from Notes and queries, september 11th, 1897.

Smith, Charles C. Cabot's mappemonde.

Remarks [in communicating from the papers of the late Charles Deane, copies of the spanish and latin inscriptions on Cabot's mappenonde, now in the National

Cabot, Sebastian, 1474?-1557—Continued.

library at Paris, with a translation of them into english 35 pp. 8°. [Boston,

[Reprinted for private distribution from Mass. historical Society. Proceedings, feb. 12, 1891]

_____ Same.

[In Massachusetts historical society. Proceedings, Feb. 1891, 8°, Boston, 1891. 2d series. v. 6, pp. 305-339]

Stevens, Henry. Sebastian Cabot-John Cabot = 0. 32 p. 16°. Boston, office of the Daily advertiser [etc.] 1870.

A review of J: F. Nicholls's The remarkable life, adventures and discoveries of Sebastian Cabot, London, 1869.

Tarducci, Francesco. Di Giovanni e Sebastiano Cabote. Memorie raccolte e documentate. [4] 429 pp. 8°. Venezia, Prem. stabilimento tip. fratelli Visentini, 1892. (R. Deputazione veneta di storia patria)

Tarducci, F. John and Sebastian Cabot. Biographical notice with documents. Tr. from italian by Henry F. Brownson. viii, ii, 409 p. front. (port.) map. 8°. Detroit, H. F. Brownson, 1893.

Weare, George Edward. Cabot's discovery of North America. x, 343 p, front. maps. 8°. London, J. Macqueen; Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott, 1897.

Winship, George Parker. Cabot bibliography; with an introductory essay on the careers of the Cabots based upon an independent examination of the sources of information. 5 p. l., [ix]-lii pp., 1 l., 180 pp., 1 l. 8°. London, H. Stevens, son & Stiles; New York, Dodd, Mead & co., 1900.

Winship, George Parker. John Cabot, and the story of sources.
[In American historical association. Annual report for 1897. Washington, government printing office, 1898. 8°. p. 35-41]

Winship, George Parker. Some facts about John and Sebastian Cabot . . . 22 p. 4°. Worcester, Mass., C. Hamilton, 1900.

"From Proceedings of the America antiquarian society, at the semi-annual meeting, april, 25, 1900."

Winsor, Justin. The Cabot controversies.

[In Massachusetts historical society, Proceedings, 2d series, 1896-97, 8°. Boston, 1897. v. 11, pp. 156-169]

Winsor, Justin. The Cabot controversies and the right of England to North America. 16 pp. 8°. Cambridge, J. Wilson & son, 1896.

Reprinted one hundred copies from the proceedings of the Massachusetts historical society, 1896.

Wolkenhauer, Wilhelm. Giovanni Caboto. Zur erinnerung an die entdeckung Nord-Amerikas durch denselben in sommer 1497.

[In Deutsche rundschau für geographie und statistik. October, 1897. 8°. Wien, A. Hartleben, 1898. v. 20, pp. 36-40, incl. port.]

1547

Vallard, Nicolas.

Map of New Spain. Original in Collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Middlehill, Worcestershire. In ms. atlas of Nicolas Vallard of Dieppe. Kohl Col., U. S. L. C., No. 253. Shows Florida with names. LC 45

Note.—"The coast is given from the end of Florida to the Labrador shore, developing the Gulf and River St. Lawrence. It is part of a ms. map in the Sir Thomas Phillipps collection. The map is endorsed Terre de Bacalos. The source of the delineation south of Cape Breton is Spanish, and it shows no trace of Verrazano. Kohl thinks that, for the region north of Cape Breton, the map is based on the maps of Alfonse and Cartier. He remarks on the half Portuguese name of the St. Lawrence,—Rio do Canada. The G. lorens of the map is not the great gulf, but a small bay opposite the north shore of Anticosti. The eastern shore of Newfoundland has a mixture of French and Portuguese names. On Labrador they are mostly Portuguese. The name of Vallard may signify ownership rather than mark the maker. Consult Nar. and Crit. Hist. America, iv, p. 86, and for a sketch, p. 87." Consult Winsor's Kohl Collection, no. 154. "This shows the coast of both oceans, from 35° N. to 10° S. latitude. It is from the MS. atlas in the Sir Thomas Phillipps Collection. Kohl conjectures that the Spanish drafts, apparently used in the making of this map, may have been those brought from the peninsula in 1542 by Don Miguel de Sylva."

Consult the sketch from a ms. atlas in the Bodleian, given in the Nar. and Crit. Hist. America, II, p. 292. Consult Winsor's Kohl Collection, no. 253.

The manuscript border text to map no. 253 of this collection has the following: "This is a copy of a map of New Spain, contained in a manuscript Atlas, in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps in Middlehill in Worcestershire in England. The charts and Maps of this atlas are made in the year 1547 by a Frenchman 'Nicolas Vallard de Dieppe.'

"The present map has (on the back of the sheet) the title: "De la neuve Espagne" (of New Spain)

"The map is upon the whole very correct, and is of course made after Spanish originals. How these Spanish originals came out to France is not known with certainty. But it is said, that in the year 1542 'Don Miguel de Sylva,' a bishop of Viseo, came out to France from the Pyrenean Peninsula, and brought Portuguese and Spanish maps with him, which were then copied in France. "If this is true, the original of the map was probably made in the latter time of Cortes' government in Mexico or in the beginning of the government of the Viceroy Mendoza.

"This date seems to correspond with the circumstance, that there is on the map no indication of California, of which the first general map was compiled in Mexico in the year 1541 by Castillo. This Castillos may not yet have arrived in Spain at the time of the construction of the original of our map and not yet in France, when Vallard (1547) copied it. The manner, in which a large picture of the city of Mexico (Temistitan) is embodied into the map (it covers the whole interior of the country), shows that the memory of the conquest of this empire was still fresh.

"Vallard partly translated his Spanish map into French, and this way made sometimes very curious half Spanish, half French names and phrases. For instance: 'La mer du Sur' (South Sea)

"The name 'perou' (Peru) stands on a very strange place, in the middle of the Carribean Sea. But it is evident, that it is meant for the whole of South America.

"The Latitudes on this map are much better than on all the older maps, and for instance on that of Rotz (See our collection) The tropic of Cancer runs to the North of Cuba, and the 10° N. L. near the Northshore of Trinidad, which is however not quite true yet.

"The Antilles and the Caribean Islands are still better drawn than on Rotz' map. Of the great rivers only the mouths are indicated:

'Rio del Espiritu'=Mississippi. 'Rio grande'=Magdalena river. 'Rio do by'(?)=Orinoco. 'Rio forcado'=Essequebo.

"Only the San Juan in Central America is carried to its lake and well represented.

Vallard, Nicolas-Continued.

"The Laguna de Maracaybo is doubled, which doubling of the picture on the old maps—curious enough! happens repeatedly with lakes, islands and other objects.

"The interior of South America is filled with portraits of conquerors and of Indians, working in the mines.

"To enter into a criticism of every name is here impossible for us."

"Atlas signed 'Nicolas Vallard de Dieppe, dans l'année 1547.' Barbié du Bocage, who describes this collection of maps, considers that this inscription gives the name of the drawer, others that it means a former owner of the map. (R. H. Major: Early voyages to Terra Australis, London, Hackluyt society 1859, p. xxxv.) It belonged to Talleyrand and was afterwards included in Sir Thomas Phillips's collection at Cheltenham. Northeastern America has been reproduced by Kohl (Dis. of Maine, pl. xix)" Consult Nordenskiöld, Periplus, p. 159. Consult also:

Barbié du Bocage, Jean Denis. Notiz über einen alten handschriftlichen See-atlas, aus der Bibliothek Sr. Durchl. des Herzogs von Benevent, vorgelesen in der öffentlichen Sitzung des National-Instituts zu Paris am 3. jul. 1807.

[In Allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. 8°. Weimar, 1808. v. 24. pp. 315-326]

"Das Manuscript, von welchem hier gesprochen wird, ist ein hydrographischer Atlas, zu *Dieppe* im J. 1547, von Nicolas Vallard aus Dieppe verfertiget, in welchem man auch die östliche und westliche Küste des continents von *Neuholland* angezeigt findet."

1548

Medina, Pedro de, 1493-1567.

Nvevo Mvndo.—Del libro de las grandezas y cosas memorables de España, por el Maestro Pedro de Medina, Cosmógrafo. Sevilla, 1548. 10 x 10 cms. WL 45 a

Note.—A reproduction of this map is in the Kohl Collection, no. 59, with the following border manuscript description by Kohl:

"This is a copy of a map of America, which is to be found in the Spanish work: 'Libro de grandezas y casas memorables de Spaña, agora de nuevo fecho y copilada por el Maestro Pedro de Medina, vezino de Sevilla, dirigido al Señor Don Felipe principe de España nuestro Senor MDXLIX.'

"(The book of the great and memorable things of Spain, now made anew and compiled by the Master Peter de Medina, citizen of Sevilla, directed to Don

Felipe, prince of Spain, our master 1549)

"This is one of the earliest maps which were printed in Spain. That accompanying the work of Gomara of 1554 (See our Collection) is the second. These early Spanish printed maps resemble each other all in this, that they are of a very small size. Probably the Spanish monarchs did not wish to have maps of America published on a large scale. The[y] resemble each other also in this circumstance, that they have not adopted the name of America, and that they call South America generally: 'Peru' and North America: 'Nueva Espana' (New Spain) and the whole: 'Nueva Mundo' (The New World)

"Our map is also in this respect alike to the following of Gomara, that both show nothing of California and end both on a Meridian not far to the West of Mexico. The Meridian, on which on our map the Degrees of Latitude are numbered, is in the same time the Line of Demarcation between Portugal and Spain. It

cuts off for Portugal only the Eastern Peninsula of Brazil and includes for Spain the whole Amazonas and La Plata river.

"Some peculiarities on our map are still the following: The Amazonas river has two names. The lower part is called: 'Maranon' and the upper 'Rio de las Amazonas,' It runs from the West North West.

"The town Lima is called with its old name: 'Los reyes.' 'Damaica' instead of Jamaica, 'S. Ju'—San Juan de Portorico. 'R. Spo. So'—Rio del Espiritu Santo—Mississippi.

"The Strait of Magellan is made exactly in the same manner as on the much later maps of Herrera and Cespedes. (See our collection)"

For information relating to this map, the author and the work from which it was taken, consult title 101.

1550?

Münster, Sebastian, 1489-1552.

Novæ Insulæ. 34 x 25.5 cms. Latın text on reverse. In his Cosmographia, Basle, 1550, or in the Latin translation of his works made by himself. 1550–1554? This map first occurs in Ptolemy's Geographia Universalis of 1540, edited by Münster with the title "Novæ Insulæ. xvii Nova Tabula" also in the Münster Ptolomies of 1542, 1545, 1552. It appears with the title "Tabula nouarum insularum, quas diuersis respectibus Occidentalis & Indianas uocant" in Cosmographiæ uniuersalis . . . Auctore Sebast. Munstero, Basilæe 1550; also in the 1559 edition. See Harrisse, The Discovery of North America, p. 607. See the map discussed in the "Sebastian Münster" of Viktor Hantzsch, Leipzig, 1898. p. 102. in vol. 18 of Abhandelungen der philologische-historischen Classe der Konigl. Sachsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. See Nar. & Crit. Hist. Am., Vol. III, p. 199–200.

WL 46

Note.—Reproduced as no. 58 of Kohl Collection. Also in Kretschmer's Die entdeckung Amerika's, pt. 19, no. 1.

See description of the 1540 ed. of Ptolemy in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, no. 365, and for the 1548 edition, the first italian edition of Ptolemy, title 369. For the editions of 1542, 1545, and 1552 consult this work. A reproduction of the Ptolemy-Münster, 1540, is found in J. B. Thacher's The continent of America . . . New York, 1896. At end.

Nordenskiöld, Facsimile-atlas, refers to the following subjects in connection with Münster: His editions of Ptolemy, 23b, 25a, 26a, 90b, 112b.—Maps in these 29, 108b, 117a.—Cosmography, 108b.—Catalogue of its maps 110a.—Description of the map of Nicolaus a Cusa 129b. Novus Orbis 105b. Map of the world 102b.—Map of America 82a, 102b, 113.—Map of Russia 114b, 115.—Merits and errors 24a.—His maps generally without graduation 12n.—Figures and ornaments on his maps 21b, 61b.—In the catalogue of Ortelius 130b.—Portolanos unknown to him 45a.

Henry Stevens' Historical and geographical notes, map no. 4, p. 53, gives "Part of Sebastian Münster's map of the world from the Novus Orbis of Grynaeus, Basil, 1532."

The impression described in the title is not in the latin edition of 1550 of Münster's Cosmographia. The title on verso is:

Münster, Sebastian, 1489-1552—Continued.

Novarvm insularvm descriptio, followed by 36 lines of text descriptive of America. The title on the face of the map, above the top border is Novæ insulæ.

The Library of Congress has, besides the edition of 1550, the editions of 1554 latin, 1558 german, 1559 latin, 1564 german, 1575 italian, 1598 german, 1628 german.

The verso of the copy in the 1550 edition is entitled: Novvs orbis, qvi insvlas habet Indici Oceani . . . followed by six lines of descriptive text.

The maps in all of these editions are similar, except the editions of 1598 german and 1628 german which are entitled:

Die newen inseln /so hinder Hispaniam gegen orient/ bey dem landt Indie gelegen. The article in Harrisse, referred to in the title, is entitled Münster's first map, and includes pp. 607–609.

The following works relate to Münster:

Beazley, Charles Raymond. Sebastian Münster.

[In Royal geographical society. The geographical journal. April, 1901. 8°. London, 1901. v. 17, no. 4, pp. 423-425]

A review of Hantzsch's Sebastian Münster.

Dufour, Valentin. Note sur un ancien plan de Paris sans date copié par Sébastien Munster.

[In Société de l'histoire de Paris et de l'Ile de France. Bulletin 9e année 1882. 8°. Paris, 1882. pp. 45–56. 1 plan]

Hantzsch, Karl Viktor Gustav. Sebastian Münster, leben, werk, wissenschaftliche bedeutung . . . 1 p. l., 187 pp. fol. Leipzig, G. B. Teubner, 1898.

"Des XVIII. bandes der Abhandlungen der Philologisch-historischen classe der Königl. sächsischen gesellschaft der wissenschaften, no. 111."

"With extensive bibliographical notes."

"Verzeichniss der 142 karten Münster's": p. 72-123.

Memoir. By Ludwig Seiger.

[In Allgemeine deutsche biographie. 8°. Leipzig, 1886. v. 23, pp. 30-33]

Phillips, Henry, jr. An account of an old work on cosmography.

[In American philosophical society. Proceedings. Jan. 1880. 8°. Philadelphia, 1880. v. 18, pp. 443–451]

Phillips, H., jr. An account of two maps of America, published, respectively, in 1550 and 1555.

[In New Jersey historical society. Proceedings. 2d series. 1880. 8°. Newark, 1880. v. 6, pp. 105–109]

The first from Sebastian Münster's Cosmographia universalis. Basle, 1550, the second from Simon Grynœus, Novus orbis, Basle, 1555.

Thevet, André. Sebastian Munster.

[In his Les vrais povrtraits et vies des hommes illustres. fol. Paris, par la vefue I. Keruert & G. Chaudiere, 1584, v. 2, pp. 559-562 incl. portrait]

Vögelin, Friedrich Salomon. Sebastian Münster's Cosmography.

[In Basler jahrbuch, 1882. Herausgegeben von Albert Burckhardt and Rudolf Wackernagel. 12°. Basel, C. Detloff, 1882. p. 110–152]

Reviewed by Wilhelm Goetz, in Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche geographie. 1882. 8°. Lahr, M. Schauenburg, 1882. v. 3, pp. 81–83.

Wilkens, C. Geographische karte von dem Niederstift Münster nebst den Angränzen den Ländern, 1796. [Review]

[In Allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. 8°. Weimar, 1798. v. 1, pp. 668-673] Winsor, Justin. The cosmographical labors of Sebastian Münster.

[In Harvard university. Library. Bulletin of more important accessions. 1879. 8°. Cambridge, 1879. v. 1, no. 11, page 270]

Wolkenhauer, August. Sebastian Münster's handschriftliches kollegienbuch aus den jahren 1515–1518 und seine karten. (Cod. lat. 10691 der Königlichen Hof- und

staatsbibliothek zu München) 68 pp., 14 maps on 8 l. 4°. Berlin, Weidmann, 1909.

[Abhandlungen der Königlichen gesellschaft der wissenschaften zu Göttingen. Philologisch-historische klasse. Neue folge band xi, no. 3]

An interesting description of the manuscript notebook, with maps of the author of the sixteenth century "Cosmographia."

Wolkenhauer, August. Seb. Münster's verschollene karte von Deutschland von 1525.

[In Globus. 2 juli 1908. fol. Braunschweig, F. Vieweg & sohn, 1908. v. 94, pp. 1-6, 1 facs., 1 map]

Reviewed in Royal geographical society. Journal. Oct. 1908. p. 424.

1555?

"French map." Ms. No name, date or title. Anonymous. Kohl Col., U. S. L. C., No. 255. According to Kohl's note on the map the approximate date is 1555. 'His is a copy of the original ms. map discovered by Jomard. Shows Florida with names.

LC 47

Note.—"This is a copy of an old french manuscript map which the celebrated savant Jomard discovered in the possession of a french noble family.

"Neither the author nor the time of the map are indicated.

"The most extraordinary circumstance on the map is this, that there is no indication of California at all. The Pacific Coast of America is represented as known only as far as a little beyond Tehuantepec ('Teguantepec') From there to the North appears no Mar Vermejo (California gulf) no Californian Peninsula, nothing but a rudely drawn coast line with occasionally an "R" (River) or 'B' (Bay) or 'Go' (Gulf) upon it. From this circumstance one should be inclined to think that the map was made before the year 1533, for after this year the discovery of California by Cortes was already known in Europe, and all the better maps after 1533 have California depicted on them. Our map has all the Eastern coasts represented with such an evident care, that it seems, the author intended to give all what was known at his time and all what he knew himself about these regions. To suppose, that a man, who had so good materials, as those must have been, from which he took the Mexican Gulf, the Antillian islands, etc., should have no materials at all and no information whatever about the Pacific Coast, if such information and materials existed at all, would be inconsistent.

"There are also no indications on the East Coast, which could force us to adopt a later date than 1533. There are for instance no traces of De Soto's expedition (1538–43) or of any other later expedition. The features of those Eastern Coast, and of the Mexican Gulf and of the Antillian were in the same manner already represented on former Spanish maps before 1533, for instance on the map of Rebeiro, and on those, which served to him as materials.

"Nevertheless Mr. Jomard, a high authority, believes that the map was made at the time of king Henry II. And if I am right he puts its date in about the year 1550. I unhappily do not know his reasons for this view, which are no doubt very good.

"All what I can say is, that the map must have been made after 1530 because the Bermadas ('La bermude') are upon it, which islands were only discovered 1530, and that it cannot have been made after 1554, because then the French discoveries of Ribaut and Laudonnière (1554) would have been noticed on it. The

"French map" -- Continued.

mapmaker, who was evidently a frenchman, could not have forgotten the discoveries of his countrymen.

"That the map was made by a Frenchman is without doubt, because the language is partly French partly Spanish. A Spaniard or Italian would never have used the French language.

"Amongst some peculiarities, which the map shows are the following: The island 'La Catholique' East of the Lucayan islands. I know nothing about the history of this fabulous island.

"A very good picture of the American Lyon or the puma.

"A picture of the Unicorne in the territory of the present state of New York." Consult ms. border text to the Kohl reproduction, map no. 255.

"This is a French map, and shows the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Honduras. The corresponding Pacific coast from about the latitude of Mexico (City), is a mere north-and-south line, with conventional river-mouths. Kohl says the original was discovered by Jomard in the possession of a French noble family. To judge from the absence of California one would place the map before (say) 1535; and the absence of traces of De Soto's and other explorations on the Atlantic side would indicate as early a date; but Kohl places it under "about 1555," as that was Jomard's opinion. Kohl is in error in supposing that the presence of Bermuda on the map establishes the date after 1530; since Bermuda is on the Peter Martyr map of 1511, a map unknown to Kohl. It is sketched in the Nar. and Crit. Hist. American, 11, p. 224." Consult Winsor's description of Kohl Collection, no. 255.

The sketch here referred to in the Narrative and critical history, v. 2, is in an article by Justin Winsor, entitled:

The early cartography of the gulf of Mexico and adjacent parts. [1518–1597] [In his Narrative and critical history of America. 4°. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin & co., 1886. v. 2, pp. 217–230]

1558

Homen, Diego.

"Mexico." Ms. No name, date or title. Original in the British Museum. Kohl Col., U. S. L. C., No. 257, who assigns it to Diego Homen, 1558. Shows Florida with names.

Note.—"This is a copy of a very remarkable Manuscript Map of Mexico, preserved in the British Museum.

"The map was made by the well known chartographer Diego Homen, by birth a Portuguese, in the year 1558.

"The original (as all the manuscripts of Diego Homen) is very carefully painted with brilliant colors. It has the curiosity, that the West coast of America is painted blue, whilst the East coast has a golden brim.

"It is the first general map, of which I know, which has embodied into it a very accurate picture of the California peninsula and Gulf.

"The configuration of the Gulf resembles very much to that, given to it on the map of Castillo, communicated by Bishop Lorenzano. It has also like that map the Northern end of the Gulf 2 degrees too high North. But the numerous names of that map are wanting.

"The Peninsula of California is, however, on the present map much better laid down than on that of Castello, and the Latitudes are here also better. For instance Isla de Cedros, as the discoverer Ulloa has it in 30° N. L. and not as

Castello has it in 27° N. L. Diego Homen had perhaps Ulloa's own maps, or sketches made after him.

"There are, however, on our map no traces of Cabrillo's Californian voyage of discovery in the year 1542.

"The city and Lake of Mexico are still represented somewhat large, but at least do not cover more [than] the whole country, as on the map of 1547. It is a sign, that the great surprise of the world about this discovery had already a little diminished.

"River Panuco is made to run out from the Lake of Mexico.

"The Mississippi (Rio Espirito S^{to}) has only one main channel as on all the old Spanish maps, and not so many fanciful branches, as on later maps.

"The Mexican Gulf is called 'Sinus magnus Antiliarum' (the great gulf of the Antilles)

"Central America is very similarly shaped to the map of N. Vallard of 1547 (see our collection) Compare for instance the forms given to Yucatan on both maps. "They are exactly alike, which is a proof, that Homen and Vallard worked after the same originals.

"Why Homen gives to the South Sea the unusual name of "Oceanus Occidentis" (the ocean of the West) I do not know though it could have been with respect to America indeed a very good name, more appropriate than that of the South Sea."

Consult border ms. text to map no. 257, Kohl Collection.

"It shows the coasts of both oceans north of the Isthmus of Panama to 33° north latitude. A MS. map in colors in the British Museum. Kohl calls it the earliest general map to embody the California Peninsula. The "Rio del Spirito Santo" (Mississippi) has one main channel. It is sketched in the Nar. and Crit. Hist. of America, 11, p. 229." Consult Winsor's Kohl Collection, no. 257.

The only Homen map mentioned by Harrisse is the one to which he refers as follows, no. 254, p. 646:

"'The original, among Lord Lumley's (d. 1609) maps in the British Museum, is noteworthy from the west coast of the two Americas having no defined or supposable limit, the green colour of the Continent simply fading away. The eastern coast is of the Ribero type. The only names are "Temistitan" and Mundus Novus." We know of no map of Diego Homem anterior to 1557." A map which has all the characteristics of this map of Homen is found in Hantzsch and Schmidt's Kartographische denkmäler zur entdeckungsgeschichte von Amerika, Asien, Australien und Afrika . . . Karten der Aussereuropäischen Erdteile 1568 (13 Blatt) (Tafel v-xvii) This reproduction dated 1568, is the Dresden Manuscript (Mscr. Dresd. F 59a)

Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 250.

The text to this work of Hantzsch and Schmidt describes the various known maps of Homen and where located and also gives bibliographical and biographical information.

A reproduction of the american portion of the British Museum manuscript is found in nos. 11 and 12, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and nos. 17 and 18 of the Bibliothèque Royale de Dresde, in *Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guyane française*. Consult Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*, title, 2719.

1558-1561

Homen, Diego.

Portuguese atlas. 77 x 55 cms. Ms. on parchment. No name, date or title. Original in Bibliothèque Nationale. Cartes. Inv. 1021. Paris. Attributed by Mr. Harrisse to Diego Homen, ca.

Homen, Diego—Continued.

1558-1561. Shows Florida Peninsula with coast names, of which I have a tracing. No. 30 & 33 in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892.

WL 49

Note.—See notice of this work of Homen in Carlo Castellani, Catalogo, p. 250; and in v. 2, nos.418,419,425,427,436,519, of Uzielli's Studi biograficie bibliografici. Consult note to title 48 of this work for reproduction and references and also P. Amat di S. Filippo, Studi biografici e bibliografici sulla storia della geografia in Italia . . . Roma, 1882.

1558

Lopez, Bastiam.

Map of the west coasts of Africa and Europe and east coasts of North and South America. Signed "Bastiam lopez a fez 1558 nouembro 15" Ms. on parchment. Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Mss. 27,303. Florida appears to be based upon an earlier map and tho curious, is not instructive. Shows the Gulf of Mexico, Florida and the Atlantic coast. Not published according to Brit. Mus. Catalogue.

Note.—"Chart of the coast-lines of part of Europe, Africa, and America;" by Bastiam Lopez, 15 nov. 1558. *Portuguese.* Vellum roll, 3 ft. 3 in. x 2 ft. 8 in. With paintings. Formerly belonged to M. Olivieri."—B. M. Additional Mss., 1854–1875, no. 27, 303.

Nordenskiöld, in his *Periplus*, p. 67, quotes this map, but gives no information different from the above.

1565

Ramusio, Giovanni Battista, 1485–1557.

Vniversale della parte del mondo nvovamente ritrovata. 385 2°-3° Diameter 26.5 cms. Undated. In his Navigationi et Viaggi (reprint) Venezia, 1565. vol. III. wl. 51

Note.—The Library of Congress has copies of this map in the 1556 and 1565 editions. According to Sabin's description of the various editions of Ramusio, this copy belongs to the 1606 edition, as it has the page nos. 385 2° and 385 3°. The map was originally published in the edition of 1556. Sabin in *Bibliotheca americana*, in the description of the various editions of Ramusio, states, title 67740, collation:

"Il Cuscho citta principale della provincia del Perv' on ll. 411 and 412; 'La Nvova Francia, Terra de Nvrvmbega, Terra de Laborador, Isola de demoni, Terra Nvova' etc., on ll. 424 and 425; 'Brasil' on ll. 427 and 428; 'Parte del Africa' on ll. 430 and 431; 'Taprobana' on ll. 433 and 434 (misnumbered 430 and 431 in the New York Historical Society copy) 'La Terra de Hochelaga nella nova Francia' on ll. 446 and 447; and 'Universale della parte del Mondo nuovamente ritrovata' on ll. 455 and 456, containing both American continents, the northern as La Nova Spagna, and the Southern as El Perv. Also a map of

Isola Spagnvola on the recto of leaf 44, a plan of the city of Mexico on verso of leaf 308, and numerous other woodcuts."

In collation to title 67741 in connection with the 1565 edition, he further states: "The second edition of the third volume, and a mere reprint of the edition of 1556, with which it agrees nearly page for page. The double-page woodcut maps also have the same leaf numbers. All the woodcuts and maps, however, were reëngraved for this edition, as those used in the first were destroyed by fire in 1557."

Consult also Carter Brown Catalogue, pp. 177–183. The following is quoted from Nordenskiöld's Facsimile-atlas, p. 115:

"Some maps of Gastaldi, which were first inserted in the third volume of Ramusio's known collection of voyages printed in 1556. The maps are considered to have been finished before 1550. In the Discorso di M. Gio. Battista Ramusio sopra il terzo volume delle navigationi & viaggi nella parte del Mondo Nuovo all' eccellente M. Hieronymo Fracastoro dated the 20th of June 1553 and forming the introduction to the third volume of Ramusio's work, he says that, on Fracastero's repeated request to have four or five maps of the newly discovered lands made in the Ptolemaic style, he had asked the distinguished cosmographer GIACOMO Gastaldi to construct a general and four special maps of those parts of the earth. In vol. III there are five maps, corresponding to the above communication, viz. Nuova Francia (a part of Labrador, New Foundland and Canada) Brasil: Parte del' Africa; Taprobana and Universale della parte del Mondo nuovamente ritrovata. The maps are reproduced by wood-cut. The first mentioned four are so imperfect, and so different from all other other maps of Gastaldi which I have seen, that they can scarcely be considered as original works of this distinguished cosmographer. They seem rather to be copies ornamented in Münster's style by some ignorant wood-cutter, from originals of Gastaldi. The map of Nova Francia is reproduced in several modern works on America, for which I may refer to Harrisse, Cabot, p. 236; Kohl, Discovery of Maine, p. 226; and Winsor, Critical History."

A reproduction is in Kohl Collection, no. 66.

"The original was made for Ramusio by Gastaldi (about 1550) from material gathered by Oviedo, and sent to Ramusio by the Florentine Hieronimo Fracastoro. It is called: "Universale della parte del mondo nuovamente ritrovata." Ramusio dates the introduction to this volume in 1553, which may perhaps indicate the date of the map; and the material upon which it was founded would seem to include results of Cabrillo's explorations on the California coast in 1542–43.

The maps of the new world, both in this edition, and in that of 1565, are: 1, New world; 2, Temistitan (Mexico); 3, Cusco in Peru; 4, New France and Newfoundland; 5, east part of Brazil; 6, part of America; 7, Taprobano; 8, Hochelaga,—a bird's-eye view of an Indian camp." Consult Winsor's description of the Kohl Collection, no. 66.

The following articles are of interest:

Grande, Stefano. Le relazioni geografiche fra P. Bembo, G. Fracastoro, G. B. Ramusio, G. Gastaldi. 109 pp. 8°. Roma, Società geografica italiana, 1906. Reviewed by Günther in Petermanns mitteilungen. 1907: Literaturbericht, p. 152, title 561.

Piero, Antonio del. Della vita e degli studi di Gio. Battista Ramusio.

[In Nuovo archivo Veneto. Pubblicazione periodica della r. deputazione Veneta di storia patria. 1902. 8°. Venezia, 1902. v. 4, pp. 5-112]

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Forlani, Paulo.

La descrittione di tvtto il Perv (with a dedicatory letter signed) Paulo di Forlani da Verona. 35.5 x 51.5 cms. (No date) In Geografia Tavole moderne di Geografia de la maggior parte del Mondo di diversi avtori raccolte et messe secondo l'ordine di Tolomeo con i disegni di molte citta et fortezze di diverse provintie stampate in rame con stvdio et diligenza in Roma. (16th cent.) Shows "Parte de Florida" from C. Roman (E) to "Rio de Nieve" in the west. Curious but not instructive. D. Cesáreo Fernandez Duro in his "Noticia breve de las cartas y planos existentes en la Biblioteca particular de S. M. el Rey" (Bol. de la R! Soc. Geo. de Madrid. Tomo. xxvii, pag. 156) says it was probably engraved at Venice in 1561. See also Nordenskiöld's Facsimile-atlas, pp. 118, 127, who gives the date of 1566. The British Museum Cat. date is 1560?

Note.—An original copy of this map is in the Library of Congress copy of the rare atlas known as Lafreri's Atlas, the title of which is mentioned above. A full description of this copy will be given in the supplement to Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases. The title-page of this atlas is reproduced as a title for Nordenskiold's Facsimile-atlas, from which work the following is taken. He also gives a full table of contents with description of the various maps:

"The rich border, surrounding this title, of which a facsimile is given on the title of the present work, is interesting, because it is the first instance of Atlas supporting the earth globe being used in print, as a symbol for a collection of maps. Neither the year of printing nor the name of the publisher are mentioned. But the engraved title is probably the work of Antonio or Antonie Lafreri, a French artist who, together with his uncle Duchet, founded a celebrated atelier for copper-engraving at Rome in 1540. This atlas is therefore generally cited under the name of Lafreri's Atlas or the Roman Atlas.

"Many of the maps were engraved in Rome by Lafreri or Duchet, but notwithstanding the express statement on the title 'Stampate con studio et diligenza in Roma,' the majority of them were printed in Venice or elsewhere in Italy. The unfinished state of several of the maps, their curious mounting, difference in size etc., seem to indicate that we here only have to deal with a collection of the necessary material for a work resembling that of Ortelius, which Lafreri or some other geographer or editor intended to publish at Rome, and for which he perhaps had bought convenient plates from different Italian engravers.

"Such an intention, if it ever existed, was never realized. But this collection was the cause that a number of maps were saved from destruction, of which probably no traces would otherwise have been found in literature. We here get an insight into the high development of cartography and of the industry of map-printing in Italy in the middle of the 16th century.

"This collection is seldom mentioned in geographical literature. For example it is never alluded to by Lelewel, Humboldt, Peschel, Vivien de St. Martin, Ruge, Breusing. Probably only a very limited number of copies were originally issued, and at present this atlas is one of the greatest rarities in cartographical literature. Hence a notable difference exists as to the contents of different copies. The following catalogue of the maps in this collection may, therefore, be of use to students of the history of cartography. It is founded on

two copies, of which one belongs to the library of Collegio Romano, the other to my private collection. Of the former a detailed description is given in Carlo Castellani's Catalogo ragionato delle opere geografiche a stampa che si conservano nella biblioteca del Collegio Romano, Roma 1876."

In Nordenskiöld's description, the map mentioned in the title is numbered 102.

For other bibliographical articles relating to Lafreri's Atlas, consult:

Carlo Castellani Catalogo . . . , pp. 239-350; the work by Francesco Ehrle entitled Roma prima di Sistov la pianta di Roma du Pérac-Lafréry del 1577 . . . Roma, 1908. A notice of a copy of this atlas is also found in the Journal of the Royal geographical society. Aug. 1905, v. 26, p. 130.

A reproduction of this map found in the text, p. 127, of Nordenskiöld's Facsimile-atlas; also in Kohl Collection, nos. 360 and 361.

"The printed map of Paulo di Forlani in the British Museum, without date. It is called La descrittione di tutto il Peru. The name of Peru does not otherwise occur on it. The eastern extremity is called 'Terra del Brasil.' The northwest corner is marked 'Castiglia del Oro.' The Orinoco country is called 'La nova Andalucia.' The longitude is reckoned apparently from Pico in the Azores. There is a copy of the original in Harvard College Library, after which a facsimile was made in the Nar. and Crit. Hist. America, vol. VIII.

"The map has an Italian inscription, which is to this effect: 'I met some months since in Venice a certain Don Diego Hermano, a gentleman of noble family, and had with him some talks on geography. He presented to me a sketch, showing voyages of exploration, and this drawing I have engraved. Venice, Dec. 14, 1574. Paolo dei Furlani.' Kohl thinks this map precedes no. 360." Consult Winsor's description of the Kohl Collection, nos. 360, 361.

1566

Zalteri, Bolognini.

Il Disegno del discoperto della noua Franza, il quale s'e hauuto ultimamente dalla nouissima nauigatione de' Franzesi in quel luogo: Nel quale si uedono tutti l'Isole, Porti, Capi et luoghi fra terra che in quella sono. Venetijs, æneis formis Bolognini Zalterij Anno 1566. 40 x 28 cms. 1 cart. In Geografia Tavole moderne di Geografia de la maggior parte del Mondo di diversi avtore raccolte et messe secondo l'ordine di Tolomeo con i disegni di molte citta et fortezze di diverse provintie stampate in rame con studio et diligenza in Roma. (16th cent.) No. 107 in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés à la . . . Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892. Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Cal. as peninsula & continent. Civolo. Quivira in extreme N. W. There is a copy in 14th Ann. Rep. Bureau Ethnology, bet. p. 368-369. My facsimile is one of 25 only on old paper and measures 39.3 x 26.3 cms. WL 53

Note.—This map is also found in the Library of Congress copy of the Lafreri Atlas mentioned in title 52, the note to which contains bibliographical references. The Library of Congress also possesses a copy of this facsimile.

Vaz Dourado, Fernão.

Map of the West Indies and Central America. 51.2 x 38 cms. Ms. on parchment. No name, date or title. Original in the Library of the King of Portugal, Ajuda Palace, Lisbon. It is a sheet of ms. atlas on parchment by Fernão vaz Dourado. There is a photographic copy (same size as original?) in Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guyane Française, Atlas. Paris, 1899. No. 18a. Shows Florida and Gulf of Mexico with names.

Note.—Consult copy of the above work Frontières entre le Brésil . . . in Library of Congress described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 2719. An earlier map 1564 by the same author, which shows Florida and gulf of Mexico, is found in the 2d Mémoire of this work. Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, map no. 3, title 2720.

For other maps of Vaz Dourado see titles 57, 67, and 68 of this work.

1569

Mercator, Gerard, 1512-1594.

Map of the world. Engraved. Shows Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Quiuira, Tontonteac, Tiguex, on California coast &c. Copy of Northwestern section in 14th Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethn., Pt. I., between pp. 372–373. Of interior *ibid*. between pp. 376–377. The Geographical Society of Berlin has published a complete facsimile of the map in the Municipal Library of Breslau. There is another copy at the Bib. Nat. Paris.

Note.—"Prof. Markgraf and Dr. A. Heyer have lately discovered, in the town-library at Breslau, some very important maps of Gerard Mercator, viz.:

1. A copy of his large map on increasing cylindrical projection of 1569; 2. His large map of Europe of 1554; 3. His Angliae, Scotiae et Hiberniae nova descriptio of 1564. Of these maps, 2 and 3 have hitherto been regarded as lost, and of 1 only a single copy, preserved at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, was known (A. Heyer: Drei Mercator Karten in der Breslauer stadtbibliothek; Zeitschrift für wissenschaftlicher geographie VII, p. 379, Weimar 1889) The description by Dr. Heyer confirms my supposition that Mercator never published any maps drawn on an unmodified intersecting conical projection." Consult Nordenskiöld's Facsimile-atlas, p. 136.

"Mercator's large map: Nova et aucta orbis terræ descriptio ad usum navigantium emendata, accomodata . . . Aeditum autem est opus hoc Duysburgi an. D. 1569 mense Augusto. Its dimensions (2, 0 x 1, 26 m.) prevent its reproduction here. A fullsize fac-simile is published by Jomard, but unfortunately with omission of several of the important inscriptions, for which Lelewel's Géographie du moyen-âge, 11, p. 225, may be consulted." Nordenskiöld, Fac-simile atlas, p. 96.

See also the following references to Mercator in Nordenskiöld's Fac-simile atlas. "His life 131b–133b.—in the Catalogus of Ortelius 128a.—Map of the world og 1538, 90a, 91, 99n, 107a, 118a, 132a.—Globes 82b, 108b, 132a.—Map of Flanders 99n, 108b, 132a.—Edit. of Ptolemy 27a–28b, 29, 34b.—Map of the world of 1569, 96a, 132b, 136a.—Atlas 93a, 125n, 132b.—Map of the Polar regions 57a, 64b, 95.—The Mediterranean, 64a.—Projections 22b, 86a, 92b, 94a, 95b.—Is said to have introduced graduation on maps 12n."

Mercator, Gerard. Drei karten... Europa—Britische Inseln—weltkarte. Facsimile-lichtdruck nach den originalen der stadtbibliothek zu Breslau hergestellt von der reichsdruckerei herausgegeben von der Gesellschaft für erdkunde zu Berlin. 3 pts. in 1 v. 3 p. l., [2] l., 3 maps on 41 l. fol. Berlin [etc.] W. H. Kühl, 1891.

A copy of this work is in the Library of Congress and described in Phillips, List of Geographical Atlases, title 253.

Reviewed by Ruge in Petermanns mitteilungen. 1894. v. 40: Geographischer litteratur-bericht für 1894, pp. 14–15, title 42.

Contents.—pt. 1. Europa. 1554 . . . pt. 2. Britische Inseln. 1564 . . . pt. 3. Weltkarte. 1569 . . .

Two abridged reproductions may be consulted in:

Jomard, Edme François. Monuments de la géographie. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 251.

The American geographical society of New York. Bulletin, 1879, v. 11, p. 38. Consult the following list for articles relating to this map and to the life and works of Mercator:

Bergmans, Paul. Gérard Mercator.

[In Messager des sciences historiques. 1890. 8°. Gand, 1890. 1¢ livr. pp. 109-110]

Bertrand, Joseph. Gérard Mercator, sa vie et ses œuvres par le dr. J. van Raemdonck; Saint-Nicolas, chez Dalschaert-Praet, 1869. Gerhard Kremer, Ger. Mercator, der deutsche Geograph. Vorlag, von dr. Breusing, Duisburg, 1869. [Review signed at end J. Bertrand]

[In Journal des savants. Févr. 1870. 4°. Paris, imprimerie impériale, 1870. pp. 86-98]

Biography.

[In Aa, A. J. van der. Biographisch woordenboek der Nederlanden. 8°. Haarlem, 1869. v. 12, pp. 622–625]

Blundeville, Thomas. A plaine description of Mercator his two globes that is to say, of the terrestriall globe and of the celestiall globe and of eyther of them: together with the most necessary vses theref.

[In his Exercises. sm. 4°. London, J. Windet, 1594, l, numb, 204–244]

This treatise is also found in the 6th & 7th editions, 1622, 1636 in the Library of Congress.

Bradini, G. A proposito dei due globi Mercatoriani, 1541–1551. 301 pp. 4°. Milano, 1894.

He had two sons, Arnold (b. 1537, d. 1587) and Rumold, who survived him and published the first edition of his father's atlas.

Breusing, Friedrich August Arthur. Gerhard Kremer, genannt Mercator, der deutsche geograph. 62 pp. 8°. Duisburg, E. F. Nieten, 1869.

Reviewed in Mittheilungen der k. und k. geographischen gesellschaft in Wien, 1870. v. 13. pp. 125-126. 2d ed. published 1878. Also by J. Bertrand, in Journal des savants. Févr. 1870. pp. 86-98.

Buonanno, Genn. I due rarissimi globi di Mercatori nella biblioteca governativa di Cremona. Notizia. 2 p. l., 39 pp. 8°. Cremona, tip.-lit. Interessi cremonesi, 1890.

Dinse, Paul. Zum gedächtnis Gerhard Mercator's.

[In Gesellschaft für erdkunde zu Berlin. Verhandlungen. 1894. 8°. Berlin, W. H. Kühl, 1894. v. 21, pp. 568-584]

Drapeyron, Ludovic. Le centenaire de l'atlas de Mercator.

[In Revue de géographie. Dirigée par m. Ludovic Drapeyron. Mars, 1895. 8°. Paris, C. Delagrave, 1895. v. 36, pp. 298–299]

Dunn, Samuel. Remarks on the censure of Mercator's chart, in a posthumous work of mr. West, of Exeter: in a letter to Thomas Birch.

Mercator, Gerard, 1512-1594—Continued.

[In Royal society. London. Philosophical transactions. 1763. 4°. London, for L. Davis & C. Reymers, 1764. v. 53, pp. 66-68]

Fiorini, Matteo. Gerardo Mercatore e le sue carte geografiche. 88 pp. 8°. Roma, presso la Società geografica italiana, 1890. Estratto dal Bollettino della Società geografica italiana, gennajo e segg. 1890.

Fiorini, M. I globi di Gerardo Mercatore in Italia.

[In Società geografica Italiana. Bollettino. Guigno, 1890. v.27. Seriè 3. v.3. fasc. 4. pp. 550–556]

Fischer, Ernst. Drei karten von Gerhard Mercator.

[In Das Ausland. 23. 30. april 1892. fol. Stuttgart, 1892. v. 65, nr. 17, pp. 257-260; nr. 30, pp. 275-279]

A review of Drei Karten von Gerhard Mercator—Europa, Britische Iseln, Weltkarte. Berlin . . . 1891.

Weltkarte. Berlin . . . 1891.

Gelcich, Eugen. Die globen Gerhard Kremers in Italien.

[In Das Ausland. 29 oktober 1892. fol. Stuttgart, 1892. v. 65, nr. 44, pp. 700-701]

Gerhard Mercator.

[In Allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. 8°. Weimar, .1803. v. 12, pp_* 511–513. portrait, front.]

Gerhard Mercator, cosmographe.

[In Magasin pittoresque. 1874. 8°. Paris, 1874. v. 42, pp. 145–158, incl. port.]

Hall, Elial F. Gerard Mercator: his life and works.

[In American geographical society. Bulletin. 1878. 8°. New York, 1878. v. 10, no. 4, pp. 163–196]

See also life and portrait in Foppens' Bibliotheca Belgica. v. 1, pp. 356-358.

Heyer, Alfons. Drei Mercator-karten in der Breslauer stadtbibliothek.

[In Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche geographie. 1889. 8°. Weimar, 1889. v. 7, pp. 379–389; 507–528]

1. Gerhard Mercators Europa. Duisburg, 1554.

2. Mercators karte der Britannishen inseln vom jahre 1564.

3. Mercators weltkarte vom jahre 1569.

Hommage des membres du congrès de géographie à la mémoire des géographes belges, Abraham Ortelius et Gérard Mercator.—La statue de Mercator.

[In International geographical congress. 1st. Antwerp. 1871. Compte-rendu. 8°. Anvers, L. Gerrats, 1872. v. 2, pp. 308–314. 1 plate]

Joly, Victor. Mercator.
[In Belges (Les) illustres. 8°. Bruxelles, 1845. v. 3, pp. 129-140. 1 portrait]
Karth, Leonard. Neue mittheilungen über Gerhard Mercator.

[In Frankfurter zeitung und handelsblatt. June 21, 1902. no. 170, p. 1. Feuilleton]

"About 15 years ago the following three works of Mercator were found in the city library of Breslau: a map of Europe, 1554; a map of the British Isles, 1564; and a map of the world, 1569. The first recognition of the scientific value of these maps was made by their discoverer Alfons Heyer (Zeit. f. wiss. geog. 1890) Facsimiles of these maps were published by the "Gessellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin." Of these three maps, the most important for the history of cartography is that dated 1569, entitled: "Descriptio orbis terrae ad usum navigantium"; it was the first map constructed by Mercator according to the projection bearing his name. Another copy of this map is in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris; it has been reproduced by Lelewel, Jomard and by Daly (Jo. am. geog. soc. 1879) L. Karth here tells of the existence of a third copy of

this rare map, found in the library of the castle of Harff on the Erft, in Germany.

"Amoung the valuable books of this library, there is another work of Mercator, a beautifully colored copy of the 'Tabulae geographicae Cl. Ptolemaei,' published in Cologne in 1578. Mercator added to this copy a written dedication to the high-bailiff of Jülich, Werner v. Gymnich. This dedication dated 'Van Duisburg, den 14 Julii anno 1578,' is here reprinted in the original dutch, followed by a german translation."

Lebenbeschreibung und würdigung Gerhard Mercators [anon.]

[In Das Ausland. 28. august 1869. fol. Augsburg, 1869. v. 42, nr. 35, pp. 836-840, incl. portrait]

Review of Breusing's Gerhard Kremer, genannt Mercator, der deutche geograph. 1869.

Leven van Gerardus Mercator.

[In Levensbeschryving van beroemde en geleerde mannen. [anon.] 8°. Te Amsterdam, A. Wor, 1733. v. 6, no. 4, pp. 537-546]

McClymont, James Roxburgh. Problematical features in maps designed by Mercator and Desceliers. 10 pp. 8°. Hobart, for the author, 1907.

Reviewed by E. Hammer, in Petermanns mitteilungen. 10, nov. 1908. Literaturbericht. Allgemeines nr. 647.

Malow, J. Sphère terrestre et sphère céleste de Gerhard Mercator, de Ruppelmonde. Editées à Louvain en 1541 et 1551. Édition nouvelle de 1875, d'après l'original appartenant à la Bibliothèque royale de Belgique. gr. fol. Mit texte in 8°. von dr. J. van Raemdonck. Brüssel, Muquardt, 1876.

Malte-Brun, Victor Adolphe. Les sphères terrestre et céleste de Gérard Mercator par le dr. J. van Raemdonck [Review]

[In Société de géographie. Paris. Bulletin. 6e série. 1875. 8°. Paris C. Delagrave, 1875. v. 10, pp. 618-618]

Memoir. By Breusing, Arthur, i. e., Friedrich August Arthur.

[In Allgemeine deutsche biographie. 8°. Leipzig, 1885. v. 21, pp. 385-397]

Memoir. [Signed Fréd. Alvin]

[In Biographie nationale. 8°. Bruxelles, 1897. v. 14, pp. 372-425]

Mercator, Gerhard. Declaratio insigniorum utilitatum quae sunt in globo terrestri, coelestic, et annulo astronomico . . . Opuscule inédit de Gerard Mercator, publié et annoté par le dr. Van Raemdonck. 1 p. l., 30 pp. 8°. St. Nicolas, J. Edom, 1868.

[Cercle archéologique du pays de Waas. Publications extraordinaires, no. 5] Mercator's chart. Its history, use and abuse.

[In Nautical (The) magazine. 1883-1884. 8°. London, Simkin, Marshall & co. [1883-1884] v. 53, pp. 278-286, 448-451]

Attributed to Wm. Henry Rosser.

Mountaine, William. A defence of Mercator's chart against the censure of the late mr. West, of Exeter: in a letter to Charles Morton, m. d.

[In Royal society. London. Philosophical transactions. 1763. 4°. London, for L. Davis & C. Reymers, 1764. v. 53, pp. 69-80]

Ortroy, Fernand van. Lettres de Jean Molanus (Van der Molen) à Gérard et à Barthélemy Mercator. 72 pp. 8°. Bruxelles, Kiessling & cie. 1901.

Ortroy, Fernand van. L'œuvre géographique de Mercator.

[In Revue des questions scientifiques. Publiée par la Société scientifique de Bruxelles. 1892-1893. 8°. Bruxelles, 1892-1893. 2e série, v. 2, octobre 1892, pp. 507-571; v. 3, avril 1893, pp. 556-582]

"Die Streitfrage, ob Mercator Flamänder oder Deutscher, ob Protestant (Ghymmius, Possevinus) oder Katholic (Raemdonck) gewesen sei, lässt Verfasser auf

Mercator, Gerard, 1512-1594—Continued.

sich beruhen. Auf eine kurze Lebensgeschichte folgt die Besprechung seiner Karten und Globen: auch die Kopien und Nachbildungen der karten Mercators werden erwähnt. Die S. 54. angesprochene Ansicht, dass die Weltkarte des Ortelius nicht eine Nachahmung der 1569 erschienenen Weltkarte Mercators sei, teile ich nicht. Mercator arbeitete stets schöpferisch, Ortelius hat, wenn ihm nicht Originalarbeiten zugeschikt wurden, nur kopiert. Daher verstehe ich auch den Satz nicht:" 'Les deux géographes ont probablement travaillé d'après un même modèle.' Nach genauer Aufzählung aller ausgaben von Mercators Atlas, die bis 1640 laufen, wo auch die letzten Originalkarten des Meisters verschwanden, wird noch die interessante Mitteilung gemacht, dass 1637 der Text Mercators auch ins Russische übersetzt worden ist. Es gibt davon jetzt noch sieben Manuskripte, aber ohne die Karten." Review by Ruge in Petermanns Mittheilungen. 1895. v. 41. Geographischer Litteratur-Bericht für 1895. p. 15, title 48. Also by B. Auerbach in Revue critique d'histoire et de littérature. 1894. v. 56, pp. 87–88.

Ortroy, Fernand van. Quatre lettres inédites de Gérard Mercator à Théodore Zwinger et à Wolfgang Haller.

[In Académie royale de Belgique. Compte rendu des séances de la commission royale d'histoire ou recueil de ses bulletins. 8°. Bruxelles, Hayez, 1898. 5e série. v. 8, no. 6–7, pp. 553–577]

"Est ist sehr rühmlich, dass der Verf. es unternommen hat, überall nach bisher noch unbekannten Schriften, Briefen &c. Mercators zu forschen. Siebenundzwanzig Briefe waren bereits veröffentlicht, und Ortroy beschenkt uns hier mit weiteren vier, von denen der zweite und dritte für die Person des grossen Kartographen eine besondere Wichtigkeit haben. Der zweite Brief an den Arzt Zwinger (1533-1538) enthält die Mitteilung, dass Mercator ein Schüler seines Landsmannes Gemma Phrisius gewesen ist, auf dessen Rat privatim das Elementale geometrium des Joh. Vogelin studiert und sich dann mit dem Euclid beschäftigt hat. Im dritten Briefe an den Prediger Haller in Zürich (†1601) meldet er genau Tag und Stunde der Geburt, wobei die Angaben der Eltern nicht übereinstimmem. Nach der mündlichen Überlieferung seiner Mutter war er am 12. Marz 1512 mane hora sexta geboren. Dagegen hat sein Vater, der die Geburt aller seiner kinder genau verzeichnete, geschrieben: 5 Marz 1512, dies Veneris (das wäre der 12. Marz auch) mane hora quinta. Die Angabe des Vaters muss als zuverlässiger gelten und ist auch stets dafür angesehen. Dann aber fügt Mercator noch hinzu, er sei geboren . . . "Rupelmondae in Flandria, quo recenter parentes mei ex terra Juliacensi, oppidullo Gangelt commigrarunt." Gangelt ist ein Marktflecken unweit der niederländischen Grenze, nordwestlich von Jülich. Darf man nach diesser bestimmten Angabe noch in Zweifel sein, Mercator einen Deutschen zu nennen, der in reiferen Jahren in sein Heimatland zurückkehrte und seine bedeutendsten Werke in Duisburg schuf?" Review by S. Ruge in Petermanns mitteilungen 1900. v. 46. Geographischer litteratur-bericht für 1900, pp. 153-154, title 550."

Raemdonck, Jean van. Gérard de Cremer ou Mercator, géographe flamand. Réponse à la conférence du dr. Breusing, tenue à Duisburg, le 30 mars 1869. 77 pp. 4°. St. Nicolas, J. Edom, 1870.

On the nationality of Mercator.

Raemdonck, Jean van. Gérard Mercator, sa vie et ses œuvres. 3 p. l., xxxII, 375, 12 pp., 1 portrait, 1 table. 8°. St. Nicolas, E. Dalschaert-Praet, 1869.

Reviewed in Petermanns mitteilungen. 1869. v. 15, pp. 438-439.

Raemdonck, Jean van. La grande carte de Flandre de 1540 faite par Gérard Mercator et dont le seul exemplaire connu appartient au Musée Plantin à Anvers. [In Société de géographie d'Anvers. Bulletin, 1879-80. 8°. Anvers, 1879. v. 4, pp. 87-116]

Raemdonck, Jean van. La nationalité flamande de Gérard Mercator. Réplique du docteur J. van Raemdonck au docteur Breusing en réponse au "Nachtrag" que ce dernier a ajouté à la seconde édition de son "Vortrag" intitulé "Gerhard Kremer, gen. Mercator, der deutsche geograph." 2 pl. 100 pp. 8°. Gand, E. Vanderhaeghen, 1880.

Extrait du Messager des sciences historiques de Belgique.

Raemdonck, Jean van. Relations commerciales entre Gérard Mercator et Christophe Plantin à Anvers.

[În Société de géographie d'Anvers. Bulletin. 1879-80. 8°. Anvers, 1879. v. 4, pp. 327-366]

Raemdonck, Jean van. Les sphères terrestre et céleste de Gérard Mercator (1541 et 1551) Notice publiée à l'occasion de la reproduction de ces sphères à l'aide de facsimilé de leurs fuseaux originaux, gravés par Mercator et conservés à la bibliothèque royale à Bruxelles. 70 pp. 8°. Saint-Nicolas, J. Edom, 1875.

Raemdonck, Jean van. Sur les exemplaires qui existent encore aujourd'hui des grandes cartes de Mercator.

[In Société de géographie. Paris. Congrès international des sciences géographiques tenu à Paris du 1er au 11 août 1875. Compte rendu des séances. 8°. Paris, 1878. v. 1, pp. 417-428]

Sketch of Gerard Mercator [anon.]

[In Popular (The) science monthly. July, 1886. 8°. New York, Appleton & co., 1886. v. 29, pp. 404-410, portrait]

Steinhauser, Anton. Der geograph Mercator.

[In Kaiserlich-königliche geographische gesellschaft. Wien. Mittheilungen. 1870. Neue folge 3. 8°. Wien, 1871. v. 13, pp. 115–120]

Steinhauser, Anton. Mercator's weltkarte vom jahre 1538.

[In Kaiserlich-königliche geographische gesellschaft. Wien. Mittheilungen. 1885. Neue folge 18. 8°. Wien, 1885. v. 28, pp. 564–566]

Thoulet, Julien. Note sur la projection cylindrique ou de Mercator.

[In Société de géographie. Paris. Bulletin. 6° série. 1879. 8°. Paris, 1879. v. 17, pp. 305–318]

Ueber einige niederländische kartographen. [anon.]

[In Ausland (Das) 1881. fol. Stuttgart, J.G. Cotta, 1881. v. 54, pp. 21–25] Ghymnius, Walter. Vita celeberrimi clarissimique viri Gerardi Mercatoris Rupelmundani, à domino Gualtero Ghymnio, patricio Teutoburgensi, ac eiusdem oppidi antiquissimi prætore dignissimo, conscripta. 5 pp.

[In Mercator, Gerard. Atlas sive cosmographic meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura. fol. Dusseldorpii, A. Busius, 1595]

Wauwermans, Henri Emmanuel. Gérard Mercator à Louvain.—Gérard Mercator à Duisbourg.—Mercator et sa famille.—Éditions de l'atlas de Mercator d'après le dr. van Raemdonck.

[In his Histoire de l'école cartographique belge et anversoise. 8°. Bruxelles, 1895. v. 2, pp. 37–108, 174–209, 445–449]

Wauwermans, H. E. Notes sur les variations de l'Escaut au xvic siècle à propos de l'exemplaire unique de la carte de Flandre de Mercator acquise par la ville d'Anvers.

[In Société de géographie d'Anvers. Bulletin. 1877. 8°. Anvers, 1877. v. 1, pp. 155–188. 1 map]

Wells, William. Mcrcator, the path-finder of the seas.

[In Scribner's monthly. Sept. 1871. 8°. New York, Scribner & co., 1871. v. 2, pp. 461-464 incl. portrait]

Mercator, Gerard, 1512-1594—Continued.

Willemsen, G. Un détail inédit de l'enfance de Mercator.

[In Annalen van den oudheids-kundigen kring van het land van Waas.—Annales de cercle archéologique du pays de Waas. Mai, 1905. 8°. Saint Nicolas, J. Edom, 1905. v. 21, pp. 317–322. 1 plan]

Wolkenhauer, Wilhelm. Gerhard Mercator. Ein gedenkblatt zu seinem 300 jährigen todestage am 2. december 1894.

[In Deutsche rundschau für geographie und statistik. Dec. 1894. 8°. Wien, A. Hartleben, 1895. v. 17, pp. 132–136, incl. port.]

1570

Ortelius, Abraham, 1527-1598.

Typus orbis terrarum. Unsigned, undated. 49.2 x 32.5 cms. A quotation from Cicero at the bottom and "Franciscus Hogenbergus sculpsit." In his Theatrum orbis terrarum, 1570. Shows Florida, Gulf of Mexico, New Mexico, California coast, with Quivira &c. Copy of American section in 14th Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethn. Pt. 1. between pp. 380, 381.

Note.—This map was first published in the 1570 edition, and was republished in all the various editons up to and including 1597.

It is republished in Nordenskiöld's Facsimile-atlas, map 46. Also with various other editions, in Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guyane Française. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 2719.

Nordenskiöld, in his Facsimile-atlas, describes his "Life," "Theatrum," "Catalogus auctorum" and "Map of the world."

Various references are also made in his *Periplus*.

Henry Hallam in his *Literature of Europe, v. 2, p. 492*, makes this criticism of Ortelius—"Ortelius, in his '*Theatrum orbis terrarum*,' gives a list of about one hundred and fifty geographical treatises, most of them subsequent to 1560. His own work is the first general atlas since the revival of letters, and has been justly reckoned to make an epoch in geography, being the basis of all collections of maps since formed, and deserving, it is said, even yet to be consulted, notwithstanding the vast progress of our knowledge of the earth."

A reproduction is also found in Hakluyt, Richard. The principal navigations, voyages, traffiques & discoveries of the English nation . . . 8°. Glasgow, J. MacLehose & sons, 1903. v. 1, p. 2.

It is accompanied by the statement that "This map, which first appeared in the Theatrum Orbis Terrarum of Abraham Ortelius, Antwerp, 1570, was inserted in the first edition of the *Principall Navigations*, 1589. It is referred to by Hakluyt in the preface (p. xxx) "as one of the best generall mappes of the world." The map here reproduced in facsimile is taken from the original in the first edition of the *Principall Navigations*."

The following is a list of works relating to Ortelius:

Biography.

[In Aa, Abraham Jacob, van der. Biographisch wordenboek der Nederlanden. 8°. Haarlem, 1867. v. 14, pp. 208–210]

Breusing, Friederich August Arthur. Leitfaden durch das wiegenalter der kartographie bis zum jahre 1600. Mit besonderer berücksichtigung Deutschlands. 1 p. 1., 33 p. 8°. Frankfurt a. M., Mahlau & Waldschmidt, 1883.

At head of title: Dritter deutscher geographentag zu Frankfurt a. M. "Die deutschen kartographen nach dem verzeichnisse in Ortelii Theatrum mundi 1595." p. 14–17.

Catalogus auctorum tabularum geographicarum, quotquot ad nostram cognitionem hactenus pervenere; quibus addidimus, ubi locorum, quando, et a quibus excusi sunt.

[In Ortelius, Abraham. Theatrvm orbis terrarvm. fol. Antverpiae, apud A. C. Diesth, 1570. sig. Av-Avi]

This list with various additions appears in only the latin editions of the *Theatrym*, also in the 1612 italian edition.

In the first edition of 1570, it contained 87 names, and in the 2nd of the same year it had 91. After that, the number of names was augmented in every new edition.

Génard, Pierre. La généalogie du géographe Abraham Ortélius.

[In Société de géographie d'Anvers. Bulletin. 1881. v. 5. 5e fasc., pp. 312-348, 1 pl. 6e fasc., p. 349]

The first edition of his famous *Theatrvm orbis terrarum* appeared at Antwerp in 1570 with 53 maps, engraved by Hogenberg.

See also Foppens, Bibliotheca Belgica. v. 1, pp. 3-4, for life and portrait.

Hessels, Jan Hendrik. Ecclesiae londino-batavae archivvm . . . Ex avtographis mandante Ecclesia londino-batava edidit Joannes Hendricvs Hessels. 3 v. in 4. front. (port.) facsims., geneal. tab. 4°. Cantabrigiae, typis academiae symptibus ecclesiae londono-batavae, 1887–97.

"ccl tantvm excvsa svnt exemplaria."

Contents.—t. 1. Abrahami Ortelii (geographi antverpiensis) et virorvm ervditorvm ad evndem et ad Jacobym Colivm Ortelianym (Abraham Ortelii sororis filivm) epistvlae. Cum aliqvot aliis epistvlis et tractatibys qvibysdam ab vtroqve collectis (1524–1628)—t. 2–3. Epistvlae et tractvs cym refornatiois tym Ecclesiae londino-batavae historiam illystrantes (t. 2: 1544–1622; t. 3, pars 1–2:1523–1874)

"Editions of the *Theatrum*" of Ortelius: v. 1, p. xxvi-xlii; "Synoptic view of the maps published by Ortelius from 1570 till 1595 . . . in the successive editions of his *Theatrum*": v. 1, p. xliii-li.

At the head of each letter is an english summary of contents.

"This monumental volume is creditable to the zeal and industry of the editor and the enterprise of the publishers. Abraham Ortelius did a great deal in his time for geography and cartography, and the correspondence in this volume contains much that will be useful to the student of the progress of geography, including as it does information on the maps with which Ortelius and his friends (among whom were Hakluyt, Mercator, and Humphrey Lhuyd) were dealing at various times, and the material on which their construction was based. The collection consists of (1) Letters written by Abraham Ortelius (b. 1528, d. 1598) to his learned friends and patrons; (2) Letters written by the latter to Ortelius; (3) Letters written to the nephew of Ortelius, Jacobus Colius (Cole), a learned merchant of London; (4) A few letters and documents which, probably, had come into the hands of Ortelius or his nephew, as collectors of autographs and other literary records. There are 376 documents altogether, mostly in Latin, but many of them in Dutch. The collection embraces the years 1524 to 1628. The originals, from which the present texts are printed, belong to the Dutch church, Austin Friars, London, which has, perhaps, been in possession of them since the year 1628. Mr. Hessels gives a history of the letters up to the date of their coming into his hands for the purpose of preparing them for the press. In his introduction, he gives a sketch of the life of Ortelius, with a bibliography of the editions of the *Theatrum*, a list of maps in that collection, and other useful information. Prefixed to each letter is a more or less detailed synopsis of the contents in English. There are

Ortelius, Abraham, 1527-1598-Continued.

copious footnotes and appended notes, and an excellent index. Reproductions are given of some of the sketches referred to in the letters, including one of an arrangement for rolling maps, as suggested by Hakluyt, 'as most dwelling-houses are not spacious or light enough to contain a large map fully spread out.'" Consult Royal geographical society. Journal. April, 1888. p. 256.

Also reviewed by Cornelius Marius Kan in Tijdschrift van het Kon Nederlandsch aardrijkskundig genootschap, gevestigd te Amsterdam 1890. 2e serie. 8°. Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1890. v. 7, pp. 995–1039.

Hommage des membres du Congrès de géographie à la mémoire des géographes belges, Abraham Ortélius et Gérard Mercator.

[In International geographical congress. 1st. Antverp. 1871. Compte-rendu. 8°. Anvers, L. Gerrats, 1872. v. 2, pp. 308-313]

Hulst, Félix van. Ab. Ortelius. 2e ed. 28 pp., 1 port. 8°. Liège, F. Oudart, 1846.

"Extrait de la Revue de Liège."

Same. Ortelius.

[In Belges (Les) illustres. 8°. Bruxelles, 1845. v. 3, pp. 102-112. 1 port. 1 pl.]

Leven van Abrahamus Ortelius.

[In Levensbeschryving van beroemde en geleerde mannen. [anon.] 8°. Te Amsterdam, A. Wor, 1733. v.6, no. 4, pp. 523–536]

Memoir. By F. Ratzel.

[In Allgemeine deutsche biographie. 8°. Leipzig, 1887. v. 24, pp. 428-433]

Memoir. [Signed by Henri Emmanuel Wauwermans]

[In Biographie nationale. 8°. Bruxelles, 1901. v. 16, pp. 291-332]

Rooses, Max. Ortelius et Plantin.

[In Société de géographie d'Anvers. Bulletin. 1881. 8°. Anvers, veuve de Backer, 1881. v. 5, pp. 350-356]

Tiele, Pieter Anton. Het kaartboek van Abraham Ortelius.

[In Bibliographische adversaria. 12°. 's Gravenhage, M. Nijhoff, 1876–77. v. 3, pp. 83–121]

J. H. Hessels made use of this work to complete his bibliography of Ortelius' atlases, contained in the preface to his Ecclesiae londino-batavae archivum. 1887–97. (p. xxvi): "In 1876 my friend dr. P. A. Tiele . . . published a bibliographical essay on the Theatrum of Ortelius in Bibliographische adversaria (The Hague, 1876) III. p. 83, sqq., from which I translate most of the particulars that follow. I am able to make some additions to his list of the various editions, but have preserved his designation of the different editions and additamenta by letters of the alphabet."

Wauwermans, Henri Emmanuel. Ortélianus. Les héritiers et contemporains d'Ortelius.

[In his Histoire de l'école cartographique belge et anversoise. 8°. Bruxelles, 1895. v. 2, pp. 213-228]

Wauwermans, Henri Emmanuel. Abraham Ortelius. Les débuts du géographe—Abraham Ortelius. Le Theatrum.—Éditions du Théâtre du monde d'Ortélius. [In his Histoire de l'École cartographique belge et anversoise. 8°. Bruxelles, 1895. v. 2, pp. 109–161, 450–452]

Wolkenhauer, Wilhelm. Abraham Ortelius. Ein gedenkblatt zu seinem 300. todestage.

[In Deutsche rundschau für geographie und statistik. Juli, 1898. 8°. Wien, A. Hartleben, 1898. v. 20, pp. 467-472. incl. port.]

Vaz Dourado, Fernão.

Nesta folha estam lamcadas as amtilhas de castela coma pomta da florida e a nova espanha coma costa das amazonas. Ms. in gold and colors on parchment. $36 \times 27.5 \,\mathrm{cms}$. Unsigned, undated. Original in the Archives of Torre do Tombo. Lisbon. Sheet from a ms. Atlas by Fernão vaz Dourado. Facsimile same size as original in Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guyane Française. Atlas. Paris, 1899. No. 22a. Shows Florida peninsula and Gulf of Mexico with many names.

Note.—Consult also titles 54, 67, and 68 for other maps by Vaz Dourado. For a description of *Frontières entre le Brésil* . . . consult Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*, title 2719.

Navarrete, in his Biblioteca Marítima Española, v. 1, p. 433, gives the following notice:

"Fernando de Vãz Dourado, 'igualmente perito en el ejercicio de las armas, siendo frontero en las tierras de Goa, como versado en la geografía, escribió: Mappamundo, que trata de todos os reynos, terras ilhas, que há na redondeza da terra com suas derrotas e alturas por escuadría. En Goa 1571. fol. Original se conserva en la librería de los monjes Cartujos del convento de Scala Cœli de Évola, Consta de reglas y principios de hidrografía, con mapas de todo el mundo, primorosamente iluminados de colores y oro. Una copia tenia el eruditísimo José de Fária, secretario de las Mercedes del rey d. Pedro II." Barbosa, Bib. lusit., tom. 2, pág. 64.

1571-1574

López de Velasco, Juan.

Descriptions of Florida and the coasts of Florida, of Quivira, &c. in his Géografia y Descripción Universal de las Indias . . . desde el año de 1571 al de 1574 . . . publicada por . . . Don Justo Zaragoza. Madrid, 1894. pp. 157, 171, 280, &c.

Note.—A copy of this work is in the Library of Congress, containing a reproduction of Ribero's map of 1529, for a description of which consult title 31 of this work. The book is entitled: Geografia y descripción universal de las Indias, recopilada por el cosmógrafo-cronista Juan López de Velasco, desde el año de 1571 al de 1574, publicado por primera vez en el Boletín de la Sociedad geográfica de Madrid, con adiciones é illustraciones, por Don Justo Zaragoza. xiii p., 1 l., 808 p. fold. map. 8°. Madrid, Fortanet, 1894.

Page xiii, states: "En el año de 1523 era ya cosmografo Diego Ribero, al que por Real cédula de 10 de Julio, expedida en Valladolid, se le señalaron 30.000 maravedís por tal empleo. Su Carta universal en que se contiene todo lo que del mundo se a descubierto fasta agora, hízola Diego Rivero cosmógrafo de su Magestad, año de 1529, 'dividida en dos partes conforme á la capitulación que hicieron los Catholicos Reyes de España y el Rey Don Juan de Portugal en la villa de Tordesillas, año de 1494;' y fué reproducida en facsimil el año de 1860 por el procedimiento cromolitigráfico, del original hasta entonces inédito, que existe en la biblioteca del Gran Duque de Weimar, con explicación y juicio crítico de J. C. [!] Kohl, en un tomo en folio, publicado en dicha ciudad de Weimar el mismo año de 1860 (2).—Diego Ribero murió á poco de haber concluído su último mapa. Así se deduce de la Real cédula de 22 de Enero de 1533 que concedió á Vicente Ranero, por fallecimiento del cosmógrafo, el oficio de hacer bombas de achicar que éste ejercía."

Ortelius, Abraham, 1527-1598.

Americae sive Novi Orbis, Nova Descriptio. Without name, or date. 49.5 x 36 cms. In his Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Antv., Æg. Coppenius Diesth, 1571. wl. 59

Note.—This map without geographical changes is found in all the various editions of Ortelius up to and including the 1584 edition. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases. The copy in this collection described under title 59 is not from the 1571 edition, as so stated. It is from the 2d edition 1570. Three impressions of the atlas were made in this year. This map is found only in copy no. 2, Library of Congress. The differences in the various copies are noted in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, p. 134.

The text on the reverse of this map begins "Totvm hoc Hemisphxrium" and beneath "Totvm" is found "dinem."

The first edition known as the "20th of May edition" contains the same map but the text on the reverse has "Totum hoc Hemisphærium." Consult title no. 56 of this work for a list of articles relating to Ortelius.

1572?

Santa Cruz, Alonso de, d. 1572?

Mapa del Golfo y costa de la Nueva España, desde el Rio de Panuco hasta el cabo de Santa Elena &. Ms. without name, title or date. 59 x 44 cms. Original in Arch. de las Ind. Sevilla. Indiferente Gen. Descripciones, poblaciones y derroteros de viages. 1521-1818. Est. 144; Caj. 7; Leg. 9. Ramo 272. D. Pedro Torres Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo I. p. 17. No. 1. Procedientes de los papeles del Cosmografo Santa Cruz. (Sin fecha ni autor) A la espálda se lee "Golfo y costa de la nueua esp^{na} De los papeles que trugeron de Seuilla de Alonso de santta cruz." Marco Jimenez de la Espada (Relaciones geographicas de Indias, Madrid, 1885. Tomo II. p. xxx) says Santa Cruz died at Madrid in 1572 and gives an inventory of his papers among which this does not appear. Lanzas informs me there are documents of Chaves and of Santa Cruz 1567 and 1569 showing them to be contemporaries. A copy in Harrisse's "Discovery of North America." also in "Route of De Soto's Expedition from Taliepacna to Huhasene" by T. H. Lewis: publications of the Miss. Hist. Soc., 1902. vol. vi, p. 449, who places dates as above, and gives a good note on the map on p. 450. It is also discussed in "Chronicles of De Soto's Expedition" by this author, in same book, 1903, vol. VII, p. 385. "Diseño de las costas de Tierra Firme descubiertas por Diego Velazquez y Francisco de Garay, y de la Florida, que descubrió Juan Ponce de Leon-1521." Arch. Gen. Indias. Indiferente Gen. Est. 145, baj. 7. Leg. 8.

Note.—The only supposable reason why this map should be placed under Santa Cruz is that on the back of the map is written "Golfo y costa de la nueua

esp^{na} De los papeles que Trugeron de Sevilla de Alonzo de Santta Cruz." Harrisse, Discovery of North America, describes this map under the date of 1521, pp. 643–644. While the reproduction there given has the english title, "Original map of the explorations of De Soto and Moscoso [1539–1543] the title at the head of the descriptive text is as above "Diseño de las costes . ." See also title 39 of this work for other maps of Santa Cruz.

In an article by Theodore Hayes Lewis entitled "Route of De Soto's expedition from Taliepacana to Huhasene," in the publications of the Mississippi historical society, v. 6, pp. 449–467 is a reproduction of this map entitled "Copy of an original and the earliest known map of the De Soto expedition."

1575

Thevet, André, 1502-1590.

Le Novveav Monde descovvert et illvstre de nostre temps. [In cartouche] Qvarte partie dv monde. 46.5 x 35.6 cms. LC 61

Note.—A copy of this map is found in the Library of Congress copy of Thevet's work entitled: La cosmographie vniverselle... Paris, chez Pierre l'Huillier, 1575. v. 2, preceding book 21, page 903.

In the descriptive text in the cartouche in the lower left hand corner the map is called "la carte de ceste quatriesme partie de l'vniuers."

A reproduction is found in no. 23 of Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guyane française described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 2719.

The map is described in Avezac's Coup d'oeil historique sur la projection des cartes, p. 331.

Consult also the following:

Nicéron, Jean Pierre. André Thevet.

[In his Mémoires . . . 16°. Paris, 1733. v. 23, pp. 74-83]

pp. 82-83 contain a list of his maps.

Gaffarel, Paul. André Thevet.

[In France. Ministère de l'instruction publique et des beaux-arts. Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques. Bulletin de géographie historique et descriptive. 1888. 8°. Paris, 1888. pp. 167–201]

Dexter, George. Cortereal, Verrazano, Gomez, Thevet.

[In Winsor, Justin. Narrative and critical history of America. fol. Boston, J. R. Osgood & co. 1885. v. 4, pp. 1-32]

Andræ Theveti regis cosmographi effigiem. [Portrait]

[In Thevet, André. Les vrais pourtraits et vies des hommes illustres. fol. Paris, par la vefue I. Keruert & G. Chaudière, 1584. v. 1]

1578

A map of the west coast of Mexico, the Gulf of California and the California peninsula. Ms. No name, date or title. Anonymous. Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Mss. Harl. 3450. No. 10. The most northerly point is "p. primero;" to the south of that is "Tierra neuada." To the northeast of the gulf of California is "civola" with a descriptive legend referring to the bison. It appears to be entirely copied from a Spanish map. A pencil note on the fly-leaf of the ms. atlas of which it forms a part ascribes to it the date 1578. It is by an Italian.

Note.—The full description of the atlas from which this map is taken is in the Catalogue of the Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum, London, 1808, v. 3, p. 27, no. 3450, as follows:

A map of the west coast of Mexico—Continued.

"Eighteen very curious Geographical charts, elegantly drawn on vellum, in colours and gilding, by John Martines of Messina, in the year 1578. Chart 2d is subscribed, "Joan Martines en Messina 1618," but the two middle figures have evidently been altered; and the charts are clearly by the same hand as those in no. 5489, where the date in the original writing is 1578. The names are marked in Italian."

This title is followed by a list of 18 maps, nos. 10–15 inclusive relating to America.

A reproduction of map no. 2 of this atlas is in the Kohl Collection, no. 75. The border ms. text is as follows:

"This is a copy of a map of the world, made in the year 1578 by J. Martines, which is preserved in the British Museum.

"Martines seems to have been by birth a spaniard, who lived in Messina, from which place many of his maps are dated. His maps are therefore generally written in the italian language.

"The present map is curious, because it is one of the oldest maps, which we can produce, on which the division of the great parts of the world in two equal hemispheres and planiglobes has been carried out thus, as it became customary and usual afterwards. We see here two planiglobes put aside of each other.

The one contains the whole Old World, and the other the whole New World. Only the Northeastern Peninsula of Asia is still included into the circle of the New World. Both hemispheres are separated in the line of the first meridian, which runs through the isle of Ferro.

"In olden times, all what was known of the world had been generally included in a square or a circle or an ellipse. At the first time of the discovery of America, also those parts of this continent which became known, were included in that square, circle or ellipse, and appeared at the western end of it. Sometimes to the whole was also given the form of a heart or another form.

"The separation in two hemispheres did begin only after 1530, when after the navigations of Magellans and others the great Pacific gulf between America and Asia became better measured in its magnitude. Then the chartographers commenced to depict sometimes America for herself on separate sheets. Planiglobes have been made long before 1578. But still in this year, in which our map was made, [it] is rare, to see the two hemispheres divided and separated in that manner, in which we see it here.

"As the principal features of the representation of America on our map, may be pointed out the following:

"America is an island all round.

"It is separated from Asia by the Strait of Anian. It is also circumnavigable in the North.

"No Greenland appears on the map. But the Arctic country 'Grutlandia' which surrounds the pole, seems to take its place.

"The St. Laurence and Hudson River are united to one great crooked channel and New England is made to be an island.

"California is a peninsula, and 'Giapan' (Japan) still very near to it. The largest name in North America is 'Nova Spagna'; in South America, 'Peru.' The South Sea is called: 'Mare del Sur.

"But the name 'mare oceano' (the Ocean Sea) stands 5 or 6 times in the Atlantic and Indian Ocean, and runs round the whole of the Old World. The author Martines seems to claim by this the right of the ancient 'Oceanus,' which on the old maps surrounded in a circle the whole Old World.

"Some names, which are perhaps not understandable at once, are the following: 'nova fiăcia'=New France.

'vacilaos'=Baccalaos.

'capaschi'=probably corrupted from one of De Soto's geographical names 'Capachique.'

'belmuda'=the Bermudas.

'quito'=thrown into the center of South America.

'cusco,' transported as far South as the tropic of Capricorn.

"The 'tiera di fuego' (Fireland) is on the original quite colored in fiery red, as it is often done on old maps."

The description of the Kohl Collection, by Justin Winsor, has the following items relating to Martines's maps:

"Item 63. "The original is a planisphere from a MS. atlas, whose names are mostly Italian with some Spanish ones, which formerly belonged to the Duke de Cassano Serra, and is now in the British Museum. Kohl finds its American portion to correspond closely with a map of Joannes Martines of 1578 in the British Museum, and supposes this to be by him also. The later map has meridians of longitude, which this has not. South America is called 'Peru' in this map, but 'America' in the later one. The general outline of the new world resembles that of Porccachi's maps. The huge antarctic continent so common in maps of this time, is shown."

"Item 75. "A MS. map in the British Museum, marked: 'Joan. Martines en Messina, añi, 1578.' It is of a double hemispherical projection, and in outline America is of the Ortelius type, though very different in the region of the St. Lawrence. The British Museum Catalogue of MS. maps, 1, p. 29, shows the Martines atlas to contain various American maps: 1, the world; 2, the two hemispheres: 3, the world in gores; 10, west coast of America; 11, coast of Mexico; 12, 13, South America; 14, Gulf of Mexico; 15, part of east coast of North America."

"Item 186. A. D. 1578. From Florida to 45° N., by Martines.

"From a MS. atlas (no. 15) in the British Museum. Kohl remarks on its inferiority to Ribero's map (1529) and says that the Spanish maps degenerated for a long time after Ribero. The country is called 'La Florida.' See sketch in Nar. and Crit. Hist. America, II, 229."

"Item 187. A.D. 1578. East Coast by Martines.

"A very inaccurate sketch of the coast from Labrador to the Gulf of Mexico, in which the peninsula of Florida and the gulf of St. Lawrence are only recognizable. The original belongs to a MS. atlas by Joan Martines in the British Museum. The main is called 'Nova Spagna.' The St. Lawrence river and the Hudson seem to unite and form a channel, making New England an island. There is a sketch of it in the Nar. and Crit. Hist. America, IV, 97."

"Item 260. A. D. 1578. The Antilles by Martines.

"It shows the Atlantic coast from 45° north to 3° south latitude. From the Martines Atlas of 1578, in the British Museum. The latitudes are approximately correct; but the longitudes are much out of the way, being sketched east and west too far. It is sketched in the Nar. and Crit. Hist. America, II, p. 229."

"Item 280. A. D. 1578. California by Martines." This is a reproduction of the map no. 10, first described in the title.

"It shows the coast from 10° to 55° north, with 'Giapan' and a part of the Asiatic coast. It is from the Martines Atlas in the British Museum, made between 1568 and 1578, at Messina, though Martines seems to have been a Spaniard. The outline of the gulf of California is much less accurate than in earlier maps. This a different atlas from the one of 155-(?) mentioned ante under A. D. 1558. A sketch of the Central America coast of the 1578 atlas is given in the Nar. and Crit. Hist. America, II, p. 229."

A map of the west coast of Mexico-Continued.

Consult Winsor's article on the "Early cartography of the gulf of Mexico" in his Narative and critical history of America, v. 2.

A map of the world 1582 and one of South America, by Joan Martines, are reproduced in *Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guyane Française*, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 2719.

Nordenskiöld, in his Periplus, p. 68, says:

"Of this draughtsman we possess several works, executed between 1564 and 1586 (Uzielli and-Amat di S. Filippo. II, pp. 143–154, 283) Most of them seem to include only the territory of the normal-portolano, but some of the maps by Martines kept in the British Museum also refer to the newly discovered countries. This is especially the case with a larger atlas of 18 maps, dating, though somewhat uncertainly, from 1578. To judge from Santarem's reproduction in colour-printing of the map of the west coast of Africa in Martines' atlas of 1567, his portolanos are executed with great care and splendour of colour."

1578-1592

Sgrooten, Chrétien.

Prioris hemisphærri terrestris Europaeis conspicui interque aëres pendentis effigies. Ms. 115 x 74.7 cms. In Orbis Terrestris Tam Geographica quam Corographica Descriptio Una cum veteri et recenti locorū. amnium nomenclatura. Per Invictissimæ Ma^{tes} Tuae Geograph^{um} Christianum Sgrothenum Sonsbecken. Original in Biblioteca Nacional. Madrid. Ms. A hemisphere including the north pole and showing Europe and the eastern part of America. It exhibits the peninsula of Florida, but without a name and above it Apalache.

Note.—The author of this map is variously known under the name of Sgrooten, Scroot, Sgroetz, Sgroot or Sgroeth. See notice of his life in Wauwermans' Histoire de l'école cartographique Belge et Anversoise . . . Bruxelles, 1895, v. 2, pp. 29–30.

A reproduction, evidently of this map, is found in map 7, and 7 bis, dated 1588, in Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guyane Française. Second mémoire. Described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 2720.

1578

Map of the Atlantic coast from "c. blanco," including the Gulf of Mexico, Central America. Ms. No name, date or title. Anonymous. Brit. Mus. Add. Mss. Harl. 3450. No. 14. Too small a scale to be of service and most inaccurate, thus the Floridian peninsula is represented as an equilateral triangle with a deeply indented bay at its n. e. corner. By an Italian who has apparently copied it entirely from a Spanish source. A pencil note on the fly-leaf of the mss. atlas, of which it forms a part, gives 1578 as the date. It is exquisitely executed in red, green, gold and blue.

Note.—Consult title 62 for information relating to the atlas from which this map is taken, and also the cartographer. This title also contains the various reproductions of the maps from Martines's atlas.

64

Ortelius, Abraham, 1527-1598.

Hispaniolae, Cvbae, aliarvmqve Insularvm circvmiacientivm, delineatio. 1 cart. No date or name. 50 x 22 and 15 cms. Cvliacanae, Americae Regionis, Descriptio. 50 x 12.5 and 19.7 cms. 2 cart. No name or date. Both on one plate 50 x 35.5 cms. In his Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Antverpiae, 1579. Hispaniola map shows the southern portion of Florida. wl 65

Note.—This impression is wrongly stated as being from the 1579 Ortelius. It is found in the 1612 edition as shown by the italian text on the reverse. The earliest impression of the map, geographically, was published in the 1579 edition. On the face of the map is the following:

"Cum Imp. et Regio priuilegio decennali 1579."

Republished in all the editions up to the last in 1612.

Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases for the map in the various editions of Ortelius.

1579

Ortelius, Abraham, 1527-1598.

Tartariae sive magni chami regni tÿpus. 47.5 x 35.2 cms. Colors. 2 cart. No name or date. In his Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Antwerpiae, 1579. This shows coast Alta Cal., the Cal. peninsula and Tiguas, "Totonteas" (i. e. Totonteac) but New Mex. not used as a name.

Note.—This map was first published in the earliest edition of Ortelius of 1570. It was republished in all the editions up to 1612, including the english of 1606.

1580

Vaz Dourado, Fernão.

Map of America, showing Atlantic coast and West Indies. Ms. in gold and colors. 61 x 44 cms. Without name, date or title. Original in Royal Library, Munich. A sheet in a ms. atlas of Dourado's. Facsimile reproduction same size as original in Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guyane Française. Atlas. Paris, 1899. no. 26a, and also in Kunstmann's atlas. Shows Atlantic coast, Florida & Gulf of Mexico with central "Bimenii regio." Does not show New Mex. or Pacific coast.

Note.—See also notes to titles 54, 57 and 68 for descriptions of the various reproductions of Vaz Dourado's maps.

1580

Vaz Dourado, Fernão.

Terra antipodv regis castele invēta a xpōforo colv̄bo ianvesi. No name or date. Copy in 14th Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethn. between pp. 384–385. Shows Bimini regio and California coast with names.

LC 68

Note.—See also notes to titles 54, 57 and 67 for descriptions of the various reproductions of Vaz Dourado's maps.

Oliva, Johannes.

Costas de Méjico en ambos mares, de la Florida, las Antillas. Ms. in gold and colors on parchment. Original in La Biblioteca particular de S. M. el Rey. Madrid. This map is no. 17 in a ms. collection of 17 sea charts illuminated in gold and colors on parchment. See Noticia breve de las cartas y planos existentes en la Biblioteca de S. M. el Rey por D. Césareo Fernandez Duro. Bol. de la Real Soc. Geo. de Madrid. Tomo xxvi, pág. 361.

Note.—"Among the portolan-draughtsmen of this period the most prolific were the Oliva family. Probably Oliva is only an Italian form of Olives. If so, the Majorcan family of map-draughtsmen, that executed most of their works at Messina during the 16th, century, would still during the 17th have continued the firm in the same town under the name of Oliva. The Christian names Johannes (Giovanni, Jaume) and Bartolomeo are common to both. By Johannes Oliva there are in U.-A.'s list about 10 charts from 1587 to 1622 most of them covering the whole or part of the field of the normal-portolano. Further there are mentioned in U.-A., 4 charts by Franciscus Oliva from 1594 to 1659, all comprising the district of the normal-portolano; an atlas by Salvator Oliva dated 1620, consisting of 7 maps, most of them including extra-European countries, as well as a typical portolano (3 maps), dated 1631; by Brasito Olivo (Oliva?) a typical portolano of 1633; by Placidus Oliva (or Placidus Caloiro et Oliva) 12 charts, drawn between 1615 and 1653, all of the district of the normalportolano, so far as I have been able to judge from the descriptions. A work by GIO. BATT. CALOIRO ET OLIVA is dated 1673. Not one of the charts by the Oliva firm can have been of any importance in the development of geography or cartography." Consult Nordenskiold, Periplus, p. 69.

See also notices of the various maps by this author p. 244, 245, 251, 253, 254 of Uzielli and Amat di S. Filippo's Studi biografici e bibliografici sulla storia della geografia in Italia . . . Roma, 1882.

A reproduction of his map of the world, with date 1613 is no. 90, of the Kohl Collection, discribed by Winsor as:

"From a Ms. portolano preserved in the Egerton Mss. in the British Museum. The general map is called "Typus orbis terrarum." It is inscribed "Joannes Oliva fecit in civitate Marsilliæ, Año 1613." It has most of the points of Hakluyt's map; but gives South America better. It has the usual arctic islands and antarctic continent of this period. The language of its names is Italian, occasionally Latin. The Catalogue of MS. maps, Brit. Mus., 1844, 1, 33, shows this portolano to contain maps of the east coast of North America, of the West Indies, and of South America.

"The Brit. Mus. MSS., 25714, is a map of the world by Oliva, put under 1609." Consult the following works:

Enrile, Antonino. Di un atlante nautico disegnato in Messina nel 1596 da Giovanni Oliva e conservato oggi nella Biblioteca del comune di Palermo.

[In Società geografica italiana. Bollettino. Febbraio, 1905. 8°. Roma, 1905. Serie IV, v. 6, no. 2, pp. 64–75]

Fernández Duro, Cesáreo. Atlas inédito de Juan Oliva (1592)

[In Sociedad geográfica de Madrid. Boletín, 1889, v. 27, pp. 287-289]

Chaves, Jeronimo de.

La Florida. 22.5 x 15 cms. 2 cart. Undated. In Teatro de la Tierra Universal Abrahan Ortelio Cosmografo del Rey \overline{n} \overline{s} Ambres 1582. This is the earliest date of this map; it is not found in the 1579 edition. It reoccurs in subsequent editions, as in the Theatrum Orbis Terrarum of 1595, which see and of which I have a copy. This map follows very closely the description of Florida given by Oviedo in his Hist. General y Natural de las Indias, Madrid, 1851. Lib. xxi; Caps vii and viii. Tomo 2. pp. 143–144. Oviedo's description appears to be based upon a map of Alonso de Chaves "que nuevamente se corrigió e emendó el año que passo de mill é quinientos y treynta y seis años"; see *ibid*, Cap. x., p. 149. Oviedo's history was written from 1535 to 1555, see Narr. & Crit. Hist. Am., Vol. II, p. 343. The map, however, is not as full as the Oviedo description.

Note.—The 1579 Ortelius, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 386, has this map which is evidently inserted from some other edition. This map is first found in the Additamentum, 111, 1584, and afterward in the complete work of the same year.

According to Hessels, the first spanish edition of Ortelius' atlas was published in 1588, a copy of which is described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 393.

Consult also this "List," titles 389 and 390. There seems to be no authority for a 1582 edition of Ortelius.

An extensive notice of Chaves, with a list of his works, is found in Navarrete's *Biblioteca maritima española*, pp. 563-565.

Consult also chapter entitled "Hernando Colon, Alonso de Chaves, Carta de Jeronimo de Chaves, Carta de Pedro Medina" in Manuel de la Puente y Olea's Estudios españoles. Los trabajos geográficos de la Casa de Contratación . . . Sevilla, 1900, pp. 312-317.

1585

With, John.

Map of southern part of the Atlantic coast of North America, showing the strait leading from Port Royal to the South Sea. (Drawn in 1685 by John White(?) Artist to Ralegh Colony, now first published by permission of the British Museum) In The Beginning of a Nation, by Edward Eggleston in the Century Magazine, Vol. xxv, No. 1, November 1882, bet. pp. 66 and 67. Shows the Floridian Peninsula. See Justin Winsor in Narr. & Crit. Hist. Am., Vol. IV, p. 45.

Note.—See a much larger reproduction of this map and a notice of the maker in Hakluyt's Principal navigations, voyages, traffiques, & discoveries of the English nation. Glasgow, 1904. v. 8, p. xiii and bet. pp. 320-321. (Hakluyt society. Extra series)

The Editor of this work in his Virginia Cartography, pp. 3–18, gives all the information known relating to With and endeavors to prove that there is a question of doubt as to whether he was the governor John White or the artist John With as mentioned by de Bry and Hakluyt.

Drake, Sir Francis, 1540?-1596.

S. Augustini pars est terrae Floridae sub latitudine 30 gradora vero maritima humilior est, lancinata est insulosa.—Saint Augustine. 35.7 x 48.1 cms. In his Expeditio Francesci Draki eqvitio Angli in Indias Occidentales A. MDLXXXV. Leydae, Apud Fr. Raphelengium, 1588. Small 4°. WL 71a

NOTE.—The impression in this collection is a photograph and has five columns of english text of nine lines each, with heading "Saint Augustine."

In E. D. Church's A catalogue of books relating to . . . America, v. 1, p. 303, is the following description of the edition in his collection:

"This is an original account in Latin of Drake's expedition from 1585 to 1586, during which he captured and plundered Cartagena and other towns, burned forts San Antonio and St. Augustine. He then visited Roanoke Island, the site of Raleigh's Colony in Virginia, and carried the survivors back to England. The Lenox Library has two copies, one of which, with a different vignette, composed of type-ornaments, on the title-page, has the maps colored by hand, laid in.

"The work usually has four large folding maps, but we know of no other copy of this edition which has the slips of English letter-press pasted at the foot. It is not unlikely that these slips were printed for A Summarie and True Discourse of Sir Francis Drakes West Indian Voyage, London, 1589, copies of which, in the Huth Library and British Museum, have these same maps with the English slips."

A reduced reproduction of this plan is found with title as follows:

Expregnatio civitatis S. Avgvstini in America Sitx. $6\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. [View]

[In Tabulæ & imagines ad septimam et octavam Americæ partem, nimirvm primo ad historiam Vlrici Fabri, deinde ad descriptionem itineris Francisci Draken, ac tandem ad illustrationem regionis Gvianæ, pertinentes. fol. Francoforti ad Moenvm, Matthaervm Becker, 1599. pl. 9: DeBry. Collectiones peregrinationum America. pt. 8. 1599. 1st latin ed.]

Same view in 2d latin edition, 1625; and in 1st german edition, 1599.

1588

Maldonado, Lorenzo Ferrer, d. 1625.

1° Perspectiva del Estrecho (de Anian) por la Vanda del Norte. Map 11.5 x 8 cms. and including legend, 11.5 x 11.5 cms. Ms. Undated, unsigned. 2° Perspectivo del Estrecho (de Anian) Vanda del Sur. Map 10.5 x 7.5 cms. and including legend 11.5 x 11.5 cms. Ms., Undated, unsigned. Both 1° and 2° are on fol. 15, which is 21 x 30 cms. 3° Plano y Fortificacion del Estrecho (de Anian) Map 11.5 x 14.5 cms. and including legend 11.5 x 19 cms. It is on fol. 16. Ms. Undated, unsigned. 4° Two views of the northern hemisphere showing the course of Ferrer. Both views with legends included in frame 14.5 x 22.5 cms. It occurs on fol. 17. Ms. Undated, unsigned. Original in Acad. de la Hist. Madrid. Col. Muñoz. t°. 38 No. 1. fols. 15, 16 and 17. These maps accompany the "Relación del descubrimiento del Estrecho de Anian que

hice yo el Capitan Lorenzo Ferrer Maldonado en el año 1588" &c. A note by Muñoz says he copied these maps from a ms. possibly of Ferrer himself in the collection of the Duke of Infantado.

Note.—"On Zalterius' map of North America, Bering's Strait is denoted by the name Streto de Anian. This name plays a great part in the literature of imaginary geographical discoveries rising out of a memorandum of the Spanish navigator and adventurer Maldonado (died 1625) to the Spanish government about the discovery of the strait of Anian, 'made by me, Captain Lorenzo Ferrer Maldonado, in the year 1588.' The account, which has been translated and published in Italian and French by Carlo Amoretti, and in English by John Barrow, is a pure fiction, which, however, attracted a great deal of attention in its time, since it was thought to be a proof of the possibility of the northwest passage. A special expedition even was sent from Spain in order to confirm the concocted statements. It may therefore be of interest to point out that Maldonado's map of the Anian Strait forms a copy, drawn on a large scale and in altered style, of the map of the strait on Zalterius' map of 1566." Consult Nordenskiöld, Periplus, p. 100.

For a further and exhaustive study of Maldonado and the Anian Straits see

pp. 193-194 of the same work.

"Other buccaneer expeditions tried their luck by this same route, and probably some of them penetrated, certainly not to Bering's straits but perhaps as far as to the Vancouver archipelago, where the large islands along the coast were confounded with the continent of Asia, in the same way as Company Land (Urup) on the Asiatic side was confounded with the American mainland by the Dutch explorers, to the no small trouble of cartographers. It was now believed that the great problem was solved. The news which could not be kept a perfect secret, gave rise to the introduction of the straits of Anian in maps of the latter part of the 16th century, to the Maldonado deception and the Fuca myth. The first dated map, on which the Anian straits is found, is one by Bologninus Zalterius engraved in Venice in 1566 (FA, fig. 81) The unusual name here given to North America, 'Nova Franza,' renders it probable that it was executed to the order of the same celebrated French geographer, Nicolas Nicolay, for whom some years previously Forlani of Venice had executed a map of the Atlantic (N. pl. xxvii) It is possible that the mapping of the narrow strait between the Old and New Continents was founded on accounts given by the natives to the European free-booters or hunters who ventured among the Indian tribes of the northern part of North America. Similar accounts among the savages in the tracts north and west of Virginia are mentioned, for instance in Purchas, iii, p. 849. The strait is mapped as a long, large inlet in Cornelius DE JUDAEIS' map of the world (FA, pl. xlviii) and in much the same manner under the name of 'Stretto de Jezo,' in Dudley's Arcano del Mare. Fig. 96 shows the notion entertained in 1652 by the celebrated French geographer NICOLAS SANSON D'ABBEVILLE concerning the geography of these regions. He had as yet no knowledge of the Dutch exploring expeditions sent out by Van Dieman to these parts. On Quad's map of the world entered in Europæ descriptio, Coloniae 1594, and in Fasciculus Geographicus 1608 (FA, pl. xlix the strait is called 'El streto de Amar' (Amur) whereas the name 'Anian regnum' is retained for the land east of the strait. So far as I know this name occurs for the first time as the designation of a province (Ania Pro.) on Gastaldi's large map of Asia of the year 1561 (Terza parte dell' Asia, N. T. lvi) It is accompanied by a number of legends borrowed from the tales of the Venetians who went to central Asia.

Maldonado, Lorenzo Ferrer, d. 1625—Continued.

"Maldonado's mapping of the Anian Straits, as also a translation of the account of his voyage, are reproduced by Carlo Amoretti (Viaggio del Mare Atlantico al Pacifico per la via del Nord-Ovest etc. fatto dal Capitano Lorenzo Ferrer Maldonado l'anno MDLXXXVIII, Milano 1811) The same work was published in a French translation, 'Plaisance' 1812. An English translation of the text, as well as the reproduction of the accompanying drawings, was given by John Bar-ROW (A chronologial history of voyages into the Arctic regions, London 1818) Probably Maldonado copied on an increased scale the same original which was used for Zalterius' map. The whole of the account given by the far-famed adventurer is in other respects an obvious fiction. This however cannot be the case with the voyages along the north-western coast of America, which were undertaken by a Greek, Juan de Fuca, or, as his real name is, Apostolos Valerianos. During his homeward voyage from his forty-years' sojourn as a seaman in the Spanish Indies, Fuca passed through Venice in 1596 and there met the experienced English merchant Michael Loch. To him among others he related a voyage which he had undertaken on behalf of the vicerov of Mexico in 1592, during which he had discovered the much sought-for strait, which was supposed to lead from the north part of the Pacific to the North Polar Sea. He said that it was completely free from ice and therefore a very convenient route from England to the Moluccas. The account gave rise to various writings, and was finally printed in Purchas' His Pilgrimes, iii, London 1625, chapter xx, p. 849. Fuca had obviously reached the strait which still bears his name south of Vancouver's Island, and mistaken it for the passage between the two oceans of the world. Fuca's account afterwards caused many expeditions to be sent along the north-west coast of America. So late as 1792 a Spanish expedition was despatched to explore the Fuca Straits; but it was not till Vancouver's expedition 1791-95 that the archipelago in question was mapped and the discovery of Fuca reduced to its proper dimensions."

Consult the following works for biographical and bibliographical accounts of Maldonado:

A biographical sketch.

[In Walckenaer, Charles Athanase. Vies de plusieurs personnages célèbres. 12°. Laon, Melleville, 1830. v. 2, pp. 50-55]

Chamisso, Adelbert von. Lorenzo Ferrer Maldonado, Bartolomew De Fonte, und die charte von dem ritter Lapie. Weimar, 1821.

[In Neue allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. 8°. Weimar, 1822. v. 10, pp. 419-441]

Review of Chamisso's Entdeckungsreiss von Otto von Kotzebue. v. 3, p. 158 . . . Bemerkungen.

Maldonado, Lorenzo Ferrer. Imagen del mundo, sobre la esfera, cosmografia, y geografia, teorica de planetas, y arte de nauegar . . . 4 p. l., 276 p., 2 l. diagr. 12°. Alcala, J. Garcia y A. Duplastre, 1626.

Maldonado, Lorenzo Ferrer Viaggio dal mare Atlantico al Pacifico per la via del Nord-Ovest, fatto dal capitano Lorenzo Ferrer Maldonado l'anno MDLXXXVIII Tr. da un manoscritto spagnuolo inedito da Carlo Amoretti . . . 2 p. l., 98 p., 2 l. 3 fold. maps. 4°. Milano, G. Silvestri, 1811.

Title vignette.

Caption title: Dello scoprimento dello stretto d'Anian fatto da me capitano Lorenzo Ferrer Maldonado nell' anno 1588, nella quale leggesi l'ordine della navigazione, la disposizione del luogo, e'l modo di fortificarlo.

Maldonado, Lorenzo Ferrer. Viaggio dal mare Atlantico al Pacifico per la via del Nordovest fatto dal capitano Lorenzo Ferrer Maldonado l'anno MDLXXXVIII tr.

da un manoscritto spagnuolo inedito della Biblioteca Ambrosiana di Milano dal Sig. cavaliere Carlo Amoretti . . . Inserito nelle parte 2ª del tomo 1º delle Memorie de letteratura ec. dell' Istituto suddetto [i. e. Istituto nazionale] 4, 96 p. fold. map. 4°. Bologna, fratelli Masi e co., 1812.

Krusenstern, Adam Johann von. Maldonado's entdeckung einer nordwestlichen durchfahrt im jahre 1588.

[In Allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. Januar, 1814. 8°. Weimar, 1814. v. 43, pp. 3–24]

Lindenau, Le baron Bernhard August von. Sur la navigation nordouest de Maldonado de Lisbonne au détroit de Behring, en 1588.

[In Zach, Franz Xaver, freiherr von. Correspondance astronomique . . . 8°. Gênes, L. Carneglia, 1825. v. 12, pp. 553-568; v. 13, pp. 161-177]

Malaspina, Alessandro. Viaje político-científico alrededor del mundo por las corbetas Descubierta y Atrevida al mando de los capitanes de navío. d. Alejandro Malaspina y don José de Bustamante y Guerra desde 1789 à 1794, publicado con una introducción por don Pedro de Novo y Colson . . . 4 p. l., xxxi, 681 p., 1 l., [4] p. plates, port., tables, fold. map. fol. Madrid, impr. de la viuda é hijos de Abienzo, 1885.

Cover-title: La vuelta al mundo por las corbetas Descubierta y Atrevida al mando del capitán de navío D. Alejandro Malaspina desde 1789 à 1794 . . . From the inedited papers of Malaspina deposited in the archives of the Dirección de hidrografía. C. Negri, in Boll. de la Soc. geog. ital., 1871 (p. xxxvii) and Amat di S. Filippo, in his Biog. dei viaggiatori ital. (Roma, 1881, p. 530–531, and again ed. 2ª, Roma, 1882, p. 530–531) refer to an earlier publication of the Malaspina papers supposed to have appeared in "Annales hidrográficos 1871" [!]

"Este libro puede considerarse . . . como un extracto ó compendio, siendo así que los originales manuscritos ocuparian siete volúmenes iguales al presente."—Nota curiosa [p. 683]

"Relación del descubrimiento del estrecho de Anian que se atribuyó el capitán Lorenzo Ferrer Maldonado": p. 137-144.--"Memoria sobre este descubrimiento, leida en la Real academia de ciencias de Paris por M. Bauche [i. e. J. N. Buache de la Neuville]" translated from the french by M. Fernández Navarrete: p. 144-183.—"Vocabulario del idioma mulgrave": p. 349-351.—"Viaje de D. José de Espinosa y Tello, desde Cádiz hasta Acapulco, donde se reunió á la expedición de las corbetas, y continuación de este viaje": p. 387-420.— "Derrotero de la isla de Chiloé, por D. José Moraleda": p. 504-525.—"Derroteros desde el puerto del Callao hasta el río de Guayaquil, y de este punto hasta el golfo de Panamá por D. Fabio Ali-Ponzoni": p. 539-556.-"Estudio sobre las costumbres y descripciones interesantes de la América del Sur, por Espinosa": p. 557-577.—Introducción al vocabulario de Vavao, por . . . d. Ciriaco Cevallos": p. 620-626.—"Discusión sobre las longitudes de las costas de Chile y Perú por D. Felipe Bauzá": p. 627-632.—"Observaciones de la velocidad del sonido, de latitud, longitud y variaciones hechas en Santiago de Chile, por . . . D. José Espinosa y . . . D. Felipe Bauzá": p. 657-661.—"Estado donde se manifiesta la relación de gravedades entre diversos lugares del mundo. según las experiencias hechas por las corbetas, formado por . . . d. Ciriaco de Cevallos": p. 663.

Navarrete, Martin Fernandez de. Examen histórico-crítico de los viajes y descubrimientos apócrifos del capitan Lorenzo Ferrer Maldonaldo, de Juan de Fuca, y del Almirante Bartolomé de Fonte. Memoria comenzada por d. Martin Fernandez de Navarrete, y arreglada y concluida por d. Eustaquio Fernandez de Navarrete. Año de 1848. 8°. Madrid, viuda de Calero, 1849. [Colección de documentos inéditos para la historia de España. v. 15, pp. 5-363] Novo y Colson, Pedro de. Sobre los viajes apócrifos de Juan de Fuca y de Lorenzo

Maldonado, Lorenzo Ferrer, d. 1625—Continued.

Ferrer Maldonado. Recopilacion y estudio. Contiene tambien este libro la disertacion del mismo autor, titulada: Última teoría sobre la Atlántida. 223 pp. 4° Madrid, Fortanet, 1881.

At head of title: Congreso internacional de americanistas. Ramo de historia—tema VI.

Pennesi, Giuseppe. Lorenzo Ferrer Maldonado e il passaggio N-O.

[In Società geografica Italiana. Bollettino. Agosto, 1884. 8°. Roma, 1884. v. 18. Serie 2, v. 9, facs. 8, pp. 623-656]

Zach, Franz Xaver, freiherr von. Über Maldonado's nordwestliche schifffahrt von

Lissabon in die Behrings-Strasse im jahre 1588.

[In his Monatliche correspondenz . . . 8°. Gotha, 1812. v. 26, pp. 413–462]

1591

Le Moyne de Morgues, Jacques, d. 1588.

Floridae Americae Provinciae Recens & exactissima descriptio Auctorè Iacobo le Moyne cui cognomen de Morgues, Qui Laudōnierum. Altera Gallorum in eam Prouinciam Nauigatione comitat' est, Atque adhibitis aliquot militibus, Ob pericula, Regionis illius interiora & Maritima diligentissimè Lustrauit, & Exactissimè dimensus est, Obseruata etiam singulorum Fluminum inter se distantia, ut ipsemet redux Carolo IX Galliarum Regi, demonstrauit. 44.5 x 36.5 cms. Colors. 2 Cartouches. In Part II of T. de Bry's "Historia Americae." Francoforti ad Moenum, 1591. There is a tracing (?) in the Kohl Col. U. S. L. C. No. 185 and a facsimile reproduction in Barnard Shipp's Hernando de Soto, Philadelphia, 1881. bet. pp. 289-290. Paul Gaffard's Hist. de la Floride Française. Paris, 1875, and a smaller facsimile in E. Ruidíaz y Caravia's La Florida, Madrid, 1893. Tomo 1. Brit. Mus. Cat. 455. d. 12. Kohl dates it 1565, i. e. the date of the French occupation of Florida.

Note.—This map is found in the latin editions of de Bry of 1591 and 1609 and the two german editions of 1591 and 1603 in the Library of Congress.

A reduced reproduction is contained in:

Narrative of Lemoyne, an artist who accompanied the french expedition to Florida under Laudonnière, 1564. Tr. from the latin of de Bry, with heliotypes of the engravings taken from the artist's original drawings. 3 p. l., 23, 15 pp. 44 pl., map, facsim. 4°. Boston, J. R. Osgood & co., 1875.

Tr. by B. F. Perkins.

John Gilmary Shea in an article entitled Ancient Florida published in Winsor's Narrative and critical history of America, v. 2, p. 296, says: "Jacques Lemoyne de Morgues, an artist accompanying Laudonnière, wrote some years later an account, and made maps and drawings, with notes describing them. De Bry made a visit to London in 1587 to see Lemoyne, who was then in Raleigh's service; but Lemoyne resisted all pursuasions to part with his papers. After Lemoyne's death De Bry bought them of his widow (1588) and published them in 1591, in the second part of his Grands voyages, as Brevis narratio."

As this expedition was made in 1564 this map would possibly have served a better purpose to have been put under that date in this description.

The following interesting manuscript comment is on the border of the *Kohl Collection* map, no. 185:

"This is a copy of the celebrated map of Florida, which De Bry has published in his work entitled: 'Brevis Narratio eorum quae in Floridae Americae provincia Gallis acciderunt etc. Francofurti Anno MDXCI.' (A short narration of what happened to the Frenchmen in Florida etc. Francfurt in the year 1591)

"The map has the following title, translated into English: A new and exact description of Florida, a province of America, by James Le Moyne, called de Morgues, who accompanied Laudonière at the second French expedition to that province, and who with the aid of some soldiers to protect him against dangers, explored the interior as well as the maritime parts of that region, most industriously and measured it very exactly, observing also the distances of the single rivers from each other, as he showed it himself after his return to Charles IX, King of France...

"De Bry says, that he bought the map with the report and other sketches of

Le Moyne from his widow in England.

"It is the most remarkable and important map, which, so far as we know of, has been preserved to us among the maps, composed in the 16th century of that part of the East-Coast, which lies between Cape Hatteras and Cape Florida. The authority and influence of this map reaches as far down as the latter half of the 17th century, until the time of the first English plantations in Carolina. It commences in the South with Cuba, 'Promentorium Floridae' and ends in the North with: 'Promentorium Terra falg.' (Cape Trafalgar) and in the West with about the mouth of the Mississippi.

"The French explorations and observations did not go beyond the River Jordan (Charlestown harbour) and beyond Cape St. Roman. Le Moyne took all the coast between River Jordan and Cape Trafalgar from Spanish maps, which is sufficiently indicated by the old Spanish names, which he has all along this Coast: 'The fl: Siceum' (Rio seco) 'Portus Principis' (Puerto del Principe) etc., etc. The same may be said of that piece of the map, which lies to the South of Cape Cañaveral. The French navigators coasted here only along the shore without making particular observations. Their explorations and landings commenced from a point a little South of St. Augustine harbour and went not quite as far North as Rio Jordan.

"It is impossible for us to analyze here the map in detail. We can only point out the most striking features and will show them from West to East.

'Sinus Morquel' (the Bay Morquel) corrupted for 'the Bay of Miruelo'—our Apelachee Bay.

'Sinus Joannis Ponce' (Bay of John Ponce de Leon)=Tampa-Bay.

'Prom: Floridae' (Cape Florida) in its true Latitude.

'F. Delphinum' (Delphin river)—Augustine harbour. 'F. May' (May river)—St. John's river, explored and surveyed by Laudonnière and his men in 1565, and very well laid down on our map as coming out from a Southern lake as the river really does.

'Portus Regalis'—Port Royal, with the first French fort, built by Ribault in 1562 and called Charlefort.

"It is impossible to identify the rivers named 'Seine,' 'Somme,' 'Loire,' etc., between Port Royal and May River. 'Fl. Jordanis' (Jordan river)—our Port of Charlestown.

'Prom. Terra falgu': (Cape Trafalgar)=our Cape Fear.

"The great Lake in the North is perhaps an Indian tradition brought down from the Lakes of Canada.

"Though De Bry as I said published this map in the year 1591 still it does not appear, that the geographers and mapmakers made at once an extensive use of it. It is true Hondius, Mercator, Laët and other celebrated Dutch and French geog-

Le Moyne de Morgues, Jacques, d. 1588—Continued.

raphers and map engravers of the 50 years, subsequent to De Bry's publication copied the map in their great works. But we find in the same period many other great maps of America, which do not show the slightest acquaintaince with this map. The Spaniards especially ignored it completely, though they had scarcely anything better to show, so far as they at least pleased to make the world acquainted with their productions.

"Nay more, those, which copied the map of Le Moyne, copied it by and by quite badly and disfigured it by degrees very much, as we will show hereafter on subsequent maps."

1593

El Fuerte de Santa Elena. Ms. 58 x 43 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. Arch. Gen. de Ind. Sevilla. *Indiferente General*. Consultas del Consejo y Camara. 1594–1596. Est. 140; Caj. 7. Leg. 37. D. Pedro Torres Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida," Tomo 1, p. 43, no. 46, who erroneously dates it 1595. It is one of four maps and plans (Nos. 43, 44, 45 & 46 of Lanzas) enclosed with a letter to the King beginning "El Alferez Hernando Mestas dice" &c., and a deposition of Mestas in an envelope endorsed "Consejo de Indias. A su M. en Madrid 8 de Seb^r. sobre cosas de la Florida," 1593.

Note.—The earliest plan of St. Augustine in the Library of Congress is entitled "Expugnatio civitatis S. Avgvstini in America site," pl. 9, of Tabulæ & imagines ad septimam et octavam Americæ partem, nimirvm primo ad historiam vlrice fabri, deinde ad descriptionem itineris Francisci Draken, ac tandem ad illustrationem regionis Gvianæ, pertinentes: De Bry: Collectiones peregrinationum America, pt. 8, 1599. This view is found also in the first german edition 1599 and the second latin edition 1625.

For a description of this consult title 71a of this work.

A view entitled: Pagus Hispanorum in Florida.

[In Montanus, Arnoldus. De nieuwe en onbekende weereld. 4°. t'Amsterdam, J. Meurs, 1671, bet. pp. 148-149]

Same view in Ogilby's America 1671, and in Dapper's german translation, 1673. This view is also found in a work published in 1729 by Pieter van der Aa, entitled "La galerie agréable du monde." It "represents the town founded by Menendez at a somewhat later period, if it is wholly truthful of any period-"

1593

Spano, Antonio, d. 1615.

Terrestial globe engraved on ivory. Signed: Antonius spano tropiensis fecit 1593. With dedication to Philip II, King of Spain. Diameter 8.1 cms. Original with Frederik Muller & co., Amsterdam, 1903. I have a photograph full size, being No. 1420 in "Catalogue de Manuscrits et de Livres provenant des Collections Baron van den Bogaerde de Heeswijk; Jhr. Dr. Six à Amsterdam; M- L. Hardenberg à la Haye . . . Segonde Partie . . . May 1901 . . . Amsterdam, Frederik Muller & Cie. With note. wl. 75

Note.—Consult article by Charles Raymond Beazley entitled: Globe of 1593. [In Royal geographical society. Journal. April, 1904. 8°. London, 1904, v. 23, pp. 496–498]

"Mr. H. J. Pfungst, F. S. A., has lately acquired an interesting and most artistic ivory globe of 1593 (formerly the property of the Kempenaer family of Leeuwarden), executed by Antonio Spano, and dedicated to the Infant Philip, afterwards Philip III. On the Unknown Southern Continent it bears the arms of Spain; above the Spanish arms is the inscription Principi Philip. Philip. III. Hisp. Indian. Neap. e. Siciliae Cathol. Regis Filio. Below the Circulus Antarcticus is a salutation addressed to the same prince: Princeps felicissime totus Orbis ad se gubernandum te vocat et expectat. Close to the south pole is the signature Antonius Spano tropiensis fecit, 1593, thus assigning the work to the sculptor of Tropea (near Naples), who was, in 1595, granted a pension of 100 ducats by his master and patron Philip II. This pension Spano seems to have enjoyed down to his death at Madrid in 1615; it was continued to his son Francisco Spano by Philip III.

"This globe is hollow, and consists of two parts (N. and S.) which fit together, and are pierced by small holes at the two extremities. It has been suggested that it was intended to serve as a scent box, but it was perhaps rather meant to hold string. Its size is diminutive; in diameter it measures 81 millimetres, or $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Its execution is admirably clear and fine, and even its minutest legends can be easily read with a magnifier. Frederick Muller, of Amsterdam, in whose possession it has lately been, describes it in his catalogue as giving the 'impression of the highest point of geographical science then attained,' but this is not always the case. Everything, indeed, points to its being primarily a work of art.

"It may be of interest to note the chief peculiarities of this beautiful little curio, whose world-conceptions are extremely curious and can not easily be assigned to any known type . . .

"In America, the whole continent (America sive India nova) is given as a vast land-mass, wholly detached from Asia; the coast line of the northern part is far better than that of the southern, paradoxical as that may seem. The St. Lawrence is clearly indicated, but there is no sign of the lakes from which it springs. Peru is placed in the very middle of the South American continent; the Amazon is well conceived, but the Marañon (Maragnō) is made wholly distinct; the Peruvian and Chilian coast-line is extraordinarily erratic."

For a short sketch of Spano, consult Juan Agustin Cean Bermudez' Diccionario historico de los mas ilústres profesóres . . Madrid, 1800. pp. 391–392.

1593

Mapa del Pueblo, Fuerte y Caño de San Agustin de la Florida y del Pueblo y Caño de San Sebastian. Ms. 76 x 66 cms. No name, date or title. Anonymous. Arch. Gen. de Ind. Sevilla. Indiferente General. Consultas del Consejo y Camara. 1594–1596. Est. 140; Caj. 7; Leg. 37. D. Pedro Torres Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida," Tomo 1., p. 41, No. 43, who erroneously dates it 1595. It is one of four maps and plans (Nos. 43, 44, 45 and 46 of Lanzas) enclosed with a letter to the King beginning "El Alferez Hernando de mestas dice" &c., and a deposition of Mestas in an envelope endorsed: "Consejo de Indias. A su M. en Madrid 8 de Seb! sobre cosas de la Florida. 1593." wt. 76

Note.—A tracing of this map, according to the original size, is found in the collection of the Library of Congress. Consult also title 74.

1593

Plano del Fuerte de San Agustin de la Florida. 58 x 43 cms. Colors. Ms. No name, date or title. Anonymous. Arch. Gen. de Ind. Sevilla. Est. 140; Caj. 7; Leg. 37. (2) This is a colored plan view, with figures of the day and night sentinels, the places where the soldiers fight, cannon &c. It accompanies a memorial and consulta of 1593. See ante note 10, "El Fuerte de Santa Elena" 1593. No. 44, p. 42, of Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida," Tomo I, who erroneously dates it 1595.

Note.—A tracing of this map, according to the original size, is found in the collection of the Library of Congress. Consult also title 74.

1593

"Plano del Fuerte biejo que está en San Agustin llamado San Marcos. Todo es de madera y está apuntalado &c, y está plantado en el puesto del que va trazado para la obra nueva" &c. Ms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. 31 x 37 cms. Colors. Arch. Gen. de Ind. Seville. Est. 140; Caj. 7; Leg. 37, (3) With a memorial and "consulta" of 1593. See the note to "El fuerte de Santa Elena," 1593 ante. It is a simple colored plan view of the fort. Not important. No. 45, p. 42, Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida," Tomo I, who erroneously dates it 1595.

Note.—A tracing of this map, according to the original size, is found in the collection of the Library of Congress. Consult also title 74.

1594

Bry, Theodore de, 1528-1598.

Occidentalis Americæ partis, vel, earum Regionum quas Christophorus Columbus primū detexit Tabula Chorographica è multorum Auctorum scriptis, præsertim verò ex Hieronymi Benzoni (qui totius XIIII annis eas Provincias diligenter perlustravit) Historia, conflata & in æs incisa à Theodoro de Bry Leod!. Anno M.D.XCIIII. 44 x 33 cms. 1 cart. 1 coat of arms. In de Bry. Americæ Pars IV. Francoforti ad Moenum. Shows Florida peninsula. There are 4 editions of this date. 2 editions of 1613 and 1644.

Note.—This map embraces Florida, the West Indies and the northern portion of South America.

There seems to be no map in the previous works of Benzoni. According to the statement made on the border of the reproduction of this map, no. 38, in Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guiane Française. Atlas. 1900, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 2719, four editions are mentioned with the date 1594, two of 1613 and one of 1644. Consult a notice, with portrait of Benzoni, in Winsor's Narrative and critical history of America, v. 2, pp. 346-347. This article contains references to various other works on Benzoni.

1595

Chaves, Jeronimo de.

La Florida. Auctore Hieron. Chiaues. Undated. Latin text on the reverse. Colors. 2 cartouches. 22.5 x 15 cms. In Abrahami Ortelii theatrum orbis terrarum. Antv. ex typographia Plantiniana. 1595. See Teatro de la Tierra Universal. Ortelio (Abraham) Cosmografo del Rey \bar{n} \bar{s} Ambres 1582, for its earliest date. My copy is from the Latin edition. The map in the 1598 Ortelius discussed in reference to De Soto's route by Lewis in his "Route of De Soto" in Pubs. Miss. Hist. Soc. 1902. Vol. VI, p. 451.

Note.—This is one of the inset maps which accompanies his map of Peru. For the various other impressions, consult title 70.

1595

Mercator, Michael.

America siue India Nova ad magnæ Gerardi Mercatoris aui Vniversalis imitationem in compendium redacta. Per Michaelem Mercatorem Duysburgensen. 46 x 36.5 cm. Undated. In Atlas sive cosmographicae meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura. Ger. Mercatore Rupelmondano auctore Duysbergi, 1585 et 1589.—Secunda pars. Duseldorpii, Busius, 1595. The map occurs in the 2d part. Hondius used Mercator's plates. WL 81

Note.—For notices relating to Mercator and his various works see note to title 55.

A reproduction is found in Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guiane Française. Atlas, 1900, no. 39, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 2719. Consult also this "List" for copies in the Mercators for 1607 latin; 1609 french; 1613 latin; 1619 latin; 1628 latin; 1630 french; 1633 french.

This map contains circular border maps of the "Golfo Mexicano," "Cvba" and "Haiti"

For information concerning this atlas and map consult the article on Rumold Mercator, by Wauwermans, in *Biographie nationale*, *Bruxelles*, 1897, v. 14. p. 426-431.

"En ce moment Rumold terminait activement l'ouvre de son père et préparait la 3° et dernière livraison de son Atlas, qui ne parut que quelques années plus tard, dans des circonstances critiques que nous indiquerons. Il est manifeste que cette partie de l'œuvre ne s'acheva qu'au milieu de nombreuses difficultés financières et autres. Elle devait comprendre: 2 cartes d'Islande et des terres polaires, 19 cartes des Iles Britanniques (avec carte d'ensemble) 1 carte de Suède et Norvège, 6 cartes des pays slaves, Prusse, Livonie, Russie, Lithuanie, Transylvanie, Chersouède Taurique, peut-être même les cartes de la péninsule Ibérique, dont dépendaient alors les Pays-Bas, pour lesquelles Mercator semble manquer de renseignements, et enfin toutes les cartes d'ensemble: Mappemonde, cartes d'Europe, d'Asie, d'Afrique, d'Amérique, formant comme la synthèse de l'œuvre du grand géographe." Consult Wauwermans' Histoire de l'école cartographique, v. 2, p. 187.

"Ainsi que nous l'avons dit à la page précédente, le troisième fils d'Arnold Mercator et d'Elisabeth Monhemius était Michel. En effet, si Gérard, fils

Mercator, Michael—Continued.

d'Arnold, était frère de Michel comme Ghymmius le déclare, il faut que Michel soit fils d'Arnold comme lui. Janus Gruterus, l'auteur du livre intitulé *Inscriptiones antiquæ totius orbis Romani*, affirme également que le père de son ami Michel Mercator était Arnold, assertion qui s'accorde avec l'inscription de la carte réduite de l'Amérique qui figure au commencement de l'Atlas de Mercator, inscription où Michel, qui grava cette carte, déclare lui-même que le célèbre géographe Gérard était son grand-père. Dans cette même inscription, Michel Mercator se dit natif de Duisbourg (*Duisburgensem*) qui était très probablement aussi le lieu de naissance de ses deux frères Jean et Gérard. On ignore quand et où il mourut; mais on sait qu'il a dû être marié puisque m^r le professeur Köhnen nous a signalé un fils de Michel Mercator, nommé Arnold.'' Consult J. van Raemdonck, *Gérard Mercator*, pp. 346–347.

1596

Bry, Theodore de, 1528-1598.

America sive novus orbis respectv Evropaeorum inferior globi terrestris pars. 1569 Francofurti ad Moenum, formis Theod. de Bry. 33 x 40 cms. In Benzoni (Girolamo) Americae pars sexta, sive historiæ ab Hieronymo Bēzono Mediolanēse Scriptæ... Frācofurtēse 1596. bet. pp. 4–5. De Bry Collectiones peregrinationum America. pt. 6. 1596. First Latin edit. There is a copy of the northern half in 14th Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethn., Pt. 1. between pp. 392–393. Shows California shore with Quivira, Tiguex &c. and Florida peninsula. Same map in 2d Latin edit. 1617 and in 1st German ed. 1597. Not in 2d German ed. 1619. Contains corner illustrations of "Christophorus Columbus," "Magellanus," "Americus Vesputius" and "Franciscus Pisard."

LC 82

Note.—A reproduction of this map is no. 40 of Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guiane Française, Atlas, 1900, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 2719.

Consult also title 79 for references to de Bry and Benzoni.

1597

Wytfliet, Corneille.

Florida et Apalche. 28.7 x 23 cms. Unsigned. In his Descriptionis Ptolemaicæ Avgmentvm . . . Lovanii, 1598. Also in Kohl Coll. U. S. L. C. No. 264.

Note.—The earliest impression of this map is found in the 1597 edition, and also in all the editions that come after.

Consult this edition of Wytfliet, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1140. It is known as the first distinctively american atlas.

Nordenskiöld, in his *Facsimile-atlas*, p. 29, describing the so-called "pseudo-editions of Ptolemy," gives the following editions of Wytfliet:

"Lovanii 1597; Lourain 1597 (english edition) Lovanii 1598; Duaci 1603; Douay 1605; Dovay 1607; Dovay 1611. Different editions of a very important and, as may be conceived by the numerous editions, highly appreciated work

by Cornelius Wytfliet, of which the latin title is: Descriptionis Ptolemaicae Augmentum. Here, it is true, Ptolemy's name is on the title page. But the work does not contain one line of Ptolemy. It describes a part of the globe entirely unknown to the ancients, and this in a manner completely different from the style of the Alexandrian geography." These maps are given in facsimile in various portions of his Facsimile-atlas.

An extensive review of this work by Wytfliet is found in Johann Georg Hagers' Geographischer büchersaal . . . 1772. v. 2, pp. 563-589.

For a life of the author consult Jean Noël Paquot's Mémoires vour servir à l'histoire littéraire. 1763. v. 12, pp. 252-255.

1597

Wytfliet, Corneille.

Granata Nova et California. 28.7 x 22.9 cms. Unsigned, undated. In his Descriptionis Ptolemaicæ Avgmentvm... Lovanii, 1598. Shows Cibola. Copy in 14th Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethn. between pp. 400–401. See Brit. Mus. N. BK, p. 64. H. H. Bancroft, Arizona and New Mexico, San Francisco, 1888, p. 71, gives a much reduced cut of this map.

Note.—This map was first published in the edition of 1597. Consult also title 83 for bibliographical references.

1597

Wytfliet, Corneille.

Limes Occidentalis Quiuira et Anian. 1597. 28.7 x 23.4 cms. Unsigned. In his Descriptionis Ptolemaicæ Avgmentvm . . . Lovanii, 1598.

Copy in 14th Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethn. between pp. 404–405. See p. 64, Brit. Mus. N. BK.

Note.—This map is also found in the edition of 1597. See also title 83.

1600

Tattonus, Gabriel.

Maris pacifici quod vulgo mar del zur nominant cum regionibus circumiacentibus, insulisq in eodem passî Sparsis, nouissima descriptio, J. Tattonus Auct. 1600. Benjamin Wright Anglus coelator. 53 x 40.5 cms.

Shows Florida peninsula, Gulf of Mexico, Nova Grenada (i. e. New Mexico) the California peninsula and Pacific coast to "Cabo Mendocino" and beyond to the Straits of Anian. This west coast appears to be taken from a Spanish source. An interesting map. Mr. Henry Stevens, London, called my attention to it. Not in Brit. Mus., Oct. 1903.

Note.—The title of this map as given above has been corrected according to the title given in the article, quoted in this note, by Sidney Colvin in his work entitled, Early engraving & engravers in England, p. 32. As noted in this article, the author's name is not G. Tattonus as written at the head of this title

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Tattonus, Gabriel—Continued.

but J. Tattonus, the letter J being printed in script. Three map makers named Tattonus, making maps relating to America about the same time, are noted in various publications.

In the work entitled Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guyane Française. Atlas: 1899-1900, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 2720, are two maps by Gabriel Tatton, nos. 50 and 54; the first from a ms. in the National library at Florence, the second, from a ms. in the British Museum. Both of these maps relate to the northern part of South America. In no. 54, the statement is made that this "Carte manuscrite sur parchemin, dessinée d'après les documents fournis par Robert Harcourt et ses capitaines qui venaient de faire l'exploration des côtes de la Guyane et de plusieurs rivières parmi lesquelles l'Araguary."

In Uzielli and Amat di S. Filippo, Studi e bioliografici sulla storia della geografia in Italia, p. 269, title 453, is a description of the map by "Gabriele Tatton inglese" in the Florence National library entitled: "Carta nautica membr... Comprende: l'oceano Atlantico, parte delle Isole britanniche, della Francia, della Spagna e del continente africano, l'America meridionale al di qua della linea, il golfo del Messico, quello della Virginia, di Noremberga e della Nova Francia fino al 57° di lat. N."

Title no. 103 in this list refers to a map of M. Tattonus, for a description of which see that title.

The maps by J. and M. Tattonus seem to have been mostly engraved by Benjamin Wright. In Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 3061, is a description of Magini's Atlas of Italy, to which is attached the following note:

Maps nos. 2, 30–32, 48, 50, 57–58, were engraved by Benjamin Wright, a distinguished engraver, living in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and bear his initials. His signature is "Benjamin Wright, Londinensis, Anglus." He lived long in Mantua, entertained by the cardinal Ferdinando Gonzaga, whom he accompanied to Rome. Later, we find him in Bologna, where he engraved for dr. Magini the copper plates of his Italia."

The Library of Congress also contains the following map engraved by Wright: "Noua et rece terraum et regnorum Californiæ... delineatio, à M. Tattonus... edita.—Benjamin Wright, anglus cælator, ang 1600 [and] 1616." See title 103. Also a facsimile of Wright's map of New France, about 1608, in "Art in England... Edited by Charles Holme, 1908."

Some maps of this same engraver are found in the edition of 1599 of Barent Langenes, Caert-thresoor, and reprinted in later editions.

A most interesting account of Benjamin Wright is found in the work of Colvin, above quoted, from which this notice is taken, pages 32–33:

"In later years Benjamin was a traveller. His other known work was all done for foreign publishers, namely, small maps of Java, Sumatra, Madagascar, and St. Helena, copied from the Caert-Thresor of van Langeren, Amsterdam, 1599, for a French translation published also at Amsterdam in 1602; half a score similar small maps and views illustrating the travels of explorers who set out from the port of Amsterdam in *Rerum et urbis Amstelodamensium Historia* of J. I. Pontanus, 1611 (dutch ed., 1614) and lastly seven fine richly-embellished and darkly-printed maps of the Riviera di Ponente and the kingdom of Naples engraved at Bologna in 1613 and published in the *Italia* of Magini in 1620.

"In Italy, Wright is said to have enjoyed the protection of Cardinal Ferdinando Gonzaga, whom he accompanied to Rome. Until lately the above was all that could have been said about him; but while this volume was passing through the press three undescribed maps by him have been discovered and purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum. One is of the Pacific, inscribed within an

elaborate strap-work cartouche, 'Maris Pacifici | quod vulgo mar del zur nominant | cum regionibus circumiacentibus, insulisqin eodem pass\(\) | Sparsis, nouissima descriptio, J. Tattonus Auct. 1600 | Benjamin Wright Anglus coelator' (the date is evidently that of the drawing, not of the engraving): a second of Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean sea similarly signed by the engraver but without name of draughtsman and dated 1600: these are a pair (16\(\) in. high by 21\(\) in. wide) The third is of the Atlantic, with the coasts of New France, Labrador, Greenland and Western Europe, unsigned and of slightly different dimensions, but identical in style and even more loaded with decorative adjuncts, including an inset with a very spirited scene of whaling on the coast of New France. Had I known it in time, I would have given this as a specimen of Wright's style instead of the portion of the map of Naples which

appears below as fig. 15.

"Unluckily the most interesting of all the maps drawn and engraved in England in the reign of Elizabeth is anonymous. This is the famous chart or 'hydrographical description' of the world of which Shakespeare makes mention in Twelfth Night as 'the new map with the augmentation of the Indies,' and which has been proved from internal evidence to have been prepared by the combined skill of the best geographers and hydrographers of the time, Richard Hakluyt, Emerie Molyneux, and Edward Wright (the mathematician and inventor of the new and perfected method of projection) and to have published in 1599 or 1600, that is to say a year more or less before Twelfth Night was first produced in the hall of the Middle Temple. It is occasionally found bound up with the amplified three-volume edition of Hakluyt's Principall Navigations, 1598-1600. Technically and decoratively, as a specimen of engraving, it is by no means so pretty a piece of work as the world-maps of Jodocus Hondius presently to be mentioned, or as the local maps engraved by Ryther in the two preceding decades; but for the purposes of geography and navigation it was far in advance of any thing that had gone before, embodying the latest discoveries of John Davis in his search for the north-west passage, of Wilhelm Barents in the region of Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, and of Francisco de Gali on the passage of the Pacific Ocean from China to California. But here we are touching on matters beyond our scope."

1600?

Martinez, Enrico, d. 1632.

Mapa del Nuevo Mexico: por el cosmógrafo Enrico Martinez. Ms. 30 x 42 cms.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Ind. Sevilla. Simancas. Descubrimientos. Nuevo Mexico. Descubrimientos, descripciones y poblaciones del Nuevo Mexico en Nueva España. Patronato. Est. 1; Caj. 1; Leg. 3/22; Ramo 12.

D. Pedro Torres Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1. p. 44. No. 49, dates it 1600?

(See a Parecer of Martinez, dated July 30, 1629, for approx. date, of which I have copy)

It is endorsed: "Rasguño de las provincias de la Nueva Mexico, hecho por enRique Martinez, cosmographo." There is also a long note on the back giving its history and evidently by its maker. It forms part of an Expediente on the discovery of New Mexico

Martinez, Enrico—Continued.

by D. Juan de Oñate. It extends from 19 to 42 degrees north latitude. WL 87

Note.—This author is referred to in various biographies under the name of Martin. In Hubert Howe Bancroft's *History of Arizona and New Mexico*, is a chapter devoted to Oñate's conquest of New Mexico, 1595–1598. In the list which he gives, p. 125, among the first settlers of New Mexico, is the name of Hernan Martin. That Martinez was interested in this expedition is seen from the statement on the reverse of the map which reads:

"Rasguño de las provincias de la Nueva México, hecho por enRique Martinez,

cosmographo.

"''Segûn la relacion que me dio juan rodriguez marinero \tilde{q} fue con el gouernador don juan de oñate al nuebo descubrimto é hecho esta descripcion con la breuedad \tilde{q} V. S. Illi^{ma} me lo a mandado la qual podra siruir en el ynter \tilde{q} se acabe la otra en que se veran las cosas mas distinctas y no solo como se an entre si las tierras nueuam^{te} descubiertas mas tambien como se an las tales con las demas prouincias y costas de mar de la nueba españa con todas la (sic) partes al arte de la geographia necessarias para \tilde{q} mejor se pueda entender el sitio del mundo \tilde{q} la poblacion del nueuo decubrim^{to} ocupa del qual loque esta aqui e colegido es \tilde{q} esta casi en 40 grados de altura de polo artico y por donde mas se açerca a la mar es por la costa de la florida dentro del golfo mexicano del qual esta apartado por la via mas breue y por linea recta dozientos y veinte leguas. enrico martinez.'

"Forma parte del expediente sobre descubrimiento del Nuevo México por d. Juan de Oñate."

The Library of Congress contains a copy of his very rare work entitled: Reportorio de los tiempos, y historia natural desta Nveva España . . . 1606.

This copy, unfortunately lacks the original title-page which is supplied in facsimile.

Notices of Martinez are found in the following works:

Navarrete, Martín Fernández de. Biblioteca maritima española; pp. 396-397.

Beristain y Souza, José Mariano. Biblioteca hispano Americana Septentrional . . . 1883. v. 2, pp. 223–224.

Andrade, Vicente de Paula. Ensayo bibliografico mexicano . . . 1899, pp. 24-25.

Diccionario enciclopedico hispano-americano . . . 1893, p. 507.

See also title 96, for a description of various maps by Martinez.

1600?

Mapa de la Florida y Laguna de Maimi donde se ha de hacer un Fuerte. Ms. 21 x 30 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Original in the Arch. Gen. de Ind. Sevilla. *Indiferente General*. Descripciones, Poblaciones y Derroteros de Viajes. 1521–1818. Est. 145; Caj. 7; Leg. 7.

D. Pedro Torres Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo I. p. 71. No. 94, dates it 17th century? I think it probable that it was made in the beginning of the century, if not some 15 years earlier. It is endorsed: "Planta de la costa de la Florida y en

que Paraje esta la La Guna de Maymi i adonde se ha de hacer el fuerte." WL 88

Note.—The Library of Congress has also a tracing in its collection. A reproduction is found between pp. 286–287 of Lowery's The spanish settlements within the present limits of the United States. Florida. 1562–1574... New York, 1905. A description of this map is given in Appendix FF of this work, pp. 464–466, as follows:

"This map is anonymous, undated, and unaccompanied by data of any description.

"The coast names on the map, reading from east to west, are: \$\bar{s}\$ helena (Santa Elena) ahoya. b de los baxos (Bahia de los Bajos) cofonufo. hospogahe (Espogache of the Relations) asao. Guadalquini. Ballenas. S pedro (San Pedro). Sena. S mateo. S agustin. matancas (Matanzas). moysquitos (Mosquitos) cabo de cañaberal. ays. S iozia (probably san lozia—Santa Lucia). Xega. vocas de migel mora (Bocas de Miguel de Mora). hensenada de niupa. b\(^a\) de carlos (Bahia de Carlos) b\(^a\) de tacabaga (Bahia de Tacabaga, also written Tocobaga) hensenada de carlos. punta de apalahe (Punta de Apalache)

"In the centre: laguna de meiymi. The islands are: bahama. mimeres. isla de cuba. havana. martires. tortugas. The inscription endorsed on the map, and reproduced at the bottom of the copy in this volume, is: 'Planta de la costa de la florida y en que Paraje esta La LaGuna Maymi y adonde se ha de hacer el fuerte.'

"The map is no. 94 of Pedro Torre Lanzas, Mapas de Mexico y Florida, tomo 1., p. 71, where he dates it 'siglo 17 (?)'

"All of the names on this map are found either on earlier maps or in Relations accessible to the writer prior to 1596 with the exception of 'hospogahe,' which first appears under the form 'Espogache' in 1606 (in Marqués's 'Relacion,' Ruidíaz, La Florida, tomo ii., p. 506) and 'hensenada de niupa,' which does not appear elsewhere.

"In 1595 Juan Maldonado Barnuevo, governor of Havana, sent his nephew Juan Maldonado to examine the coast from St. Augustine as far as the southern extremity of the Florida Keys. In the 'Derrotero' of the expedition appears for the first time the Florida coast names 'jega' (Xega of that map) and 'bocas de miguel de mora' (see Barnuevo's letter of July 6, 1595, with the annexed 'Derrotero.' Arch. gen. de Indias, Seville, MS., est. 54, caj. 1, leg. 15). At about this date Juan de Posada, who had come to Florida in 1586, where he had spent seven years (Letter of Albaro Flores, November 9, 1586, Direc. de Hidrog., Madrid, Col. Navarrete, tomo xxii., Doc. no. 98) wrote to the home government advising the dismantling of all of the forts in Florida, 'y que haga hacer uno en la cabeza de los Martires' (see his undated 'Relación,' Direc. de hidrog., Madrid, Col. Navarrete, Doc. no. 31)

"In view of the fact that Posada was probably in Florida at the time of Maldonado's return from his expedition; that the location given the fort on the map corresponds with the description in the 'Derrotero;' that these particular legends are identical in both map and 'Derrotero,' and that the script used on the map and in the endorsed title is of the period in which his letter was written, it is not at all improbable that the map formed part of Posada's letter."

For the maps previous to this, consult article by Justin Winsor, The early cartography of the gulf of Mexico and adjacent parts, in his Narrative and critical history of America. v. 2, pp. 217-250.

17th cent.

Jonghe, Clemendt de.

Map of North America. 50 x 43 cms. Without name or date. In Paris. Bib. nat. cartes Klaproth 648.

In upper l. h. cor. an illustration of the working of a saline.

Shows Florida & Gulf of Mexico only. Not Cal. or New Mexico. No. 216 & 217 in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés à la . . . Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892.

Note.—A reproduction of this map is found in Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guyane Française. Atlas. Paris, A. Lahure, 1900, no. 65, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 2720.

A reference to the maker of this map is found in Abraham Jacob van der Aa's Biographisch woordenboek der Nederlanden, v. 9, p. 190: "Jonge (Clement) was een beroemd uitgever van prenten, in het midden der zeventiende eeuw. Zijne afbeelding ziet het licht, geëtst door Rembrandt, wiens vriend hij genoemd wordt."

The Library of Congress has an atlas by de Jonghe entitled, *Tabula Atlantis* . . . 1675, with ms. title under a colored frontispiece. This contains a map entitled, "Americæ nova descriptio Amstelodami. Apud Clement de Ionghe. A. 1661."

The following title is taken from Gabriel Marcel's Catalogue des documents géographiques . . . Paris, 1892, p. 14, no. 94:

"Americae tabula nova multis locis tam ex terrestri perigrinatione quam recentiori navigatione ab exploratissimis naucleris emendata et multo quam antea exactior edita.—(S. l.) (s. d.) 1, 45 sur 1, 04.

"(Même genre de gravure que la carte de de Jonghe, avec cartouches contenant les plans de la partie de la Floride colonisée par les Français, le détroit de Magellan, Cuba (dessinée sur le vif par Gérard de Veer en 1601) la Havane, Haïti Puertorico, Ste-Marguerite, Pernambuco, Ste-Marie et une petite vue de salines en exploitation qui est la réduction d'un cartouche de la carte de de Jonghe) Bill. nat. Cartes. Klaproth 560."

17th cent.

Americæ tabula nova multis locis tam ex terrestri perigrinatione quam recentiori navigatione ab exploratissimis naucleris emendata et multo quam antea exactior edida. 145 x 104 cms. without name or date. Anonymous.

It contains 10 small maps and views: in lower l. h. corner Part of Florida settled by the French. 20.2 x 16.7. (Reproduced from an earlier map); Straits of Magellian, Cuba (Drawn after nature by Gerard de Veer in 1601) Havana, Puerto Rico, Haiti, St. Marguerite, Pernambuco, St. Mary and a small view of the Salines working reduced from a cartouche of the map of Clemente de Jonghe. Paris. Bibl. nat. Cartes. Klaproth 560.

No. 94 in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés à la . . . Bibliothèque Nationale. [By Gabriel Marcel] Paris, 1892.

Shows Florida, Cal. as peninsula & mainland. Totonteac, Cevola, Quivira in extreme n. w. and Texas.

Note.—A photographic reproduction of this map, in the original size, is in the Library of Congress collection. No date, maker, engraver, or place of publication is given. The note attached to no. 94 in Marcel's *Catalogue*, above quoted is as follows:

"Même genre de gravure que la carte de de Jonghe, avec cartouches contenant les plans de la partie de la Floride colonisée par les Français, le détroit de Magellan, Cuba (dessinée sur le vif par Gérard de Veer en 1601) la Havane, Haïti Puertorico, Ste-Marguerite, Pernambuco, Ste-Marie et une petite vue de Salines en exploitation qui est la réduction d'un cartouche de la carte de de Jonghe."

For a reproduction of the map by Clemendt de Jonghe, see title no. 89.

Marcel is evidently in error in stating that Gerrit, or sometimes called Gerard, de Veer, is the author of the map of the strait of Magellan. Gerard de Veer is identified with the map of New Zealand and the Arctic regions. He has confounded Gerard de Veer with Sebalt de Veer, known by the dutch as Weert or Wert. See an extensive notice of this voyage by Charles de Brosses, in his Histoire des navigations aux terres australes . . . Paris, 1756. v. 1, chapter 20, pp. 274-294.

Armand Gaston Camus, Mémoire sur la collection des grands et petits voyages, pp. 118-122, describes this voyage of 1598 and gives this bibliographical information: "Le voyage de Sebalt de Veer (qu'il ne faut pas confondre avec Gérard de Veer dont il sera fait mention ailleurs) est imprimé à la suite de l'histoire d'Acosta. Je n'ai découvert aucune autre édition de ce voyage antérieure à celle des infans de Théodore de Bry. La relation du voyage n'a pas été redigée par Sebalt de Veer, mais par un anonyme, qui déclare l'avoir tirée des journaux du chirurgien Jansz et des autres chefs. Les héritiers de de Bry y ont joint des estampes qui sont les onze dernières de la collection rassemblée sous le titre d'Idaea vera, etc. Ils les appellent elegantissimas figuras: c'est leur ouvrage qu'ils peuvent vanter; mais c'est l'ouvrage d'eux seuls, et non celui du voyageur; ils ont fait les dessins d'après ses récits, et leur imagination a toujours confondu les formes européennes avec les formes sauvages. Les pinguins de la vingtcinquième classe sont assez mal représentés; ils ont quatre doigts aux pieds, ainsi que celui qui est sur la carte du détroit de Magellan, dont je parlerai tout-àl'heure. Par conséquent ces oiseaux appartiennent à l'espèce que Buffon a nommée manchots, et non pas à celle à laquelle il a conservé le nom de pinguins strictement pris. Indépendamment de ces estampes, il y a à la tête de la relation une petite carte du détroit de Magellan, qui n'est pas dressée d'après des observations astronomiques, mais qui place sous les yeux à peu près la position respective des lieux dont il est parlé dans la relation.

"Sebalt de Veer étoit capitaine d'un bâtiment faisant partie d'une flotille de cinq vaisseaux armés à Amsterdam, pour tenter une route aux Moluques par le détroit de Magellan. Le 20 juin 1598, la flottille quitta les côtes de Goerée . . ."

The Library of Congress has this supplement containing a map in the 1st edition of the latin text of de Bry, pt. 9, 1602.

17th cent.

Map of the eastern coast line of N. America, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and of the coasts of Central America and the northern part of S. America, with the W. India Islands. Ms. 49 x 71 cms.

Map of the eastern coast line of N. America—Continued.

In gold and colors on vellum, without name, date or title. Anonymous.

Original in the Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 31, 858.

The Brit. Mus. Cat. continues after giving above title: Apparently a section of a larger map. Executed in the 17th cent. by an English hand, in imitation of an older style. "Maryland," "Corralina," "Virginia" are shown. The Florida Peninsula, Gulf of Mexico and legend "Terra Florida" extending entirely across head of Gulf, in which lies its only interest.

Note.—Title in Catalogue of additions to the manuscripts in the British Museum in the years 1876-1881, p. 237, no. 31, 858.

17th cent.

A map of the world showing the boundaries for Spain and Portugal in Portuguese. Without name, date or title. Anonymous. Original in the Brit. Mus. Add. Mss. 17,647.A.

It is on too small a scale to be of any value. Quivira is shown as a great region to the north north west of the Californian peninsula.

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Note.—This map is mentioned in Catalogue of the manuscripts in the spanish language in the British Museum by don Pascual de Gayangos. v. 2, p. 314, "Add. 17647, A, B, C. Paper rolls, xvii cent. Copies of three maps, . . ." of which this is A.

1602?

Nigual, ----

Pintura que por mandado de Don Francisco Balverde de Mercado factor de S. M. hizo *Nigual* yndio natural de las provincias del *Nuevo México* . . . Ms. 43 x 31 cms. Undated.

Original in the Arch. de las Ind. Sevilla. Simancas. Descubrimientos. Nuevo Mexico. Descubrimientos, descripciones y poblaciones del Nuevo Mexico en Nueva España, 1568 a 1602. Patronato. Est. 1; Caj. 1; Leg. 3/22; Ramo 4. D. Pedro Torres Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo I. p. 45, no. 50. "Con autos sobre la conquista de Nuevo Mexico."

This map is on fol. 172 of Ramo 4, an "Expediente of Vincente de Caldivar Mendoça . . . en nombre de Don Joan de Oñate . . . sobre que se le dé cierto socorro que piede." It is a large volume containing many exhibits. The map is immediately preceded by "Ynformacion \(\bar{q}\) por comission del Virrez conde de mte Rey (Monterey) hizo de offe (officio) el factor Don fre (Francisco) de Valverde sobre el nuevo descurimiento que el Go°r Don. Juan

de Oñate hizo hacia la pte (parte) del norte mas adelante de las promi^{as} del nuevo mex^{co} fol. 114.

WL 93

Note.—For references to Oñate see title 87.

See also the note to pages 118-119, for documents on Oñate's conquest, in Bancroft's History of Arizona and New Mexico.

This Vincente de Caldivar Mendoça is Vincente de Zaldivar who married a daughter of Juan Oñate. See statements as to his *Relacion*, pp. 111, 117–118, 129, 137–145, 151–152, 157 in the above work.

Bancroft states that "the Expediente of papers presented by him, related wholly to past achievements, and has been one of our main authorities for the two preceding chapters," p. 151, Arizona and New Mexico.

1602

Matal, Jean, 1520?-1597.

Florida et Apalche. 24.5×18.5 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In his Speculum orbis terræ, seu tabulis, geograficas totius orbis, cum historica narratione, ab ipseo autore inchoatas, quo moriente ab alio quodam perfectæ & editæ sunt. Pub. in 4 vols. Cologne, 1600–1602.

Full name is Joannes Matalius Metellus, Sequanus. He is indexed under *Jean Matal* in the Brit. Mus. Cat. But the Mus. has no book of his containing this chart.

Note.—This map is copied from the one in Wytfliet's Descriptionis Ptolemaicæ avgmentvm, first in 1597 and in other editions. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, titles 1140–1143.

A notice of Matal is found in Biographie universelle. Paris, L. G. Michaud, 1820, v. 27, p. 435–436.

In reference to the above work is the following:

"Speculum orbis terræ, Cologne, 1600–1602, 4 part. in-fol. Cet ouvrage est orné du portrait de l'auteur et de cartes gravées sur bois; il est très rare. On en doit la publication à un des amis de Matal, qu'il avait institué son exécuteur testamentaire."

This map is found in one of the parts of the above work and is entitled America sive Novus Orbis... Coloniæ Agrippinæ, excudebat Stephanus Hemmerden typographus, anno à partu Virgineo MDC, between signatures G and H. Consult copy in Harvard university library. See also notice of Matal in Jöcher Gelehrten lexicon, forsetzung & erganzungen, v. 4, col. 1550.

In Ernst Gabriel Woltersdorf, Repertorium der land- und seekarten . . . Wien, 1813, p. 83, under date 1600, is the following bibliographical account of this work:

"Joh. Natalii Metelli Speculum orbis terrae, seu Tabb. geogr. totius orbis cum hist. narratione ab autore inchoatae 4 T. kl. F. T. I. Europa tabb. aeneis 166 secundum rationes geogr. delin. Col. Agripp. exc. Jo. Christophori auf ½ und ½ bogen.

"Der text ist auf der rückseite gedruckt T. 11 Afr. ad artis geogr. regulas tabb. etc. 8 bl. T. 111 Asia etc. 12 b. T. 114 Am. s. novi orbis tabb. 20 bl. Freytag Analecta literaria p. 596. P. Burmann major ad syllog. Epistolar. T. l. p. 58. Ausgabe: 1602. Ursellis F."

1602

Carta de los reconocimientos hechos en 1602, por el Capitan Sebastian Vizcayno formada por los planos que hizo el mismo durante su comision. 35.5 x 35.5 cms. In D. Alcala Galiano. Relación del viage en el año de 1792. Madrid, 1802. Cartas no. 4.

Note.—Dionisio Alcalá Galiano is not the author, as supposed by some bibliographers. The following is a description of the work and atlas from which this map is taken, found in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1221. This map is no. 4 in the atlas to the work entitled:

Espinosa y Tello, José. Relacion del viage hecho por las goletas Sutil y Mexicana en el año de 1792: para reconocer el estrecho de Fuca... Atlas. 2 p. l., 9 maps, 8 pl. fol. Madrid, imprenta real, 1802.

Atlas has title: Atlas para el viage de las goletas Sutil y Mexicana al reconocimiento del estrecho de Juan de Fuca en 1792, publicado en 1802.

"Vocabulario del idioma de los habitantes de Nutka," pp. 178-184 of text.

Contents.

- no. 1–2. Carta esférica de los reconocimientos hechos en la costa
n. o. de America en 1791 y 92
- " 3. Continuación de los reconocimientos hechos en la costa n. o. de America . . .
- "4. Carta de los reconocimientos hechos en 1602. Por el capitan Sebastian Vizcayno . . .
- 5. Plano del puerto de S. Diego en la costa setent! de Californ. Levantado por el 2.º piloto de la armada d. Juan Pantoja . . . 1782.
- " 6. Plano del puerto y bahia de Monte Rey . . . 1791.
- " 7. Plano de la cala de los Amigos . . . 1791.
- " 8. Plano del puerto de Mulgrave . . . 1791.
- " 9. Plano del puerto del Desengaño . . . 1791.
- "10. Fiesta celebrada en Nutka por su xefe Macuina á causa de haber dado su hija indicios de entrar en la pubertad.
- '' 11. Vista de lo interior de la cala de los Amigos en la entrada de Nutka.
- " 12. Macuina, xefe de Nutka.
- " [13] Tetacú, xefe de la entrada del estrecho de Juan de Fuca.
- " [14] Maria, muger de Tetacú.
- " [15] Oratorio del fays de Nutka.
- " [16] Plancha de Madera hallada en el canal á que por ésta razón se dió el nombre de canal de la Tabla.
- " 17. El peje que bimos semejava á estos aun que no devisamos si tenia escama ó no, que parescia la color de tonina: . . .

The following notice of Vizcayno by James Carson Brevoort, is found in The magazine of american history. Edited by John Austin Stevens. Feb. 1877, v. 1, pp. 124-125:

"Sebastian Vizcaino's voyage along the Pacific coast of North America in 1602.— Sebastian Vizcaino explored and surveyed the Pacific coast of North America from Cape San Lucas to Cape Mendocino in 1602, Cabrillo having first sailed along the same in 1539 (?) He prepared Reports and a map, notarial copies of which were made in Mexico, Dec. 8th, 1603, and are now to be found in the Archivo General de Indias de Sevilla. These were utilized, and a reduced copy of the original map on 36 sheets, published, by don M. F. de Navarrete in his Atlas and Introduccion to the voyage of the Sutil y Mexicana, Madrid, 1802, a work of much interest to American geographers. The prefatory matter by Navarrete is a complete history of discovery along this coast. (See Greenhow, Memoir on the N. W. Coast of N. A., 1840, p. 131)

"The MS in Mexico seems to have disappeared. Torquemada, Monarchia Indiana, Madrid, 1723, and Venegas, 1757, print a Relacion of the voyage, which, according to Navarrete, p. lxi, is the derrotero of the pilots only. Venegas had a careful search made in the Secretaria del Consejo Supremo de las Indias, but could not find the full narrative and map. An abridged narrative, from Lorenzana, is given in the Boletin of the Mexican geographical society, tom. v., 1857.

"Burney copies the map given by Navarrete in his South sea voyages, vol. II., 1806. The MSS in Seville, according to Navarrete, consist, I. of a vol. in fol. of 114 leaves, containing the resolutions and declarations of the juntas y consejos de mar y guerra, held by Vizcaino during the voyage. II, a Relacion 6 diario, in full detail of the voyage. III, the derrotero or log-book of whole voyage made in 1602, by the cosmographo mayor Gerónimo Martin Palacios, with the acuerdo or approval of five pilots, and in the presence of the P. Fr. Antonio de la Ascension. IV, thirty-two demonstraciones or maps of all coast reconnoitred, its ports bays, &c., made pursuant to an order of the Viceroy by Enrico Martinez, cosmógrapho de S. M. in New-Spain Navarrete copied all these and other documents relating to the same undertaking, which copy is probably now in the Library of the Academy of History in Madrid. Navarrete defines the exact location of the papers he copied as being in legajo 4 of the papers collected from the house of the Secretary, Juan de Ciriza.

"The Relacion made by the Padre Fray Antonio de la Ascension, a Carmelite, who accompanied the Expedition as Cosmographer, is given from a Mss vol. in the Biblioteca Nacional, J. 89, in the Documentos Inéditos, América y Oceanía, Vol. VIII., 1867, pp. 539–574. Vizcaino's expedition of 1611, to Japan, in which the Fray again accompanied him, is in the same volume, copied from the same Ms collection as the first.

"With all this published information, with the Map by Vizcaino reproduced by Navarrete and Burney, we find in the Proceedings of the Am. Antiq. Soc. for October 1873, that the Recording secretary, Mr. John D. Washburn and Mr. John T. Doyle of San Francisco, consider Vizcaino's Reports as unfindable.

The Fray Ascension, Doc. Ined. Supra, p. 555, calls Monterey a famoso puerto, in 37 degrees, and adds that the vessels from the Philippines to New-Spain made land there. P. 558, he says, we recognized, on our way to Cape Mendocino, the Port of San Francisco, where in past times a vessel from China, that came with orders to explore this coast, was lost, and I believe that at the present time much wax and pottery (losaza) is there, which the vessel carried. The first successful return voyage from the Philippines to New-Spain, after several failures, was accomplished by Andrés de Urdaneta in 1566. However, we shall speak of this navigator, who in 1552 became an Augustine brother, in another note."

In United States. House of representatives. Report no. 101, 25th congress, 3d session, jan. 4, 1839, appendix D, pp. 37-41, is an account of the "Voyage of Vizcaino and Aguilar. From Torquemada, Monarq. Ind., Lib. V."

Consult also U.S. coast and geodetic survey. Report, 1884. Washington, 1885, pp. 559-562.

For a notice of José Espinosa y Tello, 1763–1815, see Navarrete's *Biblioteca marítima española*... v. 2, pp. 60–66. See also the following: Navarrete, Martin Ferdinand de. *Don Joseph de Espinosa*.

[In Zach, Franz Xaver, freiherr von. Correspondance astronomique . . . 8°. Gênes, L. Carniglia, 1825, v. 13, pp. 274–278]

Zach, Franz Xaver, freiherr von. Relacion del viage hecho por las goletas Sutil y Mexicana en el año del 1792. [Review]

[In his Correspondance astronomique . . . 8°. Gênes, L. Carniglia, 1825. v. 12, pp. 157-174]

Also pp. 163–165 for an analysis and review of the atlas of maps. Consult also titles 96 and 705.

1603

Martinez, Enrico, d. 1632.

Treinta y dos mapas ó croquis de la costa y puertos descubiertos por Sebastian Vizcaino desde el Puerto de Naividad hasta el Cabo Mendocino. Ms. Unsigned, undated & without title. each 27 x 30 cms. Colors. Original in the Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Viage y derrotero de las naos que fueron al descubrimiento del puerto de Acapulco a cargo del Grãl Sebastian Vizcaino. Est. 60; Caj. 4; Leg. 37.

Executed by Enrico Martinez. "Cosmografo de S. M. en Nueva España, del libro original del descubrimiento del cabo Mendocino, de orden del Virrey." Mexico 19 Nov. 1603. Each map is accompanied by a brief description of the ports, neighboring country, rivers, natives &c.

The maps accompany the "Relac" del uiage y derrotero de las naos que fueron al descubrim" del puerto de Acap" a cargo del Grãl Sebastian Bezcaino."

There is a copy of these maps and derrotero in the Acad. de la Hist. Madrid. Col. Muñoz Tomo 34, fols. 139–190, with a note on fol. 191 by Muñoz from which it appears that he obtained his copy from a ms. copy of Fr. Antonio de la Ascension in Colegio Mayor de Cuenca of Salamanca. There is another copy of the maps and derrotero in the Direccion de Hidrografia, Madrid, Col. Navarrete, Tomo 19, no. 9.

The maps very much reduced and without the descriptive legends have been published in eleven plates in "Documentos referentes al Reconocimiento de las Costas de las Californias desde el Cabo de San Lucas al de Mendocino. Recopilados en el archivo de Indias," by D. Francisco Carrasco y Guisaloa. Madrid, Direccion de Hidrografía, 1882.

Note.—The map above referred to in title no. 95, from "C. S. Lucas" to "C. Mendocino" is probably compiled from the above collection.

The following is the border manuscript note to the reproduction in the Kohl Collection, no. 283:

"This is a copy of a map contained in the Atlas to the reports on the expedition of the Spanish vessels Sutil and Mexicana, published in Madrid 1802.

"The chart represents the discoveries along the Coast of California made in the year 1602 by Seb. Vizcayno, the Coasts as they were represented by him, and the names which he gave to the localities.

"Vizcayno's voyage was one of the most important voyages of the Spaniards in these regions. He was the first, who reached Cape Mendocino, and gave to it its name. From him are also the names of the ports of Monte Rey, of S. Diego, and many other Californian names.

"The surveys of the Coast, which he brought home seem to have been very extensive. They consisted of 32 plans, and were deposited in the Spanish archives, where they remained concealed, without apparently being much used by historians and geographers, until the beginning of this century. At last the officers of the named vessels Sutil and Mexicana, when they composed their Atlas, discovered those old charts copied and reduced them in the manner in which they are presented here.

"This all appears from a note, which the said officers added to the title of the map in the introductory explication of their Atlas.

"Title and note run thus:

- "'Carta plana de los reconocimientos hechos por el Capitan Sebastian Vizcaino."
 "Esta carta, aunque reducida, es una copia fiel sacada de 32 planos, que acompañan el viage original de aguel celebre navigante."
- "(Plain Chart of the surveys, made by the Captain Sebastian Vizcaino)
- "(This chart, though reduced is a faithful copy, taken from 32 plans, which accompany the reports on the voyage of that celebrated navigator)

"Unhappily no degrees whatever are added to the chart.

"If this map would have been made known at once in 1602, many errors, committed on later maps and many erroneous suppositions of the geographers about the nature of California would have been spared."

In the notice of Martinez in *Diccionario enciclopedico hispano-americano*, v. 12, page 507, is this description of an atlas which is evidently the same:

"A Martínez se debío igualmente un Atlas de los descubrimientos hechos en la costa de California, formado de orden del conde de Monterrey. Consta de 33 hojas; está fechado en Méjico á 19 de Noviembre de 1603, y de él existen copias en Madrid en la Real Academia de la Historia."

A copy of the above mentioned work by Francisco Carrasco y Guisaloa, which consists of documents relating to the expeditions of Sebastian Vizcayno in 1596–1597 and 1602–1603, is in the Library of Congress, from the bequest of Woodbury Lowery, but does not contain the eleven plates.

1604

Peccioli, Matteo Nerone.

America sive orbis nova descriptio. Florentiæ, per Matthaeum Neronium Pecciolen, cosmogr. A. D. 1604. 24.4 x 25.2 cms. Ms. in color. Original in Paris, Bibl. nat. Cartes. Rouleau 6. No 60 in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés à la . . . Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, 1892. An interesting map but without much detail. It shows Florida, Cal. as a peninsula & Alta Cal. as part of continent, Cevola & to the west of it Totonteac & to the west of that the Kingdom of Quivira bordering on the Cal. coast. Not worth copying.

Note.—Marcel in Quatrième centenaire de la découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des documents géographiques . . . p. 9, no. 60, states:

Peccioli, Matteo Nerone-Continued.

"De ce cartographe, né à Peccioli près de Pise, je ne connais aucune autre œuvre, et c'est la première fois que je rencontre son nom."

A reproduction of the part relating to California is found in a work in the Library of Congress by Philippe Buache, entitled: Considérations géographiques et physiques sur les nouvelles découvertes au nord de la grande mer . . . Paris, 1753. He gives these statements relating to the map and author in page 72 and note, of the above work:

"Une grande & magnifique Carte Espagnole manuscrite de toute l'Amérique qui été faite en 1604, & qui est à la Bibliothèque du Roi (où l'on croit qu'elle a été transporté du Château de Fontainebleau*) nous représente la Californie avec un petit Isthme au 30 degré de Latitude . . . * Elle a 7 pieds 10 pouces environ de hauteur, & autant de largeur. Elle a été faite avec tout le soin possible, & la couleur d'Or bruni, ainsi que l'Or verd pour les Montagnes n'y sont pas épargnés. Il y est marqué qu'elle a éte dressée à Florence en 1604 per Matheum Neronium Pecciolen Cosmograph, qui à en juger par les Echelles des degrés & son travail, devoit être un habile Mathématicien. Je serois porté à croire que cette Carte a été envoyée au Roi Henri IV par la Cour de Toscane."

A reproduction of the part relating to California is no. 5, of the collection by Didier Robert de Vaugondy known as: Recueit de 10 cartes . . . traitant particulièrement de l'Amérique du Nord et des regions arctiques, d'après les relations les plus authentiques depuis le commencement du 17° siècle, réproduites . . . Livourne, 1779.

This atlas was designed to accompany articles on America, Asia and the Arctic regions in Diderot's *Encyclopaedie . . . 1770–1779*. The same maps are in the "Supplement," 1779, v. 5, pp. 179–198. Consult Phillips's List of Geographical Atlases, title no. 1195.

1605

Mexia, Albaro.

Derrotero útil y provechoso y en todo verdadero de Rios, caños, lagunas, montes, poblaciones, envarcaderos, baraderos, rancherías, el qual reza desde la ciudad de San Agustin hasta la varra de Aiz por Albaro Mexia. 170 x 15 cms. Undated.

Original in the Arch. Gen. de Ind. Sevilla. Simancas. La Florida. Descubrimientos, descripciones y poblaciones de la Florida. Est. 1; Caj. 1; Leg. 1/19. Patronato.

D. Pedro Torres Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1. p. 17. no. 2. It is endorsed: Vino con carta de Pedro de Ibarra Gobernador de la Florida à 26 de Diciembre 1605. The relation accompanying the map is in the same legajo as the map. Ramo 29.

WL 98

Note.—A tracing of this according to the original size is also found in the collection of the Library of Congress.

A copy of the letter referred to, by Pedro de Ibarra, in the original and english translation, is in the Manuscript Division, of the Library of Congress, also containing Mexia's "Deterro" in v. 5, Lowery's manuscript collections relating to Florida, 1603–1607.

The following is a copy of the translation of the letter, accompanying the sketch, in which reference is made to Mexia. Although full of grammatical errors, it is of interest.

"Sir.

- "I wrote to Y. M., under date the 10th of May of the present year, by the hands of Ensign Juan Rodrignez de Cartaya, and I am now in receipt of Y. M. replies to my letters, of which Captain Alonzo de Pastrana was bearer. I have taken due note of Y. M's orders granting favors to myself and to the soldiers of this post. But among all these good news, there is one thing which has gladdened the heart of everyone here. That is, the news which (Y. M.) convey to me that Our Lord has been good enough to bless Y. M. with a crown Prince, and heir to christianity; and that he was in perfect health, and that his coming into this world had been solemnized by the clergy and people with festivals and religious services and public thanks to God. This glorious news has also been celebrated here, with all the possible Solemnity, in which we all heartily participated as loyal subjects. May Y. M. live for many years and the Crown Prince also, in order that as he grows in age he may take example of his royal father and learn from him the zeal and care with which he protects Christianity and his grand government.
- "In my letter to Y. M. by the hands of the Said Ensign I already mentioned to you how I had spent over one year in endeavoring to bring the natives of this coast to obedience. How the Little Captain of Ais together with other Caciques had voluntarily come to see me, and of the hopes he had given me that the Big Captain, who is the General, whom all the Indians of this coast obey, would also come to see me. The Little Captain and the other Caciques left here so well pleased with the treatment they had received from me at my own house, that due to that, there also came the Big Captain to fulfil his promise, together with other Caciques, among whom the one from Sarruque who was the one that felt most grieved at the treatment they had received here formerly. He having been kept a prisoner for six years.
- "After having assured me that they would go to work and become good vassals of Y. M., I tried to persuade them to become Christians, and to that effect I took them to this Convent of San Francisco, where the Rev. Fathers explained everything to them. They agreed with me that they would send the Little Captain, being the most practical, to learn first, all matters of Faith, and that afterwards they could learn them from him. To this effect, the Little Captain remained with us, while the others left for their homes. He remained here during forty days, learning all matters relating to God. Since then the Caciques go and come as they please, and our Soldiers do the same, by sea as well as by land, with the greatest Security.
- "I had a house built for them where they all live together, and when the time comes for the crops to be gathered I will send them to their lands. I sent among them a soldier by the name of Alvar Mexia, who is the first soldier that was ever made a Cacique by them. He teaches them and with his good manners towards them has gained their good will.
- "I send herein enclosed a Statement of the journey of this soldier, showing every place he touched at both going and returning. He went as far as Ais. I also send to Y. M. a statement of everything that has transpired since the beginning of this enterprise and the results I have obtained from it.
- "The clergymen that you had ordered to come here to assist in the conversion of the natives, having sailed from Havana on board a Frigate, bound for this port, went ashore on a storm, on the coast, about a hundred leagues from this place, and in the vicinity of Tacumbe, where they saw themselves in great

Mexia, Albaro—Continued.

danger of losing their lives. But the Indians went to them and learning that they were my friends, gave them all the assistance they could and provided them with fish, water and wood and helped them to float the Frigate again, which they succeeded in doing after having lightened her of the cargo she had on board. After having floated the vessel and replaced the cargo on board, the Indians turned over the vessel back to the crew, without having taken the least thing. Continuing their voyage towards this port, they stopped at and entered into the bar of Mosquitos, where the Indians took charge of the clergymen and took them to their town, and after having provided for them the best they could, they escorted them all the way to this place, by land, where they arrived all well. Two years ago, at any of the places where these Clergymen now touched, they would have been eaten alive by these Indians. The truth of these facts are made patent by the depositions of the Pilots who came with the said clergymen.

"I beg of Y. M. to confer some grace upon this soldier who was the first one to risk his life, in order to save many others, and I beg to assure you that said favor is well merited.

"While waiting for the men, whom Y. M. has promised to send me for my expedition of discovery into the interior of this country, I thought I would try and ascertain something about that land and coast, and to that effect I sent Captain Francisco Fernandez with a body of Infantry, with instructions to reconoitre the ports and bars and to penetrate inland and obtain all the information he could in regard to that country, so that as soon as the expected re-enforcements should arrive, I might start at once, with some knowledge of that country. The said Captain went and returned. He brought with him two Frenchmen, whom he had found lost among the Indians. He also brought with him two Indians; one of whom is quite a prominent person, being the chief of all those lands. As the said Captain had taken a Pilot with him they reconoitred all the ports and bars taking soundings of the same, as well as their latitudes and land marks, as far as cape San Roman, which is over a hundred leagues distant from here.

"The different latitudes of the said bars you will notice by the enclosed sketch of the same. You will please have Don Luis Fernandez de Cordova informed of this Sketch, as he was the one, from Y. M's court, who asked me to endeavor to discover these ports and bars in order to lessen the danger that ships run in crossing the channel of Bahama. Among the ports marked on this sketch there are some of a sufficient depth of water for any Fleet to go in with perfect safety. And if unfortunately a vessel should be thrown upon that coast I trust in God that no lives nor treasure would be lost, as it has happened to the present day. The good success that God granted me in those affairs with the French and the English in the month of March last, has helped me very much. It will be necessary to continue guarding these coasts, and penetrate as soon as practicable into that new country. To do this I need soldiers. I ask for three hundred men exclusive of Friars, clergymen, marines and widows. Y. M. has only about one hundred men here now, capable of bearing arms. It will be necessary that together with the force that is to come, there may also come some miners and lapidaries, with their tools and instruments.

"And if this expedition cannot be carried out, then I will tell you what this province needs in order to save many ducats.

"To the Captain who defeated the enemies, and who has just returned from reconoitering and exploring these coasts and who has rendered forty years of faithful service to Y. M., I beg of you, as a recompense for the same that you grant him some favor.

"Some time ago I reported to Y. M. having finished the palisade of this Fort, and I now beg to add that I have opened and widened the ditches surrounding the same; so that it now deserves the name of Fort. To accomplish this, I have been assisted by the Indians of the friendly provinces who readily responded to my demands. And even from other provinces the Indians came stimulated by the report of the kindly treatment they received from my hands. After the work had been completed they have all returned to their towns, I having previously given to them some presents in the name and for account of Y. M.

"And so, thank God, I have all these provinces in perfect peace and quietness. "After these festivals are over, I shall distribute the clergymen recently arrived, among the various chapels of this province. Three of the clergymen that you had sent here, remained in Havana; one being left sick while the other two deserted. I also have another clergyman who having fallen from grace with the Vice Roy of New Spain, came here. His name is Fray Geronimo Selaya, an Aragones preacher; a native of Daroca. It would be better for the other clergymen not to come, as we now have sufficient. There is another good old priest here, whose name is Fray Pedro Berenejo, who had been in charge of the Superior's residence during the absence of that Prelate who went to Spain. The said Aragones preacher apparently has turned the mind of the good old father, so much so that for the past six months they have given me more to do than all the rest of the matters of these provinces together. Under separate cover I send to Y. M. a full account of this trouble.

"Owing to the destruction by fire of the Church and residence of the Friars of San Francisco they were compelled to live during eight days in the Hermitage of Our Lady of la Soledad. From which place, the Governor Gonzalo Mendez had the Hospital which was adjoining the Hermitage removed. He built another one, in such an unhealthy locality and so very small, that out of every six soldiers that entered it to get cured, three would die, and the other three would never convalence.

"As I have now built another good Church and house for those good Fathers, I have had the Hospital moved back to the place next to the Hermitage, and by private contributions I have enlarged it and almost made it new over again. So that, now, the sick soldiers and slaves find more relief and comfort and recover much more easily—besides it is not in danger of being destroyed by fire as it was before.

"I intend to send to Havana for one of the Brothers of the Hospital "Juan de Dios," so that I may save the services of a soldier who has to be there. This I did at the suggestion of the Council and because it was necessary. The palmetto house which formerly was used as a Hospital, I ordered to be turned over to Captain Juan Garcia, who is the legal representative of Gonzalo Mendez, the ex Governor.—All these matters are on record, as they appear in the documents which were drawn at the time.

"I have a communication from Y. M., dated at Guniel, the 4th. of September of the year 1604, in which you order me to put a stop as quick as possible to the habit of excessive gambling, as you had been informed that this evil was quite extensively indulged between the soldiers and the town people, and at the same time prohibiting any games from being played at my own house. In answer to this matter, I will say to Y. M., that I am not aware of what my predecessors used to do before my coming here. But I can assure you that since I assumed command here, no gambling has been tolerated and the report sent to you that such a thing was being permitted by me is false and damaging. Notwithstanding that I have been a soldier all my life I despise gambling, and outside of the Christmas holy days, no games of any kind have been played at

Mexia, Albaro—Continued.

my house. And even during those days it was so limited, that the loss to anyone in bad luck could exceed one hundred "reales." And during my illness that lasted me about three months, the Royal Officers of Y. M. and some private individuals used to come and play cards at my house but not for the purpose of betting any money, but simply to divert and amuse me. This happened only four or five times, and principally because I was not in a condition to be able to read, which is my favorite exercise when I can spare the time.

"Nor is there any gambling going on in private residences nor will I ever permit

it, except it be some times at the Guard House.

"The truth of this assertion can be verified at any time that you may desire an investigation to be made. The games sometimes indulged and permitted at the Guard House are so trivial, maravedices († of a cent) being only used, that really it is merely a pastime diversion. However if even these limited games, should not meet with your Majesty's approval, I shall do as I may be commanded. But if Y. M. decides that games be only indulged at the Guard House, then you can order that only one soldier be allowed the privilege of selling play cards, and as it is so seldom that games are played, he will have a hard time to get the money back. And if it is your desire that no more cards be played at my own house, even on Christmas eve, or when I may be ill, I shall comply with your decision.

"I have informed the Bishop of Cuba of the necessity that this province has of a proper Prelate, even if it be only for a few days, not only to be able to administer the sacrament of confirmation, which has not been administered here for forty years, but also to settle and arrange some ecclesiastical matters here which require prompt attention. The Bishop has signified his willingness to come, and for that reason I have sent to that city one of the Frigates of Y. M.'s service.

That vessel will bring at the same time some beef.

"From time to time I have a few Cows brought here with the object of trying to raise some stock in these provinces which heretofore it has been found impossible to do. The few Cows that I now have promise well.

"There is another matter to which I give much of my attention, and that is to be able to make lumber Shingles, with which to cover the roofs of the houses. So that whosoever may be appointed as my successor to the command of these provinces, may see with what care I have attended to all things. Which I hope and beg of Y. M. to bear in mind, so that in the event of my removal I may be ordered to serve Y. M. elsewhere.

"San Augustin de la Florida, the 26th day of December of the year 1605. Pedro

de Ybarra, Governor."

There are several letters by Ibarra published in A. M. Brooks' The unwritten history of old St. Augustine . . . pp. 72-77.

1605

Wytfliet, Corneille.

Granata Nova et California. 23 x 28 cms. Unsigned, undated. In his Histoire Universelle des Indies . . . Douay, 1605. pp. 112-113. LC 99

Note.—This map was originally published between pp. 166-167 of Wytfliet's Descriptionis Ptolemaicæ avgmentvm . . . Lovanii, 1597.

This map gives Lower California as a peninsula.

Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases for descriptions of the various editions of Wytfliet.

For bibliographical references to Wytfliet consult title 83.

A reprint of this map is in Matal's Speculum orbis terræ, for reference to which consult title no. 94.

1606

Mercator, Gerard, 1512-1594.

Virginiæ item et Floridæ Americæ Provinciarum, nova Descriptio. English text on reverse. Unsigned, undated. Colored outoutline, 2 cart. 2 vignettes. 48 x 34 cms. In Gerardi Mercatoris. Atlas sive cosmographicæ meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura... auctus ac illustratus à Iudoco Hondio... aditæ... descriptiones novæ, studio et opera Pet. Montani. Dispensis Cornelii Nicolai. Amsterdami, 1606. bet. pp. 347 and 348.

The plate here is uncolored. This is the 1st ed. of Gerard Mercator's Atlas.

The legend appears to refer to René de Laudonnière's Histoire Notable, Paris, 1586, and published in English in 1587 by Hakluyt. Ribaut's "True and last discovery" pub. in English in 1563 does not give sufficient details for the making of the map.

It is largely influenced by Le Moyne's Map of 1591 for that part of the territory settled by the French in 1562–1564. The Apalachie Mountains; the lake with the gushing spring; the lake with the unseen shores, lake Sarrope, the River of May, &c.

Mercator's influence is strongly exhibited in: Hondius, 1633, who reprints it with the same title and apparently from the same plates; Jan Jansson, Virginiae Partis australis et Floridae partis orientalis, nova descriptio 1642, and the various reprints from the Jansson plate (which see); Marc Lescarbot, Figure et description de la terre reconnue et habitée par les François en la Floride . . . of 1611; Jean de Laet, Floridae et Regiones Vicinae, 1640; Sanson, Le Nouveau Mexique et la Floride, 1656; P. Du-Val, La Floride Françoise, 1665; John Speed, A new description of Carolina 1676; Pierre vander Aa's various maps &c.; De l'Isle, Carte du Mexique et de la Floride, 1703; his l'Amérique Septentrionale of 1705, 1708 & 1710; Leth, Carte de la Nouvelle France 1710 (?); Gueudeville, Carte contenant le Royaume du Mexique et la Floride, 1719; De Fer, Partie Méridionale de la Rivière Missisipi, 1718.

Note.—For bibliographical references to Mercator and his works see title no. 55. Phillips, in his, List of Geographical Atlases, title 422, describes the Library of Congress copy of 1607 of Mercator's atlas and gives a list of editions in the Library and those not in the Library. While this title gives a description of the first impression of this map, the copy in the collection, however, is taken from the english edition of 1636 described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 449.

The Virginia portion of this map is largely influenced by the map of John With or White. See title 71.

1609

Medina, Pedro de, 1493-1567.

Florida. 26.3 x 15 cms.

In his Arte del Navigare . . . Nella quale copiosamente si tratta tutto quello, che appartiene alla Nauigatione, e sua cognitione . . . 4°. Venetia, Tomasi Baglioni, 1609.

Not in the Brit. Mus., Oct., 1903

LC 101

Note.—Consult the life of Medina in Navarrete's Biblioteca maritima española, v. 2, pp. 581-585. This edition is described in page 583. For references to Medina's map entitled Nvevo Mondo, see title 45a. Consult the following references to this work and map in Nordenskiold's Facsimile-atlas, pp. 50 and 111:

"A map in the Arte de navegar by Pedro Medina 1st edition, printed in Spain 1545 and afterwards often translated and reprinted (according to Brunet and Carter Brown: Lyons 1553, 1569, and 1576; Rouen 1573; Venice 1554 and 1555; Germany 1576; London 1581) I have had access to the edition Venetia 1554, where the map is printed in fol. xxxiii. Notwithstanding its small size, this map is remarkable for its correct delineation of the Isthmus of Panama, for the insertion of the famous papal line of demarcation between the ultramarine possessions of Spain and Portugal and, finally, on account of its original being one of the few maps printed in the Pyrenean peninsula before A. D. 1570. Only three small Spanish maps of that period are known to me, viz., the map of Petrus Martyr, Seville 1511 (N. fig. 38) the map of Medina in the Arte de Navegar and a very rude map of Spain by Medina in Libro de grandezas y cosas memorables de España, Seville 1549; Alcala de Henares 1548-1566 and 1595. This work also contains the above mentioned chart in Arte de Navegar. With the exception of some copies of medieval maps, which I suppose to exist in Spanish editions of classical authors, this seems to be almost the whole contribution during the earliest period of printed cartographical literature from the countries, from which the New World and the southeast passage to India were discovered, and from which hundreds of the most important voyages of discovery started during that period. Fig. 75 I give a facsimile of Medina's original map. It is far inferior to the copy published in Venice and also, I suppose to the copies published in France." (p. 50)

"A map in Pedro de Medina's Arte de Navegar, Sevilla 1545, afterwards translated into French by Nicolas de Nicolay 1554, into Italian by Fra Vicenze Paletino da Corsula 1554 (1555) into German by Michael Coignet 1576, and into English by J. Frampton 1581 (Harrisse, Biblioth. Amer. Vetust., p. 413) The map in the Spanish edition is reprinted probably from the original block, in P. de Medina's Libro de grandezas y cosas memorables de Espagna, s. 1., first edit. 1548. As may be perceived by the fac-simile given on fig. 75, this map, the only one to illustrate a manual of navigation which was once very popular, was very insignificant. The author commits on it the blunder, scarcely to be excused in a navigator of the middle of the 16th century, of marking a general scale on a map with rectilinear meridians stretching from pole to pole. This map, however, has the merit of rendering, with tolerable correctness, the outlines of the Isthmus of Panama and of the eastern coast of America. In this respect, it has a predecessor in the drawing in Petrus Martyr, Venetia 1534 (compare above p. 106, fig. 67) which is also based on Spanish originals. Medina's map is further of interest as one of the few maps printed in Spain during the early period of cartography. The plate in the Italian edition is a faithful, somewhat reduced copy of the Spanish original, nicely cut in wood. Besides this map the Arte de Navegar (italian edition) contains several geometrical figures and a small hemisphere surrounded by wind-heads. A map of Spain in Pedro de Medina's above cited Cosas memorables de Espagna is in Ortelius' Catalogus auctorum deservedly characterized as valde rudis. It is only of interest as a proof of the low stage of the art of map-printing in Spain in the middle of the 16th century." (p. 111)

In Puente y Olea's Los trabajos geográficos. Sevilla, 1900, p. 316, is a reproduction of the map in Medina's work, entitled De las grandezas y cosas memorables de España, Sevilla, 1548, which differs from the Nordenskiöld reproduction, as the New World extends as far as the strait of Magellan.

The map, however, which is in the Library of Congress copy of his work entitled Libro de grandezas y cosas memorables de España . . . 1566, has the same map as the Nordenskiöld reproduction. The Library of Congress french translation entitled: L'art de naviguer . . . 1569, has a map "par N. Nicolai du daulphine géographe du roy."

A map of this date 1609, is mentioned in William Robert Shepherd's Guide to the materials for the history of the United States in spanish archives (Simancas, the Archivo historico nacional, and Seville) . . . 1907, p. 80, no. 15, as "Map of Florida, prepared by Andres Gonzales, 1609."

1611

Lescarbot, Marc, 1578?-1630?

Figure et description de la terre reconue et habitée par les François (sic) en la Floride et audeça, gisante par les 30, 31 et 32 degrez. Legend at top: De la main de M. Marc Lescarbot. 20.5 x 16 cms. Undated. In Histoire de la Nouvelle France, par Marc Lescarbot. Paris, J. Millat, M.DC.XI.

Based in part on Gerard Mercator's Virginiæ item et Floridæ Americanæ Provinciarum nova descriptio 1606, which see.

It occurs in subsequent editions of Lescarbot's Nouvelle France, as in the 3d ed. of Adrien Perier, Paris. 1618; the modern one of Edwin Tross, Paris, 1866.

WL 102

Note.—In the various bibliographies consulted no map of this title was found in the 1st edition of this work dated 1609. The Library of Congress copy of 1611 does not contain this map which, however, was published with it as shown by the notice "Av Lectevr," *i. e.* "La figure du Fort de la Floride dit la Caroline, entre la page 66 & la 67." The Library of Congress, however, contains the map in the edition of 1618.

The edition of Edwin Tross, referred to, in 3 volumes is reprinted from the 2d ed. of 1612.

Consult also the following of which, to date, only the first volume is published: Lescarbot, Marc. The history of New France by Marc Lescarbot; with an english translation, notes and appendices by W. L. Grant . . . and an introduction by H. P. Biggar . . . v 1. fold. maps. 8°. Toronto, The Champlain society, 1907.

(Added t.-p.: The publications of the Champlain society [1])

Text and translation of the third edition, Paris, 1618.

"Five hundred and twenty copies of this volume have been printed."

An excellent notice of Lescarbot is found in Auguste Jal's Dictionaire critique de biographie et d'histoire. 2e éd. Paris, 1872, pp. 777-778. Consult also

Lescarbot, Marc—Continued.

articles by Charles C. Smith, entitled "Acadia" in Winsor's Narrative and critical history of America, v. 4, pp. 149-150.

This map is reproduced in the Kohl Collection in the Library of Congress, no. 200, with the following border ms. description:

"This is a copy of a map of our present Carolina, (then called French Florida) in Lescarbot's well known History of New France. Edit. 1618.

"Lescarbot gives to his map the following Title: "Figure et description de la terre, reconnue et habitée par les François à la floride et audeça gisante par les 30, 31 et 32 degrez." (Figure and description of the country, reconnoitered and inhabited by the French in Florida and beyond that, situated in 30, 31 and 32 degrees)

"That he is himself the author of the map is evident from the note added to it: 'De la main de Mr. Marc Lescarbot' (By the hand of Mr. Marc Lescarbot)

"The map is interesting, because by it many errors in the geography of Carolina were introduced, errors which disfigured our maps of that country still at the end of the 17th Century. Lescarbot was in that century considered as a great authority in the history and geography of North America, and his geographical pictures were embodied into many works.

"Lescarbot seems not to have known or at least not used the comparatively good old map of French Florida by Le Moyne (See our collection) on which the French 'Rivière des Dauphins' (our Augustine-Harbour) and the 'Rivière de May' (our St. John's River) were laid down in their true Latitude a little North of 30°, and where to St. John's River (Rivière de May) was given its true course, running out with a great Northern circuit from a Southern Lake. Lescarbot puts these rivers half a degree higher to the North and makes the 'R. de May' (St. John's river) run from the North-West in the direction of the course of our Altamaha and 'Savanna' river and makes it come out from a large Northern Lake.

"His R. des Dauphins (Augustine Harbour), which Le Moyne on his map had very well represented as a mere inlet he makes somewhat like St. John's river, come out from a smaller Western Lake, with an island, called Sarope.

"This false picture of Lescarbot was copied by Laët and many other geographers, and came even down upon our early maps of Carolina, even on those of 1682, where the great Lake and the River May of Lascarbot take the place of our Savenna-river.

"The French names of the rivers between St. John's river (Rio de May) and 'Charlefort' (Port Royal) are the names, which distributed here Ribault, 1564. "The Apalachian mountains are depicted on our map as one single high Pyramid and called 'Montagne de Palassi.'

"The inscription is added to it: 'ici se trouve or, argent, et cuivre' (here is found gold, silver and copper)

"In another note Lascarbot says: that he has named all the Indian villages after the names of their chiefs and that he has not marked the thirtieth part of those which really existed in the country."

1616

Tattonus, M.

Noua et rece Terraum (sic) et regnorum Californiæ, nouæ Hispāiæ Mexicanæ et Peruviæ uná cum exacta absolutaç orarum sinus Mexicani ad Insulam Cuba usch Oræg maritimæ ad mare austriacū (sic) delineatio á M. Tattonus celebrem hydrogeographō

edita (in l. h. upper cartouche). Beniamin Wright Anglus cœlator Ang. 1616 (in upper r. h. cartouche). 53.5 x 41.3 cms. 2 cart.

Includes from 10° to 44° north lat. and from Cape Fear west to about San Diego at the head of California peninsula.

Shows Florida peninsula, Gulf of Mexico, "Nova Granada" (i. e. New Mexico) and California peninsula only as far north as about San Diego.

Of interest as showing the legend "Florida" extending across the head of the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Henry Stevens of London called my attention to this map.

LC 103

Note.—For references to Tattonus and the impression of 1600 of this map consult title no. 86.

The Library of Congress has two copies of this map, one dated 1600, and the other with date changed by pen to 1616.

1621

Jacobsz, Theunis or Anthonie, called Loots-Man.

Americæ Septentrionalis Pars.

In his West-Indische Paskaert. Amsterdam, 1621.

Kohl Col., U. S. L. C., No. 201.

Shows Florida with names.

LC 104

Note.—In David Bierens de Haan's *Bibliographie néerlandaise*... *Rome*, 1883, p. 139, are eight titles of works by Jacobsz. No reference is made to this map and the earliest of his works is no. 1, entitled *Zee-atlas-Amsterdam*, 1620. 93 maps.

This is a section of the map entitled "West Indie pas caert" which is probably of 1620 above mentioned.

In the Kohl Collection, no. 201, is a reproduction which is described as follows in the Winsor-Kohl description:

"A. Jacobsz' Americæ Septentrionalis pars. This is the engraved facsimile of a printed map in Dr E. B. O'Callaghan's *Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York* [v. 1] given as "from the West-Indische Paskaert, beschreven door A. Iacobsz [1621]" published at Amsterdam. It shows the coast from Labrador to the island of Trinidad, with the Central American coast on the Pacific side.

"There is a sketch of a part of the east coast in the Nar. and Crit. Hist. America, iv, 383, and facsimiles are in Valentine's New York City Manual, 1858, and in the Penn. Archives, 2d ser. vol. v."

The family of Jacobsz, map makers and printers of Amsterdam, called Loots-Man, meaning sea-pilot. Theunis or Anthonie Jacobsz made the maps. Caspar is mentioned as the printer or publisher although his name appears on some of the maps. Jacob Theunis was the son of Theunis or Anthonie. The name appears in various forms and spelling. Consult P. A. Tiele's Nederlandsche bibliographie. Amsterdam, 1884. See also Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, no. 510.

Muller in his Catalogue of books, maps, plates on America . . . pt. III d, Atlases, 1872-5, pp. 142-143, title 1971, describes a copy of this map as follows:

"West-Indische paskaert (Portulano of the West-Indies) Amstelredam, Anthony Jacobsz (1621?) Very large fol. 19 by 72.—Printed on vellum, with colored

Jacobsz, Theunis, or Anthonie—Continued.

arms.—Of great rarity. Highly interesting map, separately issued, embracing the whole of the American coast from New-Foundland till Cape Horn, showing very distinctly the coast of Nova-Francia, New Netherland, Virginia, Florida, Mexico, Brazil, etc., besides the larger part of Europe and Africa.—The only copy, besides this, which is known to exist, belongs to the collection of the Historian E. B. O'Callaghan, Esq. of New York, who has reproduced one fourth part of this map giving the coast of N. Netherl, etc. in the Documents for Colonial History. Vol. 1."

1622

Herrera y Tordesillas, Antonio de, 1559-1625.

Description del Destricto del Avdiencia de la Española. 21.5 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In his Description des Indes Occidentales . . . par Antoine de Herrera . . . Amsterdam, 1622. p. 8.

The map is reproduced in vol. 1. p. 6 of the 4 vol. edition of "Decadas de Indias." Madrid, 1730, where it is 21.5 x 20.5.

LC 105

Note.—The full title and contents of this work are given in the following description from Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, no. 1144:

Herrera y Tordesillas, Antonio de. Description des Indes Occidentales, qu'on appelle aujourdhuy le Novveav Monde: . . . translatée d'espagnol en françois. A la quelle sont adjoustées quelques autres descriptions des mesmes pays, avec la navigation du vaillant capitaine de mer Jacques le Maire, & de plusieurs autres . . . 4 pts. in 1 v. 4 pl. l., 254 pp., 2 l., 17 maps, 5 pl. 4°. Amsterdam, M. Colin,

Added title-page, engraved, reads: Descriptio India Occidentalis . . . "Cet ouvrage [est] connu sous le nom de 'Collection de Michel Colin.'"—Leclerc, Bibl. amer., 1878.

pt. [1] by Herrera, is a translation of his Descripcion de las Indias Occidentales, Madrid, 1601.

pts. [2-4] were added when pt. [1] was translated and published by Colin in 1622, in french, dutch and latin; in latin as "Novvs orbis, sive Descriptio Indiae Occidentalis", and in dutch under title, Nievwe wereldt, anders ghenaempt West-Indien."

The maps of pt. [1] are like those in the original edition of 1601.

CONTENTS.

pt. [1] no. 1. Descripcion de las Yndias Occidentales.

2. Descripcion de las Yndias del Norte.

66 66 3. Description del destricto del avdiencia dela Española.

4. Description del destricto del avdiencia de Nveva Espana.

66 5. Descripcion del destricto de avdiencia de la Nveva Galicia.

6. Descripcion del avdiencia de Gvatimala.

66 7. Descripcion de las Yndias de Mediodia.

8. Descripcion del avdiencia de Panama.

66 9. Descripcion del avdiencia del Nyevo Reino. 66

" 10. Descripcion del avdiencia del Qvito.

66 " 11. Descripcion del destricto del avdiencia de Lima.

" 12. Descripcion del avdiencia de los Charcas.

pt. [1] no. 13. Descripcion de la provincia de Chile.
" 14. Descripcion de las Indias del Poniente.

Three additional maps from Le Maire's *Iovrnal*, & miroir de la navigation, titles in dutch, latin and french, as follows:

pt. [2] no. [1] Carte du destroict trouvé et passé par Iacq. le Maire au dela du destroict de Magallanas vers le zudest:

pt. [2] no. [2] Carte du chemin ou de la route tenuë par Iacq. le Maire en son voyage par le mer Australe, et quand[!] et quand monstrant les isles et terres, par iceluy defcouvertes.

pt. [2] no. [3] Cartes des terres des Papouas ou de Guinée Neuve ainfi que Iacq, le Maire les a descouvertes en son voijage faict en l'an 1616.

This map was first published in the spanish edition of 1601, for a description of which see title 1141, of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

In the same list, title 1156, under date of 1726, which has been altered to 1730, is the copy above referred to of 1730.

For reference to Herrera's life and works consult:

Sabin, Joseph. A list of editions of the works of Louis Hennepin and Alonso [!] de Herrera; extracted from a dictionary of books relating to America. . . . New York, J. Sabin & sons, 1876.

Biographie universelle (Michaud) . . . Paris, 1857, v. 19, pp. 331–332.

Diccionario enciclopedico hispano-americano . . . Barcelona, 1892, v. 10, pp. 251-252.

1626

Speed, John, 1552?-1629.

America with those known parts in that vnknowne worlde both people and manner of buildings Discribed and inlarged by I. S. Ano 1626. Are to be sold in popshead alley against the Exchange by G. Humble.—Abraham Goos Amstelodaminsis sculpsit. 51.3 x 39 cms. (English text on reverse) 1 cart. plans & vignettes.

In his The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine. London, 1676. pp. 9-10.

Inset in u. l. h. cor: The Northernely part of America . . . within wch. ye. North pole is included. 7 x 6.8 cms. WL 106

Note.—The following note explanatory of the work in which this map and the following were published, is title 442 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases:

"Prefaced by engraved title-page of the 'Theatre of Great Britaine' . . . 1627. It resembles a façade with statues of a native briton, a roman, dane, saxon and norman, in niches.

"Maps comprising pts. 2–5 were originally published with this title. 1st ed. appeared in 1611; 2d ed., 1614; 3d ed., in 1627 with the title, "A prospect of the most famous parts of the world."

"Engraved frontispiece, the arms of England, with inscription:—The achievement of our soveraigne king James . . . with the armes of the severall kings that have aunciently raigned within his nowe dominions. Iodocus Hondius flander cælavit. 1614.

"Descriptive text on the reverse of each map.

"Each part has a special title-page:—pt. 1, Λ prospect of the most famous parts of the world . . . pt. 2, The theatre of Great Britain . . . pt. 3, . . . containing the principalitie of Wales . . . pt. 4, . . . containing a generall view of the kingdome of Scotland: . . . pt. 5, . . . containing

Speed, John—Continued.

the kingdome of Ireland . . . pt. 2 is dedicated to 'James, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.' On the reverse of the dedication is an engraved plate, the coat of arms of England. Then follow,—a notice 'To the well-affected and favourable reader,' 21.; and commendatory verses to the author, 21.

"Maps are ornamented with the arms of the country and of the nobility, and have border illustrations of figures in national costumes and of views of cities. Many maps have also plans of cities, views of castles and cathedrals and other interesting features:—pt. 2, no. 13, [map of] Wilshire, with inset showing the druidical monuments at Stonehenge and inscriptions.

"Maps represent the work of the following engravers:—Iodocus Hondius, R. Elstrack, Abraham Goos, Corn. Danckertsz, Dirck Grijp.

"See also title 488.

"The following maps relate to America:

pt. 1, no. [1] A new and accurat map of the world . . . 1626.

" " [2] Asia [Philippine islands] Sculptum apud Abrahamum Goos.

" [5] America with those known parts in that unknowne worlde both people and manner of buildings discribed and inlarged by I. S. Ano 1626. Abraham Goos, Amstelodaminsis sculpsit.

" [19] The kingdome of China newly augmented by I. S. 1626 [Shows part of the n. w. coast of America]

" [20] A newe mape of Tartary . . . 1626 [Part of America]

" [21] A mapp of the Sommer islands once called the Bermudas . . ." Consult a notice of Speed by Sidney Colvin in his Early engraving and engravers in England. London, 1905. pp. 35-36.

The following reference to his map making is in the Dictionary of national

biography:

"He had already, in 1598, presented 'divers maps' to the queen (ib.) and in 1600 he gave others to the Merchant Taylor's Company, which acknowledged his 'very rare and ingenious capacitie in drawing and setting forthe of mappes and genealogies, and other very excellent inventions.' In 1607 he copied Norden's map of Surrey for the first edition of Camden's 'Britannia,' and between 1608 and 1610 he published a series of fifty-four 'Maps of England and Wales' (royal fol.); the maps of Cornwall, Essex, Middlesex, Surrey, and Sussex were by Norden, and others were by Christopher Saxton [q. v.] These, accompanied by a description of each map, were collected in 1611 in Speed's 'Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine' (London, fol.) for which George Humble, the publisher, had received a license three years before (Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1603–10, pp. 425, 639) A second edition appeared in 1614, and a third in 1627, with the title 'A Prospect of the most Famous Parts of the World.' A new edition, with many additions, appeared in 1676. A Latin version was published in 1616 and again in 1646."

1626

Speed, John, 1552?-1629.

A new and accvrat (sic) Map of the World Drawne according to ye. truest Descriptions latest Discoueries & best Observations yt. have been made by English or Strangers. 1626. Are to be sold in popshead Alle by Geor: Humble. 52.3 x 39.5 cms. With vignettes and portraits and English text. Unsigned.

In his The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine. London, 1676. pp. 1–2. WL 107

Note.—For reference to this author and map see title 106.

1630

Dudley, Sir Robert, styled duke of Northumberland and earl of Warwick, 1573-1649.

La Florida. No name, no date. 32 x 40 cms.

In Dell Arcano del Mare, di D. Rvberto Dvdleo Dvca di Nortvmbria et Conte di Warvich . . . Firenze . . . 1630.

No. 267 in Kohl Col. which is a copy in ink with modern script and an interesting note.

All the names are Spanish except Rio Dolfino and Rio de Maio. Kohl's note is on some of the Spanish names. I think it shows the influence of the Le Moyne map.

LC 108

Note.—The Library of Congress has a fine copy of this atlas, 3 volumes in 2, dated 1646–1647 in which this and the five following titles under Lucini are described. The following extracts are taken from the note to title 457 in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases:

"First marine atlas in which the maps were drawn on the Mercator projection . . . The first edition of which exist only a few copies. The best known are in the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Grenville copy in the British Museum and the manuscript copy in the Royal Library at Munich. In America there are complete copies in Harvard Library and the Library of Congress, and part of a copy in the latter and the Public Library of the city of Worcester. Baron Nordenskiöld states 'In how many of the large libraries of Europe one seeks in vain for . . . the Arcano dell mare.'

"The author, Sir Robert Dudley, son of the earl of Leicester, was well qualified by education, travel and the possession of valuable new material, to produce a work of importance and lasting value. His knowledge gained through his experience as a seaman, together with that of his brother-in-law Henry Cavendish the navigator, is amply set forth and accompanied by additional information supplied by Abraham Kendal and John Davis. Three manuscript volumes, the first two dated 1610, preserved in the Specola, or Museo di Storia Naturale at Florence, are perhaps the basis of this work, whereas the manuscript in the Royal Library at Munich is the completed work comprising even more than was finally published.

"The work consists of 3 v., comprising 6 bks. bound in 2 v., the first of which contains v. 1, bks. 1-2; v. 2, bks. 3-4; v. 3, bk. 5. The second contains v. 3, bk. 6.

"The text of bks. 1-4 is uneven, measuring $14-14\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The plates are of various sizes, the larger ones folded to 16 inches. The text of bk. 5 is 16 inches in height; bk. 6, $18\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches inlaid to $21\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The maps, $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, are mostly on double sheets $31 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ inches, guarded in the center. On the plates in the different copies, the pointers and centers vary in pattern and seem to be used indiscriminately.

"The manuscript coat of arms, the first leaf in the Grenville copy, here omitted, is of similar workmanship to the illustrated manuscript title in this copy. The title in a scroll at the top, reads 'Dell' Arcano del mare. Tomo primo

Dudley, Sir Robert--Continued.

diuifo nel libro primo e secondo.' Below is a design consisting of rocks in the sea.

"The portolanos and charts are of great interest, many of the American ones being on a larger scale than even those of the dutch 'pascaart' of later years. That the american maps may perhaps even claim priority over those of Laet, may be seen from the statement of Antonio Francisco Lucini, the engraver, who states in the dedicatory epistle to the second edition 'Fiorenza, 1661,' that he worked on the plates in seclusion for twelve years in an obscure tuscan village, using no less than 5,000 pounds of copper in the making.

"It is undoubtedly due to the rarity of the work that the maps of America have been so overlooked, although dr. Winsor calls attention to it and gives several partial reproductions in his 'Narrative and critical history of America,' v. 3-4. The maps are by english and other pilots and it is generally conceded that the work was both scientific and accurate for the time. Dr. Hale, in his 'Notes on Robert Dudley' (American antiquarian society. Proceedings, 1873, v. 61, p. 95) says: 'If, as I believe, he used the original charts of Henry Hudson, the manuscript at Munich gives us by far the most accurate account we have of the northern voyages of that discoverer. I have already said that there is reason to suspect that the maps of the Pacific coast were drawn from the original observations of Cavendish'

"Abraham Kendal, the master of Dudley's flagship in the expedition of 1594-95 to explore the 'Eldorador,' left notes and plans embodied by Dudley, in v. 1, bk. 2. The work of another of this group of famous navigators is represented in a portolano covering the voyage of John Davis to India in 1601."

While various references are made to an edition published in Florence in 1630, no bibliographical description for such an edition seems to be known. The edition 1646-1647 is recognized as the first edition and that of 1661 as the second.

Antonio Francisco Lucini is the engraver of all the maps in both of these editions. The edition of 1630 which is mentioned in the title may be the manuscript original. Kohl has this to say in the border ms. note to the reproduction, no. 267:

"This is a copy of a map of Florida, made by the Duke of Northumberland Robert Dudley and found among his manuscript charts, preserved at the Royal library of Munich.

"The famous navigator and hydrographer Robert Dudley lived as a fugitive from England at the beginning of the 17th Century at Florence, where he died in the year 1639. (See about him in our collection the charts of California) He probably made this map a little before or at 1630. It was for the first time published in this year in his great Sea Atlas, called 'Arcano del mare,'—a second time in the second edition of this Atlas in 1646 and again 1661. All these three editions (which are mentioned in Chalmer's General Biographical Dictionary 1813. Vol. XII. p. 414) are now so extremely scarce, as seldom to have found a place even in the catalogues, that have been published of rare books.

"The map gives as good and full a picture of Florida as might be expected at that time. We have still much later maps of Florida, which are much worse

"The observations on the wind and currents are particularly remarkable. Dudley introduced such observations on all his charts, at a time when nobody else thought of it.

"The chain of his observations: 'Il corrente va verso Levante' (the currents are East) near the mouth of the Mississippi,—'il corriente viene del Maestrate' (the current comes from the North West) at the western side of Florida—and: 'il corrente va verso Levante a mezzo Canale' (the current runs to the East in midchannel) between Cuba and Florida, give a very full and correct description of the Currents in the Gulf of Mexico.

"On the Coast of West Florida he gives some of the very first Spanish settlements, made there after the middle of the 16th Century: 'Sta Maria de Ochis' (our Pensacola) and 'Filipina,' named so in honour of Philipp II.

"Some of the Spanish names however are italianized or corrupted by him in the most extraordinary manner. I will mention them, because some of those corruptions were adopted on other maps and became stationary:

"'Baia di Miracoli,' (the Bay of miracles) instead of 'Miruelo,' a well known Spanish navigator.

"'Golfo Ponte' (the Gulf of the Bridge) instead of 'Ponce,' a celebrated Spanish conqueror.

"B. questa' instead of 'Teguesta,' an Indian village, often mentioned in Herrera and other Spanish authors."

The notice of Dudley in the *Dictionary of national biography* gives a description of the edition of 1646–47 and states that a second edition appeared at Florence in 1661. A copy of this edition is also in the Library of Congress, which will be described in a supplementary volume to the *List of Geographical Atlases*.

Edward Everett Hale, in his "Note on Robert Dudley . . . and his Arcano del Mare" published in the Proceedings of the American antiquarian society, oct. 21, 1873, pp. 93–96, says: "The title of the first edition is 'Del Arcano del Mare di Roberto Dudleo, duca di Nortumbria e Conti di Warwick, libri v1., Firenze, 1630, 46, 47."

In the preface to The Voyage of Robert Dudley . . . to the West Indies, 1594-95 edited by George F. Warner. Hakluyt Society, Works, 2d ser., no. 3, pp. LXI-LXII, are references to this work of Dudley's and a facsimile is given of the title to the edition of 1646: "A few words must be given to his magnificent work L'Arcano del Mare, which is his most enduring memorial. As Mr. Leaderer has pointed out, the germ or basis of it is to be found in three manuscript volumes preserved, with some of his nautical and other scientific instruments, in the Specola, or Museum of National History at Florence. "The first two of these volumes are in English, and were written about 1610; the third, in Italian, seems to have been added ten years later, as the author speaks of himself as a Duke and of Cosmo II, who died in 1621, as still living."

Also: "It was not until 1646, three years before his death, and when he was seventy-two years of age, that Dudley began to publish to the world the result of his fifty years' study and practical experience of all matters connnected with the sea. The comprehensive character of his work may be seen from its titlepage."

The Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, London, 1842, v. 1, p. 212, in a note to the edition 1646–47, states: "This first edition of 1646, published under the author's inspection, and with original impressions of the Plates, seems on that account more valuable, and is considered as more rare than the second.

"In the second edition of 1661, published at Florence twelve years after the death of the author, the Text underwent a considerable change of arrangement, and several additions were made, which were said to be collected from the Mss. of the author. Those additions are principally transcribed into this copy of the first edition."

David Clement in his *Bibliothèque curieuse* . . . 1757, v. 7., pp. 459-463, gives the title of the 1646 edition, which he calls "Première édition fortrare," and describes the 1661 edition in detail.

Dudley, Sir Robert—Continued.

"Il faut que l'on n'ait pas tiré pas beaucoup de copies de la première edition, puisqu'on a été obligé de remettre cet ouvrage sous la presse en 1661.

"On en trouvera un exemplaire dans nôtre Bibliothéque roiale, qui est relié

en deux volumes de grandeur d'Atlas, dont le premier est intitulé:

"Arcano del Mare di D. Ruberto Dudleo duca di Nortumbria, e Conte di "Warvich. Diuiso in libri sei. Nel primo, de' quali tratta della longitudine "practicabile in diuersi modi, d'inuenzione dell' autore. Nel secondo, delle "carte sue generali, e de' portolani rettificati in longitudine. Nel terzo, "della disciplina sua marittima, e militare. Nel quarto, dell' architettura "sua nautica di vascelli da guerra. Nel quinto, della nauigazione scientifica, "e perfetta, cioè spirale, ò di gran circoli. Nel sesto, delle carte sue geo-"grafiche, e particolari. Impressione seconda, corretta, & accresciuta, secondo "l'originale del medesimo eccellentissimo signor duca, che si conserua nella "libreria del conuento di Firenza della pace, de' Monaci di S. Bernardo del "ordine Fuliense. Con l'indice generale di tutta l'opra, e de' capitoli, e "delle figure, & istruzione a' librai per legarle. Alla serenissima, e glorio-"sissima Republica di Venetia. In Fiorenza, M.DC.LXI. (1661) Nella nuoua "Stamperia, per Giuseppe Cocchini, all' insegna della stella. Ad Istanza di "Jacopo Bagnoni, & Antonfrancesco Lucini. Con Licenza de Superiori."

"Antonfrancesco Lucini a mis une dédicace à la tête de cette edition, dans

laquelle il parle de l'auteur & de soi-même, en ces termes:

"Il S. Duca di Nortumbria, . . . consummò ben quarant' anni di sua vita in "disuelare à prò dell' humana republica, il presente Arcano del Mare, che io "da poi sequestrato per dodec' anni da tutto il rimanente del Mondo, in vn "picciolo villaggio della Toscana cola sponda di Prencipe grandissimo, in non "meno che cinquemilla libre di rame hò intagliato per farlo publico cola "stampa."

"Après cette Dédicace vient la Table générale des figures du Tome I. qui est suivie d'un Avertissement, dont je donnerai ici le commencement:

"La stima grande, e l'esito pronto di questa presente Opera ci anno stimolato "a farne la seconda Edizione. Alcune imperfezioni, e difficultà, che s'incon"trauano nella prima ci anno cons'gliato à corregerla, ed ampliarla. In primo
"luogo il manuscritto dell' Autore ha somministrato molte giunte, correzioni,
"e Figure. Nel secondo considerando la deformità; e l'incommodo resultante
"dalle varietà delle forme, e dalle piegature delle carte intagliate abbiamo
"ridotta quest' Opera tutta d'una grandeza, e quella amplissima."

"Enfin vient le discours préliminaire de l'auteur, & le premier livre, qui ocupent 30. pages d'impression, & 27. planches gravées en cuivre. Le livre est suivi de l'edit de l'Empereur Ferdinand 11. daté de Vienne le 9. Mai 1620. & gravé en cuivre d'après l'original, par lequel Robert Dudley est déclaré publiquement duc de Northumberland, pour lui & les ainés qui descendront de lui en droite ligne.

"Le livre second remplit 24. pages, & est orné de 23. planches. Le Livre III. Pagg. 25. Planches 6. Le livre IV. Pagg. 12. Planches 14. Le livre V. Pagg. 26. Planches 89. Ainsi finit le premier volume.

"Le tome II. porte le tître suivant: "Arcano del Mare di D. Ruberto Dudleo "duca di Nortumbria, e conte di Warwich. Tomo secondo contenente il "libro sesto, nel quale si tratta delle carte sue geografiche, e particolari. "impressione seconda, corretta, & accresciuta, secondo l'originale del mede- "simo eccellentissimo signor duca, che si conserua nella libreria del conuento "di Firenza del pace, de' monaci di S. Bernardo dell' ordine Fuliense. Con "l'indice generale di tuttra l'opera, e de' capitoli, e delle fiugre, & instruz- "zione a' librai per legarle. Alla serenissima, e gloriosissima republica di

"Venetia. In Fiorenza, MDC.LXI (1661) Nella nuoua stamperia, per Giuseppe "Cocchini, all' insegna della stella. Ad istanza di Jacopo Bagnoni, & Anton-"francesco Lucini. Con lizenza de' superiori." Feuillets 41. d'impression, sans la table, qui ocupe le premier feuillet après le tître, & 130. cartes marines, dont la plûpart ocupent 2. feuillets.

"Comme cet ouvrage n'a que fort peu d'impression, & que les planches sont toujours prêtes à repasser sous la presse, on n'aura pas tiré beaucoup de copies de cette seconde edition: ce qui fait qu'elle est rare aussi bien que la première. On en a confirmé la rareté dans le catalogue de la bibliothèque du marquis de S. Philippe, à la Haye, 1726. in 8vo. P. I. p. 127. dans la Bibliotheca anonymiana, ibid. 1728. in 8vo. P. I. p. 96. & dans la Bibliotheca Universalis contracta, ibid. ap. Jo. Swart, 1728. in 8vo. p. 27. 28."

The following interesting note is copied from Quaritch's General catalogue, v. 5, with reference to this 1661 edition:

"The Arcano comprises Portolani and Charts by English and other pilots, which were never published elsewhere; and to American collectors it should prove of the highest interest. The maps which depict Virginia, New Netherlands and New England, are amongst the most important of these: they are fuller and upon a larger scale than, while at the same time they are totally distinct from. those of Laet, Jansson, Mercator, Visscher, the Beschryving of 1651, Van Loon, and Donckers. It is very strange, upon this account, that the Arcano is omitted by Asher in his Bibliographical essay, and that the attention of so painstaking a student should not have been drawn to Dudley's work. The above second edition was prepared from the author's corrected copy of the first (1646): and as he died in 1639, his maps of those parts of America must be considered to take precedence of all those mentioned by Asher, except the 1630 edition of Laet. In fact, it is uncertain whether they might not claim priority even over Laet; for the engraver Lucini mentions that he himself had been kept secluded in an obscure village of Tuscany for twelve years, working incessantly at the plates. Asher's Essay, so elaborate in its description of the various early maps and charts, their variations, and their mutual dependence or independence, becomes very defective through its omission of the Arcano. Again the large scale of the maps of California and New Albion, and the number of names which crowd the coast-line below and above Cape Mendocino, with the marginal observations upon the errors of latitude made by previous writers, show conclusively the scientific character and importance of Dudley's work. A similar remark will apply to the delineations of the newly-discovered lands of Australia, and the northern coasts of New Holland (which he mistakenly calls New Guinea, while leaving to that island its other name Papua)

"One of the Portolans is by Abraham Kendal, the master of Dudley's flag-ship, when the latter (just before Raleigh made his similar attempt) fitted out an expedition in 1594–95 to explore the land of Eldorado; during which he visited Trinidad and some other islands, Guyana, the issues of the Orinoco, etc. He took some useful notes, made lists of native words, thrashed some Spanish ships, and escaped some great dangers in this expedition, a daring one for a young man of 21—but returned without booty. The numerous Vocabularies of savage languages which the Arcano contains are of considerable interest. Abraham Kendal, whose name is unknown to the book-makers, died at Portobello, in Central America, in 1597, in Drake's service, leaving behind him the plans and papers of which Dudley made good use."

Consult also:

Vaughan, Thomas. The italian biography of sir Robert Dudley . . . notices of duchess Dudley . . . As also of their four daughters. roy. 8°. [n. p.] 1849. Only 50 copies printed privately.

Dudley, Sir Robert—Continued.

Leader, John Temple. Life of sir Robert Dudley, earl of Warwick and duke of Northumberland. roy. 8°. Florence, printed for the author, 1895.

Zach, Franz Xaver, freiherr von. Arcano del Mare de Robert Dudley, duc de Northumberland.

[In his Correspondance astronomique . . . 8°. Genes, L. Carniglia, 1825. v. 11, pp. 284–290]

1630?

Lucini, Antonio Francisco, b. 1605.

Carta particolare della costa di Florida è di Virginia. La longitudine Cominca da lisola di Pico d'Asores. D'America Carta IIII. 38.7 x 47.5 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In his Atlas maritime de l'Europe, de l'Asie, de l'Afrique et de l'Amérique.

Gives only the coast names north of "Cape Carneuoral." Curious.

LC 109

Note.—The atlas mentioned in this title and the four following is evidently the same as Dudley's *Arcano del Mare* described in the above title 108, with title translated into french.

The map mentioned here is no. 102, of this atlas.

1630?

Lucini, Antonio Francisco, b. 1605.

Carta particolare della America é parte maestrale dal C. di Cedros. La longitudine Comincia da l'Isola di Pico d'Asores. D'America Carta xxxII. Paris. Bibl. nat. Cartes. 75.5 x 47.7 cms. ? Unsigned. Undated.

In his Atlas maritime de l'Europe, de l'Asie, de l'Afrique et de l'Amérique.

Shows California coast and kingdom of Quivira in the interior.

LC 110

Note.—The map mentioned here is in v. 3, no. 130, of Dudley's Arcano del Mare, described in title 108.

1630?

Lucini, Antonio Francisco, b. 1605.

Carta particolare del Isola di Cuba e di Iamaica con il Capo della Florida é l'Isole Intorno. La longitu^{ne}. cominca di Pico d'Asores. D'America Carta v. 75 x 48 cms. 1 cart. ? Unsigned. Undated.

In his Atlas maritime de l'Europe, de l'Asie, de l'Afrique et de l'Amérique.

Shows entire peninsula as far N. as Cape Canaveral. Lucini was born at Florence in 1610. See Harrisse. Notes on Nouvelle France. p. 218, title 271.

Brit. Mus. Cat. gives 1630? as date for all of Lucini's maps.

LC 111

Note.—The map mentioned here is in v. 3, no. 103, of Dudley's Arcano del Mare, described in title 108.

1630?

Lucini, Antonio Francisco, b. 1605.

Carta particolare dello stretto di Iezo fra l'America è l'Isola Iezo. La longitudine Cominca da l'Isola di Pico d'Asores. D'America Carta xxxIII. 38.5 x 47 cms. Unsigned. Undated.

In his Atlas Maritime de l'Europe, de l'Asie, de l'Afrique et de l'Amérique.

Shows Cal. coast and Quivira.

Brit. Mus. Cat. dates maps 1630?

LC 112

Note.—The map mentioned here is in v. 3, no. 131, of Dudley's Arcano del Mare, described in title 108.

1630?

Lucini, Antonio Francisco, b. 1605.

Carta particolare della parte Orientale del Izola di Iezo con li stretto fra America é la detta Isola. La longitu^{ne}. Comincia da l'Isola di Pico d'Asores. d'Asia Carta xviii. 75.5 x 47.5 cms. (?) Unsigned. Undated.

In his Atlas maritime de l'Europe, de l'Asie, de l'Afrique et de l'Amérique.

Its only interest is that in r. h. upper cor. appears a bit of the west coast of America with Quivira a country between "Sin qui nauicco il Cap". Drago Ingle." to the S. and "La Costa Braua" to the N.

Note.—The map mentioned here is in v. 3, no. 93, of Dudley's Arcano del Mare, described in title 108.

1631

Guérard, Jean.

Carte de l'Amérique du Nord, par Jean Guérard de Dieppe. Ms. on parchment. 80 x 69.5 cms. Illuminated in gold and colors.

Orig. in Arch. Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. 116-0-10.

This is in 3 parts, 2 of which show Europe and Africa, and the 3d. which is 80 x 69.5 cms. shows North America. It includes all of the Atlantic coast to Newfoundland and extends west sufficiently to include the Gulf of Mexico, showing the peninsula of Florida. Coast names only. Interesting but not instructive.

85241°-12---9

Guérard, Jean-Continued.

No. 25 in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892.

Note.—The full title of this catalogue by Gabriel Marcel: Quatrième centenaire de la découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des documents géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque nationale. Paris, 1892.

For a notice of Guérard consult:

Millet, Ambroise. Cartographie hydrographique Dieppoise aux xv1e et xv11e siècles.

[In Congrès national des sociétés françaises de géographie. XXIV e session. Rouen, 3 au 8 août, 1903. Comptes rendus. 4°. Rouen, E. Cagniard, 1904. pp. 157–166]

This article also contains notices of Jean Roze, Jean Cossin, Jacques de Veau de Clave, Guillaume Levasseur, Jean Dupont.

A reproduction of this map containing Florida and the gulf of Mexico is found in the atlas to accompany Mémoire contenant l'exposé des droits de la France dans la question des frontières de la Guyane française et du Brésil soumise à l'arbitrage du gouvernement de la Confédération suisse, no. 9. For a description of

this atlas consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 2764. The title of

the reproduction is:

"Partie de l'Amérique tirée de la mappemonde manuscrite, sur parchemin, qui porte ce titre: 'Nouvelle description hydrographique de tout le monde. Carte faite en Dieppe, par Jean Guérard, l'an 1625.'—Large de 76 cent: sur 53 cent. de haut, cette mappemonde est conservée aux Archives scientifiques du Service hydrographique de la marine, Portefeuille I, Division O, Pièce I."

1631

Hondius, Henricus, 1587-1638.

America noviter delineata Auct: Henrico Hondio. 49.7×37.5 cms. Colored outlines. 1 cart. Undated.

In Nouveau Theatre du Monde ou Novvel Atlas. Amstelodami, Apud Ioan Janssonium, 1642. vol. III. Pt. 2.

In upper centre in frame 8.5 x 14.5 is an inset map of Greenland & North pole. In lower l. h. corner in frame 14 x 10 is an inset map of the North pole.

LC 115

Note.—This map was probably first published in the latin edition of 1631. The earliest impression in the Library of Congress, which is dated 1631 is found in the german edition of 1633. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 444.

The Library of Congress has also the map dated 1631 in the french edition, v. 3, dated 1640. This is probably the same edition as mentioned in the title.

A copy dated 1641 is found in the Library of Congress edition of Jansson's Atlas novus . . . 4 v. 1646-1649, v. 3, sig. Aaa. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

It is also found in various other editions described in this "List."

1632

Mercator, Gerard, 1512-1594.

Virginiae Item et Floridae Americæ Provinciarum, nova Descripto. 25 x 18.3 cms. WL 116

Note.—The earliest impression of this map is found in Mercator's Gerardi Mercatoris Atlas sive Cosmographica meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura . . . Amsterodami, 1630. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 440.

The copy in this collection is taken from the edition of 1632. Consult also the above "List," title 443.

Consult also title 100 for references to Mercator and the same map in the Atlas major.

1633

Mercator, Gerard, 1512-1594.

Virginia et Florida. 18 x 14.3 cms.

WL 117

Note.—The earliest impression of this map is found in Mercator's $Atlas\ minor,\ 1607.$

"Jodocus Hondius reduced the large atlas of Mercator to small quarto, and first published it, with latin text in 1607." Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 429.

The copy in this collection is taken from the french edition of 1608.

For references to Mercator and the larger impressions of this map, consult title 100.

1633

Hondius, Henricus, 1587-1638.

Virginiæ item et Floridæ Americæ Provinciarum, nova Descriptio. Henr. Hondius exc. 1633. Latin text on reverse. 34 x 48 cms. This is a reprint, probably from the same plate as that of Mercator's 1606 map with identical title. (I have compared it for the French territory of Ribaut's and Laudonnière's settlements of 1562–64)

Note.—For an account of the first impression of this map consult note to title 116, and for references to Mercator and a description of the large map of this title consult title 100.

The Library of Congress has a french edition of the Mercator-Hondius Atlas of 1633 described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, no. 445.

1639

Blaeu, Joan, 1596-1673.

West Indische Paskaert vertonende (behalven Europaes zuydelijcste) alle de zeekusten van Africa en America, begrepen in 't Octroij bij de H. M. H. Staten generael der vereenichde Nederlande verleent aen de generale West Indische Compagnie. Mitsgaders die van Peru en Chili, in de groote Zuyd-Zee. t'Amsterdam bij Johannem Blaeuw. Anno 1639. 95 x 115 cms. I have a pho-

Blaeu, Joan—Continued.

tograph 23.1 x 19.5 cms. being no. 1421 in "Catalogue de Manuscrits et de Livres provenant des Collections Baron van den Bogaerde de Heeswijk; Jhr. Dr. Six à Amsterdam; M. L. Hardenberg à la Haye . . . Segonde Partie. La vente aura lieu 9–11 Mai 1901 . . . Amsterdam, Frederik Muller & Cie. With an important note.

WL 119

Note.—The "important note" referred to in this catalogue is the following: "Ce portulan dessiné sur vélin par ordre de la Compagnie des Indes Occidentales

sans doute, est le tableau des connaissances nautiques acquises par la Compagnie, des côtes d'Amérique dans les dix huit premières années de son existence.

"C'est un monument cartographique de premier ordre, le prototype des portulans imprimés aux Pays-Bas dans le xvue siècle pour les navigateurs en service de la Compagnie des Indes Occidentales.

"La carte a été composée d'après des portulans espagnols, augmentée et corrigée d'après les journaux hollandais. La partie de Nieu Neerlant p. ex. est remplie de noms hollandais tels que Sandhoeck, Hoeck van de Visschers, A. Blocks Eylandt, Cabellaus Eylandt, C. Hinlopen, C. Man. Eyerhaven, Roobargh, Noortrivier, t Fort Nassau, R. Vandenrodenbarg, Varsche rivier, Vriesscherivier, Sloopbay . . . Nous la considérons comme un chef-d'œuvre cartographique surtout en vue des difficultés qu'avaient les navigateurs hollandais de se procurer des renseignements exacts pour cette époque.

"Il y a des exemples qu'on allait prendre ces nouvelles de la bouche des marins étrangers dans le port à Amsterdam. Voir p. ex. le manuscrit cité sous le no. 1424 où un Van Rensselaer va enrichir sa connaissance chez les navigateurs brésiliens.

"Les étudiants en cartographie américaine nous feront peut-être l'objection qu'il y existe un portulan pour le terrain de la Compagnie des Indes Occidentales daté de 1621, portulan publié par O'Callaghan Documents; mais cette carte de O'Callaghan est une mystification, du moins pour ce qui concerne la date de la reproduction dans les *Documents*.

"La carte d'O'Callaghan maintenant exposée en original dans le Lenox Library est une carte publiée par Anthoni Jacobsz sans date. O'Callaghan n'en a reproduit que la partie septentrionale et a introduit dans sa reproduction une vignette, étrangère à la carte, et la date fictive de 1621. C'est la date de la fondation de la Compagnie, mais point du tout la date de la carte, car sur la partie non reproduite par O'Callaghan se voit une découverte de 1643: C'est-à-dire celle de Brouwer sur la côte de Chili, découverte publiée en Hollande en 1646. Voir le nom de Brouwershaven sur les côtes de Chili dans la carte originale et complète d'O'Callaghan, exposée au Lenox Library.

"Donc la carte reproduite par O'Callaghan et datée par lui de l'an 1621 est d'une date plus postérieure et nous la plaçons vers 1650. (Voir le notice sous le no. 1423)

A reproduction of this map is described in title 331 of Muller's Catalogue de géographie . . . 1910, with this note:

"Reproduction d'après une carte manuscrite qui fut détruite dans une incendie à Philadelphie, il y a quelques années. Cette carte fut décrite dans notre vente de livres (collections v. d. Bogaerde de Heeswijk et J. P. Six) de 7 à 11 Mai 1901. Nous la considérons à cette date être le premier portulan de la Compagnie des Indes Occidentales. En comparant cette reproduction avec la carte décrite sous le numéro précédent on voit que celle-là est antérieure.

Les côtes de l'Amerique ont été tracées ici (No. 331) plus vers le Sud, plusieurs noms qui ne se trouvent pas encore sur la carte précédente, ont été ajoutés ici, et les intérieurs des pays sont aussi désignés. Johannes Blaeu dont le nom se trouve sur cette carte fut le fils de Willem Jansz. qui publia la carte décrite sous le numéro précédent."

For the 1621 reproduction by O'Callaghan see title 104.

The following is a list of the various articles in the Library of Congress relating to the Blaeu family:

Baudet, Pierre Joseph Henry. Leven en werken van Willem Jansz. Blaeu. Uitgegeven door het provinciaal Utrechtsch genootschap van kunsten en wetenschappen. xiii, 178 pp., 1 l., 1 port., 1 facs. 8°. Utrecht, C. van der Post, jr., 1871.

Baudet, Pierre Joseph Henry. Notice sur la part prise par Willem Jansz. Blaeu (1571–1683) dans la détermination des longitudes terrestres. 8°. Utrecht, K. A. Manssen, 1875. Privately printed.

Baumgarten, Johannes. Zwei alte globen von Blaeu. (Erdkugel von 1599 und himmel-globis von 1603)

[In Das Ausland. 13 april, 1885. fol. Stuttgart, 1885. nr. 15. pp. 299–300] Biography.

[In Aa, Abraham Jacob van der. Biographisch woordenboek der Nederlanden. 8°. Haarlem, 1853. v. 2, pp. 578-580]

W. J. Blaeu's antheil an der bestimmung der erdlängen. [anon.]

[In Das Ausland. November, 1875. fol. Stuttgart, 1875. v. 48, nr. 44, pp. 865-867]

A bibliographic curiosity. [Notice of Blaeu's atlas. 12 v. ed. 1667.]

[In Chambers' Edinburgh journal. New series. May 31, 1851. 8°. Edinburgh, W. & R. Chambers, 1851. v. 15, pp. 374–376]

In Clement, David. Bibliothèque curieuse. vol. 4. pp. 267-276, is a bibliography of the Blaeus' atlases.

Dozy, Charles M. Willem Janszoon Blaeu.

[In Tijdschrift van het Nederlandsch aardrijkskundig genootschap, gevestigt te Amsterdam, 1887. 2de serie. 8°. Amsterdam, C. L. Brinkman, 1887. v. 4, pp. 206-215]

Eerste (De) uitgave van Blaeu's Licht der zeevaert. [Signed T.]

[In Bibliographische adversaria. 16°. 's Gravenhage, M. Nijhoff, 1883–86. v. 5, pp. 293–295]

Génard, Pierre Marie Nicolas Jean. Les globes de Guillaume Blaeu.

[In Société géographie d'Anvers. Bulletin. 1883-84. 8°. Anvers, 1883. v. 8, pp. 159-160]

Löwenberg. Blaeu family. Memoirs.

[In Allgemeine deutsche biographie. fol. Leipzig, 1875. v. 2, pp. 686-688]

Maxwell, Sir Herbert Eustace. Blaeu's atlas. [12 v. ed. 1667]

[In his Rainy days in a library. 12°. New York, F. P. Harper, 1896. pp. 123–129]

Notice.

[In Bierens de Haan, David. Bibliographie Néerlandaise. 8°. Rome, 1883, pp. 26–27]

Tiele, Pieter Anton. Leven en werken van Willem Jansz. Blaeu, door P. J. Baudet . . . 1871. [Review]

[In De Gids. 1872. 8°. Amsterdam, P. N. Van Kampen, 1872. Derde serie. v. 1, pp. 356-367]

"He founded a firm of map-makers, and publishers in 1612, subsequently carried on by his sons Johan (d. 1673) and Cornelis, and his grandsons. Nearly

Blaeu, Joan—Continued.

all the plates were destroyed by fire in 1672." See also notice of "Joannes Blaeuw," in Foppens Bibliothéca Belgica. v. 1, p. 582.

The following note is copied from Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 448: "In 1631, Willem Jansz. Blaeu published an atlas entitled: Appendix theatri A. Ortelli et Atlantis G. Mercatoris continens tabulas geograph. diversarum orbis regionum nunc prim. editas cum descriptionibus. fol. Amsterdami, apud Guilj. Blaeuw, 1631. This atlas contained 103 maps (2 of which relate to America) and has become very rare. Willem J. Blaeu and his son Joan published together in 1635 a larger atlas in 2 vols. The following quotation, taken from the announcement written by Joan Blaeu in the french edition of the atlas explains its origin: "Guillaume mon père étant excité par les exemples des grands géographes s'était résolu de donner la description de ce monde universel, mais en partie occupé à d'autres affaires, et en partie craignant pour la grandeur de cette entreprise il la remit à un autre temps. Comme donc je fus retourné d'Italie, je pris la charge d'une chose si haute et si difficile et joignant mes travaux aux siens, nous imprimâmes l'atlas en deux volumes." The following is a list of Blaeu's atlases, as found in Tiele's, Nederlandsche bibliographie, 1884:

Het licht der zee-vaert daerinne claerlijck beschreven ende afghebeeldet werden alle de custen ende havenen vande westersche, noordesche, oostersche ende middelandsche zeën. 4°. Amst., 1620.

Le flambeau de la navigation . . . 4°. Amst., 1619.

'T derde deel van't licht der zee-vaert . . . 4°. 1621.

Zeespiegel, inhoudende een korte onderwysinghe in de konst der zeevaert . . . fol. Amsterdam, 1623.

Het nieuwe licht der zeevaert . . . fol. Amst., 1634.

Zeespiegel, inhoudende een korte onderwijsinghe in de konst der zeevaert . . . fol. Amst., 1650.

De groote zee-spiegel . . . 3 v. fol. Amst., 1655-58.

1635. Theatrum orbis terrarum. 2. v. latin (first vol. dated 1634) dutch. A dutch edition in 1642.

1638. French edition.

1649-1655. Edition in 6 v.

1640. Latin edition in 3 v. by Joan Blaeu and his brother Cornelis. (Also in dutch, french and german)

1646. A fourth volume published in latin, dutch, french and german.

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CONTENTS.

- I. Europa septentrionalis, Germania, Germania inferior. 1649.
- II. Gallia, Hispania, Asia, Africa, America. 1650.
- III. Italia, Graecia, Scotia. 1650.
- IV. Anglia. 1648.
- V. Scotia, Hibernia. 1654.
- VI. Mart. Martinii Novus atlas Sinensis. 1655. Also with dutch, german and french text.

1662. Atlas Major. 11 v. (with a second edition of the first part in 1665)

1663. Le grand atlas ou cosmographie Blaviane. 12 v.

Also in latin, dutch; a spanish edition was published in 1659-72.

1664-65. Grooten atlas. 9 v.

1667. Another edition of the atlas in 12 v.

The following is a list of other atlases published by Blaeu:

Toonneel der steden van de Vereenighde Nederlanden. Amst., J. Blaeu.

[1648-49] 2 v. (Also in latin)

Theatrum civitatum et admirandorum Italiae . . . Amstel, J. Blaeu, 1663. 2 v. (Another edition with the imprint: apud haeredes J. Blaeu, 1676)

Theatrum statuum . . . Sabaudiae ducis. Amst. haer. J. Blaeu, 1682. 2 v. Other editions in 2 vols. by R. C. Alberts in 1726 at the Hague and by Adr. Moetjens in 1697; a french edition translated by Jacq Bernard, published by Adr. Moetjens, in 1700, another in 1725.

Nouveau théâtre d'Italie ou description exacte de ses villes. Amst., P. Mortier, 1704. 4 v.

Het nieuw stedeboek van Italie . . . Amst. P. Mortier, 1704-5. 4 v.

Nieuw vermeerderd en verbeterd groot stedeboek van geheel Italie. 'sGravenh., R. C. Alberts. 1724. 4 v.

Of Blaeu's atlases of the world, the Library of Congress has the following:

1635. Dutch edition. 2 v.

- French edition. 2 v.

1638-40. French edition. 3 v.

1642. Dutch edition. 3rd v.

1644. French edition. 2nd v.

1648-58. Dutch edition. 6 v. (Not mentioned by Tiele)

1664-65. Dutch edition. 9 v.

1667. French edition. 12 v.

1639

Vingboons, Joan.

1. De Eylanden en Vastelanden van West Indien . . . door Joan Vingboons.

In Cartes manuscrites des Antilles par Joan Vingboons en 1639. Atlas in fol. Property of Mr. Henry Harrisse. Paris.

Probably shows Florida. Not seen by me.

No. 190 in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892.

There is a collection of this map maker in the king's private library, Madrid, I believe.

Note.—A reference to this map is made by Harrisse in his Discovery of North America, p. 612.

In the Catalogue of Nicolaas Willem Posthumus, published by Muller, 1887, in the note preceding title no. 713, p. 55, is the following note relating to Vingboons: "Les cartes décrites sous les Nos. suivants proviennent d'un Atlas Manuscrit dessiné expressément pour la Compagnie des Indes Occidentales aux Pays-Bas. Une de ces cartes porte comme nom d'auteur "Joannes Vingboons" qui accompagnait Jean Maurice de Nassau, au Brésil. Cet atlas manuscrit fit part du Magasin de la Firme Hulst van Keulen, éditeurs de cartes de marine, dont on vient de faire la vente, après une existence de plus de deux siècles." This note is followed by five descriptive titles of maps by the same author. All of these maps are dated 1639. Also various other titles of the same date by Vingboons, are mentioned throughout this catalogue.

Van der Aa in his Biographisch woordenboek der Nederlanden, v. 19, p. 226, gives the following:

"Vinckeboons of Vingboons (Joan), een kunstgraveur, waarschijnlijk te Rotterdam geboren, beoeder of zoon van David Vinckeboons. Er komen platen van hem voor in het werk van Philips Vinckeboons; ook sneed hij in koper eene kaart van het hoogheemraadschap van Schieland., geordonneert ende begonnen anno 1650, gemeten door Jan Stampioen."

1639

Vingboons, Joan.

Recueil factice de cartes manuscrits de la côte orientale de l'Amérique et de la Californie dressées par Joan Vingboons en 1639. Atlas in fol. 71 x 50 cms. Property of Mr. Henry Harrisse.

No. 276 in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. 1892. Not seen. • 121

Note.—See title 120, for references to Vingboons.

1640

Laet, Joannes de, 1593-1649.

Nova Hispania, Nova Galicia, Gvatimala. $36 \times 28.2 \text{ cms.}$ No name or date.

In his L'Histoire dv Nouveau Monde ou Description des Indes Occidentales . . . A Leyde, B. & A. Elseuiers. Md. c. xl. bet. - pp. 130-131.

Shows south western point of Florida Peninsula with "B de Carlos, ó de Iuan Ponce" not shown thus on his Florida map. LC 122

Note.—This map was originally published in the dutch edition of de Laet's work of 1625, entitled: Nieuvve wereldt. The above french edition is translated from the dutch edition of 1630. For a list of these various editions consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, titles 1147–1150.

The following articles relate to this writer:

Biography.

[In Aa, Abraham Jacob, van der. Biographisch woordenboek der Nederlanden. 8°. Haarlem, 1865. v. 11, pp. 26–28]

Biography. [Signed J. Roulez]

[In Biographie nationale. 8°. Bruxelles, 1876. v. 5, pp. 273–277]

Foppens, Jean François. Joannes de Laet.

[In his Bibliothece belgicæ. 4°. Bruxellis, P. Foppens, 1739. v. 2, pp. 671–2]

Kickx, Jean. Notice sur l'ancien géographe anversois Jean de Laet.

[In Nouvelles annales des voyages. 5me série. 8°. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1853. v. 1, pp. 173–194. pp. 190–194: Liste chronologique des ouvrages publiés par Jean de Laet, et de leurs différentes éditions]

Murphy, Henry C. J. de Laet, Nieuwe wereld.

[In his Henry Hudson in Holland. 8°. The Hague, M. Nijhoff, 1909. pp. 98–100]

Nicéron, Jean Pierre. Jean de Laet.

[In his Mémoires . . . 16°. Paris, 1737. v. 38, pp. 339-346]

Notice of his life.

[In Laet, Joannes de. Extracts from the New World. New York historical society. Collections. 8°. New York, society, 1841. New series, v. 1, pp. 281–288]

1640

Laet, Joannes de, 1593-1649.

Florida et Regiones Vicinae. 35.7 x 28 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In his L'Histoire du Nouveau Monde ou Description des Indes Occidentales . . . A Leyde, B. & A. Elseuiers, MD. C. XL. bet. pp. 102–103.

Influenced by Mercator's Virginiae item et Floridae . . . Nova descriptio, 1606. WL 123

Note.—This map is also found in the original dutch edition of 1625, consult title 122. It is reproduced in the Kohl Collection, no. 203; the manuscript border notice of which reads as follows:

"This is a copy of a map in J. Laet's great work on America, edition of 1625. The map stands also in the same manner in the edit. of 1630 and in the other editions of the same work. The map has the title: 'Florida et regiones vicinae.' (Florida and the neighboring regions) Laet seems under the name of Florida to comprehend only the countries between Virginia and the Mississippi.

"Laet was a man of a great sagacity and learning, and he by his studies sometimes arrived at very correct and admirable results. We find sometimes Latitudes and positions on his maps, which have scarcely been corrected since. La Condamine amongst others gave an example and proof of this. Also this map, though it is not one of his best, bears some evidence, that he laid not down his names and places at random, but after having studied his predecessors and the old authors upon the subject. Nearly all the names North of the Mexican Gulf are taken from the reports on the expeditions of De Soto, and are laid down, so much as it could be done in that region, where the historians of De Soto placed them. For instance 'Aute' near our present Apalachee Bay. 'Achusi' not far from our present Pensacola. 'Hirrihigua' the name of that Cazique in Florida, whom De Soto met in the outset of his journey.

"It is, however, astonishing that even a man like Laet could with all his study not arrive at a better Mississippi system, than he gave to his contemporaries, in those fanciful river-courses, which he lays out around 'Bahia del Espiritu Santo.' I think, in all the reports on De Soto's as well as on Luna's expeditions, it is clearly enough stated, that there was one principal and main river channel. Laët has, however, the Latitude of the mouth of his 'Bahia del Espiritu Santo' (Mississippi) very right in 29° N. L. The names on the peninsula of Florida: Bahia de Carlos (our Ponce de Leon Bay) Tampa, R. Ayz (our Jove inlet) S. Augustin, Barra de S. Matheo (our St. John's River) are all from the surveys of this country under Don Pedro de Menendez (about 1570)

"The whole coast and interior of South Carolina or what was then called French Florida, is nothing but a reduced copy of the map, which Lescarbot gave in his work edit. 1618. (See our collection) Only the names vary. Laët adopts the mistake of Lescarbot, to make the French 'R. de May' similar to our Savannah or Altamaha Rivers, whilst he ought to have put it at Barra de S. Matheo. From this misplacement many other mistakes are a consequence.

"The 'Lacus magnus' (Great Lake) beyond the Apalachian Mountains, does after Laët and Lescarbot not disappear more from the maps. It is perhaps a tradition relating to Lake Erie, of which a travelling Indian brought down a report to the Seacoasts. At all events this Lacus magnus takes afterwards the form and position of that most Southern Canadian Lake."

Consult title 122 for references to life and works of de Laet.

1640-1665?

Allard, Hugo.

(Enclosed in a vignette is the title:)

Americae Hugo Allardt Excudit Inde Kalver straet Werrelt Kaert. (Across the top is:) Nova totius Americae sive Novi Orbis

Allard, Hugo—Continued.

Tabula, Auct. Hugo Allardt. 55×43.7 cm. and omitting top title 55×42 cm. Undated.

Brit. Mus. date 1640-1665?

LC 124

Note.—A photograph of this map is in the Library of Congress. The only other map by this author in Library of Congress is referred to in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, in the work entitled, "Remarkable maps," title 260.

It is mentioned as "Franciscus Hoeius' map of the world, ca. 1600: republished with later discoveries, by Hugo Allardt. Amsterdam, ca. 1640."

For various maps of Allard, consult index under his name in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

1642

Jansson, Jan, d. 1666.

Insulæ Americanæ in Oceano Septentrionali cum Terris adiacentibus. Amstelodami, Apud Ioannem Ianssonium. 52 x 37.7 cms. Undated. Colored outline. 2 colored cart. In Nouvel Theatre du Monde ou Novvel Atlas. Amstelodami, Apud Ioan Janssonium, 1642. vol. III. pt. 2.

This is the same plate and title as that of Blaeu 1644, except that Blaeu has added a 3d cartouche in the lower l. h. cor.

The same plate by Johannis Blaeu 1667; Visscher 1680 (?) Valk and Schenk 1710;

A reduced copy by Montanus 1671.

I think he uses Spanish names for Florida coast.

LC 125

Note.—The first impression of this map was published in the 1635 dutch edition of Blaeu's Atlas. Consult description of this atlas in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 448. For other impressions of this map consult also that work.

In title 452 of that work, under the date 1639, by Hondius, is an atlas of the same french title.

Muller, in his Catalogue, 1872–1875, pt. 111d, Atlases, title 1887, gives the same french title to an atlas by Jansson with the same date. There seems to be no reference to a french edition of the date 1642.

See also title 115.

For a list of Jansson's works consult P. A. Tiele, Nederlandsche biobliographie van land- en volken-kunde . . . pp. 121–123.

1642

Jansson, Jan, d. 1666.

Virginiae partis australis, et Floridae partis orientalis, interjacentium pregionum nova descriptio. 50 x 38.2 cms. Unsigned, undated. Colors. 2 colored cart. French text on reverse.

In Le Novveau theatre du Monde ou Novvel Atlas.

Amstelodami, Apud Ioan Ianssonium. 1642. Vol. III. Pt. 2. This is the same plate and map as that of Blaeu 1644, with no changes whatever.

This map (compared) for the French settlements of 1562-64 is based wholly on Mercator's Virginiae item et Floridae Americanae

Provinciarum, nova descriptio, 1606 (and see Hondius of 1633 with same title as Mercator's map) The Jansson plate with identical title and only insignificant changes in lettering and ornamentation, appears to have been used in: Guilielmus Blaeu of 1644; Johannis Blaeu of 1662 & other Blaeu editions; Carolus Allard in 1696; G. Valk et P. Schenk of 1710 (?)

It has been reproduced in smaller size by: Arnoldus Montanus, 1671.

Note.—Consult titles 100 and 125 for references to this atlas. While this map does not differ geographically from others relating to Virginia and Florida, it differs in title. The earliest reference in the Library of Congress collection, is the Blaeu atlas, french edition, 2d pt. dated 1644, title 455 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

1642

Hondius, Henricus, 1587-1638.

America noviter delineata (see 1631)

LC 127

Note.—For information relating to this map consult title 115.

1642

Jansson, Jan, d. 1666.

America Septentrionalis. 55.2 x 46.7 cms. Unsigned, undated. Colored outlines. 2 colored cart, one of them left blank.

In Nouveau Theatre du Monde ou Novvel Atlas. Amstelodami, Apud Ioan Janssonium, 1642. Vol. III. Pt. 2.

Shows Flo. Gulf; New Mex. Cal. is shown as an island LC 128

Note.—For information relating to this atlas consult title 115. The first reference to this map in Library of Congress is found in Hondius' Nouveau théatre dv monde, 1639, title 452 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases. Consult also this work for other impressions.

1644

Blaeu, Willem Janszoon, 1571-1638.

Insulæ Americanæ in Oceano Septentrionali cum Terris adiacentibus. Ampl^{mo}. . . . D. Alberto Conradi vander Bvrch . . . Tabulam hanc inscribit. Guiljelmus Blaeu. 52.5 x 37 cms. Unsigned, undated. 3 cartouches.

In Le Théatre dy Monde, ou Novvel Atlas. Mis en lumière par Gvillavme & Iean Blaev. Segonde Partie. À Amsterdam, Chez Iean Blaev. M. DC. XLIV. Amérique, pp. 5-6.

Shows Gulf of Mexico with Florida peninsula as far N. as 38°. Spanish coast names only for Florida coast and region of French colony.

This map is reprinted with same title and same plates in Jansson, 1642; Blaeu: Atlas Major, sive Cosmographia Blaviana. Amst. 1662. Vol. xi. "America." pp. 89-90; and apud G. Valk et P.

Blaeu, Willem Janszoon—Continued.

Schenk. Amstelaedami, 1710 (?) who omit the lower left hand cart. which contained Guiljemus Blaeu's name.

A reduced copy by Montanus, 1671.

WL 129

Note.—The earliest impression of this map in Library of Congress collection is in Hondius' Nouveau théâtre dv monde . . . 1639, consult title 452, Phillips' List of Geographical atlases. For references to this edition of Blaeu consult title 455 of the same "List."

For references to the Blaeu family consult title 119 of this work.

1644

Blaeu, Willem Janszoon, 1571-1638.

Virginiae partis australis, et Floridae partis orientalis, interjacentium pregionum nova descriptio. 50.2 x 38.5 cms. Unsigned, undated. Colors. 2 colored cartouches. In Le Théatre dv Monde, ou Novvel Atlas, Mis en lumière par Gvillavme & Iean Blaev. Segonde partie. A Amsterdam, Chez Iean Blaev, M.DC.XLIV. Amérique, pp. 10–11.

Shows only as far S. as 30° N. lat.

This map appears with same title and apparently from same plates in Jan. Janssen, 1642; Blaeu (Joan) Atlas Major, sive cosmographia Blaviana. Amst. J. Blaeu. 1662. Vol. XI. "America," pp. 41–42; Carolus Allard, 1696; and Amstelaedam, Apud Gerardum Valk et P. Schenk, 1710(?) Reproduced in smaller size by Arnoldus Montanus, 1671. The map is based on Mercator's Virginiae item et Floridae . . . Nova descriptio, 1606. (Compared as to Florida part)

Note.—See also titles, 100, 125, and 126. For references to this atlas consult title 455 of Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*, and for other impressions, the same list.

For references to the Blaeu family consult title 119 of this work.

1644

Blaeu, Willem Janszoon, 1571-1638.

Americae nova Tabula. 55.5×41 cms. Unsigned, undated. Colors. 1 cartouche.

In Le Theatre dv Monde, ou Novvel Atlas, mis en lumiere par Gvillavme & Iean Blaev. Segonde Partie. A Amsterdam Chez Iean Blaev. M.D.C.XLIV. Amérique, pp. 1–2.

10 vignettes of types of different races, 4×6.7 cms. and 9 views and plans of cities, the first in ovals, form a border on top and sides.

Shows Florida, Gulf, New Mexico, California as a peninsula and main land.

LC 131

Note.—The earliest impression of this map in the Library of Congress is in the dutch edition of 1635 of Blaeu. See description of this atlas in title 448 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

The edition mentioned in the title is described in the same work, no. 455; also 460, 471, 479.

For references to the Blaeu family consult title 119 of this work.

1645?

Goos, Pieter.

West-Indische paskaert . . . vertonende behalve(n) Europaes zuydelijcste alle de zeekusten van Africa en America, begrepen in 't Octroy . . . der West-Indische Compagnie. Mitsgaders die van Peru en Chili in de groote Zuyd-Zee. Gedruckt t'Amsterdam bij Pieter Goos. (1645?) Ms. Portulan on velum. 97 x 78 cms.

Title in Catalogue de Manuscrits et de Livres provenant des Collections Baron van den Bogaerde de Heeswijk; Jhr. Dr. Six à Amsterdam, M. L. Hardenberg à La Haye . . . Segonde Partie . . . Mai 1901 . . . Amsterdam, Frederik Muller & cie. Muller says in his note to the title, that the map shows the coasts of Africa and America included in the jurisdiction of the West India Company; as it does not show Brouwer's discoveries on the coast of Chili, he dates it 1640–1646, Brouwer's journal having been published in 1646. The map is based on no. 1421 of the same catalogue, i. e. "West Indische Paskaert vertonende (behalven Europaes zuydelijcste) alle de zee kusten van Africa en America . . . t'Amsterdam bij Johannem Blaeuw. Anno 1639" (of which I have a photograph)

Note.—Consult titles 104 and 119.

1646

Dudley, Sir Robert, styled duke of Northumberland and earl of Warwick, 1573-1649.

Carta seconda Generale del America AF Lucini Fece.

The plate is 37.5 x 45 cms. Without name or date.

In Dell' Arcano del Mare di D. Rvberto Dvdleo Dvca di Nortvmbria et Conte di Warvich . . . Firenze . . . 1646. Libro Secondo bet. p. 56-57.

It is probably also in 1st ed. of 1630. Shows the Florida coast north of 27° N. Lat., i. e. Cape Cañaveral. The names are Spanish.

LC 133

Note.—Consult title 108 for references to Dudley. The map referred to here is found in v. 1, no. 10, of his Dell' Arcano del Mare, 1646-47, described in title 457 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

1649

Blaeu, Willem Janszoon, 1571-1638.

Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydrographica tabula auct: Guiljelmo Blaeuw. Excudebat Gulielmus Blaeuw Amsterodami sub signo Solarii deaurati. Ja vanden Ende sculpsit. Undated. 44.5 x 30 cms. exclusive of vignette border. 3 cart. Latin text on reverse.

In Toonneel des Aerdriicx Ofte Nievwe Atlas . . . Door Wilhelm: en Iohannem Blaeu, Amsterdam (1649)

Blaeu, Willem Janszoon—Continued.

It is the central part of the map which I have and which measures 44.5 x 30 cms. exclusive of the vignettes which surround it.

WL 134

Note.—The first reference to this map in the Library of Congress collection, is found in the german and french editions of Mercator and Hondius, 1633, and the english edition of 1636, with map dated 1630. It is also mentioned in Hondius's french edition of 1639, in N. Tassin and others, dated 1643. In Jansson, 1646–49 and Blaeu, 1648–58, and in the spanish edition of Jansson of 1653.

Consult these atlases in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases. For references to the Blaeu family consult title 119 of this work.

1649

Avity, Pierre d', sieur de Montmartin, 1573-1635.

America noviter delineata. M. Merian fecit. 36×27.8 cms. 1 cart. Unsigned, undated.

In his Neuwe Archontologia cosmica . . . Franckfurt am Maijn, M. Merian, (1649)

The plates, plans and maps in this German edition are from Pierre Avity's "Les Empires, royaumes, estats . . . et principautez du monde."

There is an inset of Greenland, 6 x 5.5 cms.

 $\mathrm{WL}\ 135$

Note.—For a description of the work which contains this map see title 58 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

The first edition of this german translation, containing Merian's map, was published in 1638. Avity's name is found in various bibliographies under Davity. The catalogue of the Bibliothèque nationale has his works described under Avity. The following note relating to the french edition is quoted from Sabin's Bibliotheca americana under Davity:

"'Ce volume fait partie des "États ou Empires du Monde" de Pierre Davity, compilation médiocre, où l'on trouve cependant des passages qui n'avaient pas encore paru en français. La première édition date de 1626, la nôtre est augmentée et précédée de l'éloge de Davity par Jean Baptiste de Rocoles. La carte de P. Bertius, qui se trouve jointe à la partie concernant l'Amérique, porte la date de 1662, ce qui fait présumer que la date de publication sur le livre même est inexacte.'—Trömel. There is also an edition, Paris, Claude Sonnivs. 1637. Folio, 1 l., pp. 19, 6 l. Map."

A notice of the life of Avity is published in Nouvelle biographie générale [Didot] v. 13, p. 260.

In Avity's Description générale de l'Amérique . . . 1643, which is the third part of his above mentioned work, is a map of America with the following title: Carte de l'Amérique corrigée, et augmentée dessus toutes les autres cy-deuant faictes l'année 1640.

This same map without date but with the statement in the cartouche "faictes par P. Bertius," is found in the atlas described in Phillips's List of Geographical Atlases, title 453, under "N. Tassin and others." This map also, without change, is found under the name of Hondius, 1631, title 444, Phillips's List of Geographical Atlases, in the Library of Congress copy of the Mercator-Hondius atlas, german edition of 1633.

Various other impressions are described in this work.

For references to Matthaüs Merian, 1593–1651, the maker of this map, consult the following:

Biography.

[In Nagler, Georg Kaspar. Neues allgemeines künstler-lexicon. 8°. München, E. A. Fleischmann, 1840. v. 9, pp. 137–143]

See Merian's portrait in Henri Ferrand's Essai d'histoire de la cartographie alpine, p. 42.

See also notice in Alfred Bonnardot's Histoire artistique et archéologique de la gravure en France, pp. 61-64.

Eckardt, Heinrich. Matthæus Merian. Skizze seines lebens und ausführliche beschreibung seiner topographia Germaniæ, nebst verzeichniss der darin enthaltenen kupferstiche. 222 pp., portrait. 8°. Basel, H. Georg, 1887. This is an exceedingly interesting sketch of the german publisher, cartographer and engraver of the seventeenth century, whose maps and atlas did much to advance both geography and cartography.

——— Second edition published in 1892 in Kiel by H. Eckardt's verlag. For references to the various editions of Avity's work consult E. G. Woltersdorf, Repertorium der land- und seekarten Wien, 1813, pp. 101–103.

1650

Sanson, Nicolas, d'Abbeville, 1600-1667.

Amérique Septentrionale Par N. Sanson d'Abbeville Géog. du Roy À Paris Chez l'Auteur Et chez Pierre Mariette rue S. Iacques à l'Esperāce 1650. Auec priuilège du Roy pour vingt Ans. APeyrounin sculp. 55.5 x 39 cms.

Note.—This map is probably taken from the edition of 1658 of his Cartes générales de toutes les parties du monde, the first edition of which was published in 1644.

The Library of Congress has the editions of 1670 and 1675. It is very difficult to state from which edition the separate maps by Sanson are taken. For example in the Library of Congress copy of 1675, maps are separately dated from 1632 to 1674.

Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 486.

Consult the following for references to this family of map makers:

Catalogue des livres & traitez de géographie [et des cartes] de messieurs Sanson, . . . sçavoir de Nicolas Sanson père, de Nicolas, de Guillaume, & Adrien Sanson ses fils, & de Pierre Moullart-Sanson son petit-fils.

[In Lenglet Dufresnoy, Nicolas. Méthode pour étudier la géographie. 16°. Paris, C. E. Hochereau, 1716. v. 3, pp. 482-507]

____ Same.

[In Lenglet Dufresnoy, Nicolas. Méthode pour étudier la géographie. 3e éd. 16°. Paris, Rollin fils, 1742. vol. 1, pt. 2, pp. 110-139] See also pp. 195-220, 232-236 (v. 1, pt. 2)

Sanson, Pierre Moullart. Catalogue des livres & traités de géographie des sieurs Nicolas Sanson, géographe du roi; Nicolas, Guillaume & Adrien Sanson, géographes, ses fils; mis au jour par les soins de Pierre Moullart-Sanson, petit-fils de Nicolas Sanson le géographe. 12°. Paris, 1702. Consult Le Long's Bibliothéque historique de la France. v. 1, p. 3. "On trouve dans ce catalogue la liste d'une grande quantité de cartes des Gaules & de la France, tant pour la division ecclésiastique que pour la division civile, avec l'indication de plusieurs ouvrages géographiques composés par cette célèbre famille de géographes Nicolas Sanson le père, qui étoit d'Abbeville, mourut à Paris en 1667. Son fils Nicolas

Sanson, Nicholas—Continued.

en 1649, Guillaume en 1703, Adrien en 1718; & Pierre Moullart-Sanson, petitfils, en 1730."

Catalogue des cartes générales & des tables géographiques des sieurs Sanson. Les cartes où il n'y aura par Jaillot . . .

[In Lenglet Defresnoy, N. Méthode pour étudier la géographie. 3e éd. 16°. Paris, 1742. (v. 1, 2e partie) pp. 119-139]

Sanson, Nicolas. Portrait.

[In Allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. 8°. Weimar, 1802. v. 9, front.] Louandre, François César. Histoire d'Abbeville et du comte de Ponthieu jusqu'en 1789. 2 v. 8°. Paris, d'Abbeville [Jounet, printed] 1844-45.

Consult Congrés national des sociétés françaises de géographie. 6e session. 1883. Compte-rendu. p. 87. "M. Gauthiot dépose sur le bureau . . . une notice biographique sur Nicolas Sanson, le célèbre géographe d'Abbeville. Cette notice extraite de la Biographie d'Abbeville . . . par M. F. C. Louandre, 1829. Nicéron, Jean Pierre. Nicolas Sanson.

[In his Mémoires . . . 16°. Paris, 1730. v. 13, pp. 210–235]

1650?

Jacobsz, Theunis or Anthonie, called Loots-man.

West-Indische paskaert . . . vertonende behalven Europaes zuydlickste alle de zee-kusten van Africa en America begrepen in t' Octroy . . . der West-Indische Compagnie. Mitsgaders die van Peru en Chili in de Groote Zuyd-Zee. Beschreven door A. Jacobsz. t'Amstelredam, by Anthoni Jacobsz, op 't Water in de Lootsman (1650?) Printed on vellum. 92 x 72 cms.

Title in "Catalogue de Manuscrits et de Livres provenant des Collections Baron van den Bogaerde de Heeswijk; Jhr. Dr. Six à Amsterdam; M.-L. Hardenberg à La Haye . . . Segonde Partie . . . Mai 1901 . . . Amsterdam, Frederik Muller & cie., of which it is no. 1423.

According to Muller's note the map is based upon the "West-Indische paskaert . . . vertonende behalve(n) Europaes zuydelijcste alle de zee kusten van Africa en America, . . . Gedruckt t'Amsterdam bij Pieter Goos. (ca. 1645?)" No. 1422 in the same catalogue. Goos's map is derived from that of Bleau with the same title. Muller bases the date upon the appearance of the name "Brouwershaven" in Chili. As Brouwer's discovery was in 1643 and his journal was published in 1646, he fixes it at about 1650.

This map has been reproduced in part by O'Callaghan with a vignette bearing the erroneous date of 1621 (in his Documents relating to the colonial history of New York)

The vignette used by him belongs to the Holland maps published about 1680. As the O'Callaghan (in the Lenox Library, New York) map shows the Brouwer discovery of 1643, the date of 1621 is obviously wrong.

Note.—For a discussion of this map with reproductions consult titles 104 and 119.

1650

Jansson, Jan, d. 1666.

Mar del Zur Hispanis Mare Pacificum. 54.5 x 44 cms. Colored outline. Unsigned, undated. 2 cart.

In Cinquième partie du Grand atlas contenant une parfaite description du monde maritime . . . Amstelodami, apud Joannem Jansonium, 1650. pp. 97–98.

Shows California coast as an island.

LC 138

Note.—The Library of Congress has not this edition of Jansson, but it has the edition of 1646–49 and the edition of 1657, also the edition of 1652–53. The two former editions are described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, titles 459 and 465. The latter edition will be described in a supplementary volume.

An impression of this map is also found in Jacob Colom's Zee-atlas, 1656, a description of which is found in title 464 of the above "List."

See title 125 for references to Jansson's works.

1650

Jansson, Jan, d. 1666.

Mar del Nort. 56.7 x 43.2 cms. Colored outlines. 2 cart. Unsigned, undated.

In Cinquième partie du grand atlas, contenant, une parfaite description du monde maritime . . . Amstelodami, apud Joannem Jansonium, 1650. pp. 55–56.

Paris. Bib. nat. cartes. Shows Florida and Gulf of Mexico.

LC 139

Note.—This map is also in the atlases referred to in title 138.

It is also found without name of author in the Atlas minor . . . ex officina Nicolai Visscher . . . À Amsterdam chez la veve [!] de Nicolas Visscher . . . described in title 336.

1650

Jansson, Jan, d. 1666.

Insvlarum Hispaniolae et Cubae cum Insulis circumjacentibus accurata delineatio. 53.2 x 44.2 cms. Colored outlines. 2 cartouches. Unsigned, undated.

In Cinquième partie du grand atlas contenant une parfaite description du monde maritime . . . Amstelodami, apud Joannem Jansonium, 1650. pp. 61–62.

Shows southern half of Florida.

LC 140

Note.—This map is also in the atlases referred to in title 138.

1653

Jansson, Jan, d. 1666.

America Septentrionalis (and in cartouche in lower l. h. corner) Amstelodami, Excudit Ioannes Ianssonius. Undated. 54.5 x 46.2 cms. Colors & Gold. 2 cartouches. In Nuevo atlas. Amsterdam, J. Jansson, 1653. vol. 2.

Note.—A copy of this atlas in four volumes is in the Library of Congress collection and described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 463.

85241°-12-10

Jansson, Jan-Continued.

The same map is found in the french edition of Hondius, 1639, and the french Jansson of 1640.

It is also found in the Atlas minor . . . ex officina Nicolai Visscher . . . À Amsterdam chez la veve [!] de Nicolas Visscher . . . described in title 336.

1653

Jansson, Jan, d. 1666.

Insulae Americanæ in oceano Septentrionali, cum terris adjacentibus. Amstelodami, apud Ioannem Ianssonium. 37 x 52 cms. Undated.

In his Nuevo Atlas. Amsterdam, J. Jansson, 1653. vol. 2.

LC 142

Note.—This map is also found in the atlas described in title 141. See also titles in this work nos. 125 and 129.

1653

Jansson, **Jan**, *d*. 1666.

Virginiæ partis australis, et Floridæ partis orientalis interjacentiumq, regionum nova descriptio. 38 x 50.8 cms. Unsigned. Undated.

In his Nuevo Atlas. Amsterdam, J. Jansson, 1653. Vol. 2. See this map reproduced in Blaeu of 1667, with same title and dimensions and with same title by Montanus, 1671. LC 143

Note.—This map is also found in the atlas described in title 141. See also title 126 of this work.

1655

Gage, Thomas, d. 1656.

Americæ descrip. 15.2 x 19.7 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In his A survey of the West Indies. 2d. ed. London, printed by E. Cotes, and sold by J. Sweeting, 1655. front. LC 144

Note.—The Library of Congress has this edition containing the map. California is represented here in its correct geographical bearing as a peninsula. This work contains also the three following maps: $^{\circ}$

"Ylandes of the West Indies."

"Hispania nova."

" Terra Firma et Novum regnum Granatense et Popaian."

Consult a life of Gage in the Dictionary of national biography, v. 20, pp. 353-355.

1656

Sanson, Nicolas, d'Abbeville, 1600-1667.

L'Amérique Septentrionale Dressée sur les observations de M^{rs}. de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, & quelques autres, & sur les Mémoires les plus récens. Par N. Sanson. À Amsterdam, Chez Pierre Mortier, Avec Privilège. Colored outline. 2 cart. 58 x 45.2 cms. Undated.

Exterior to frame is the title: America Septentrionalis in suas Præcipuas Partes Divisa, ad usum Serenissimi Burgundiæ Ducis.

WL 145

Note.—According to Woltersdorf, in his Repertorium der land- und seekarten . . . Wien, 1813, p. 118, Pieter Mortier died in 1724. Sanson, the author of this map died in 1667. The map is evidently based upon those published in his life time. According to the above mentioned work of Woltersdorf, p. 105–106, there were various atlases dedicated to the duke of Burgundy, published by Pieter Mortier from 1691 to about 1697, from one of which this impression was probably taken. Same map, except that the name of Sanson has been replaced by that of Delisle and the imprint changed to "Amsterdam, chez I. Cóvens & C. Mortier . . ." is in Delisle's Atlas nouveau . . . Amsterdam, 1733, v. 2, no. [56] This atlas has an elaborately engraved title-page by Romein de Hooghe with title Atlas novus ad usum serenissimi Burgundix ducis.—Atlas françois à l'usage de monseigneur le duc de Bourgogne contenant les cartes et des empires, monarchies, royaumes, et états du monde.

It is also under Delisle's name in an atlas by J. Cóvens & C. Mortier, 1730–39, entitled *Nieuwe Atlas*, described in title 576, of Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*.

Consult title 136 for references to the Sanson family.

1656

Sanson, Nicolas, d'Abbeville, 1600-1667.

Mexique, ou Nouvelle Espagne, nouv^{1le} Gallice, Iucatan &c. et autres Provinces jusques à l'Isthme de Panama; ou sont Les Audiençes de Mexico, de Guadalaiara, et de Guatimala. Par N Sanson d'Abbeville géographe ord^{re} du Roy. À Paris. Chez Pierre Mariette, Rue S^t Iacque a l'Espérance Avecq Priuilege du Roy: pour vingt Ans. 1656. Somer Sculp. 55.5 x 37 cms. 1 cart. colored outline.

Influenced as to the Florida territory occupied by the French in 1562–64 by Mercator's Virginiae item et Floridae . . . nova descriptio, 1606. WL 146

Note.—This map and the following were probably taken from the edition of 1658.

Consult title 136 for the various editions of Sanson and notes relating to his maps. An impression of this map with same date is in his atlas of 1675, for a description of which consult Phillips's *List of Geographical Atlases*, no. 486.

For notices of the Sanson family consult title no. 136.

1656

Sanson, Nicolas, d'Abbeville, 1600-1667.

Le Nouveau Mexique, et La Floride: Tirées de diverses cartes et Relations. Par N. Sanson d'Abbeville Géogr ordre du Roy. À Paris. Chez Pierre Mariette, Rue S. Iacque à l'Espérance. Avec Privilege du Roy, pour vingt ans. 1656. Somer Sculp. 54.7 x 31.5 cms. Colored outline. 1 cartouch.

Sanson, Nicolas—Continued.

This map (?) in reference to De Soto's route in "Route of De Soto" by Lewis in Pubs. Miss. Hist. Soc. 1902, p. 451.

Note.—This map and the above were probably taken from the edition of 1658. Consult title 136 for the various editions of Sanson and notes relating to his maps. An impression of this map with same date is in his atlas of 1675, for a description of which consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, no. 486.

For notices of the Sanson family consult title no. 136.

1657

Sanson, Nicolas, d'Abbeville, 1600-1667.

Audience de Guadalajara, Nouveau Mexique, Californie, &c. Par N. Sanson d'Abbeville Géogr. ordin du Roy. À Paris chez P. Mariette . . . 24 x 20.5 cms. 1 cartouche.

In his L'Amérique en plysieurs cartes. Paris, l'Aytheyr. No. 5. Reproduced in La Croix (A. Pherotée de la) Algemeene Weereld Beschryving. Amsterdam, 1705. Vol. III. bet. pp. 352-353.

Note.—This map is found in the first edition of Sanson's atlas above mentioned. 1657, and also in the various other editions as described in titles 1151-1153 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

It is also given in Luyts' atlas of 1692, as described in title 511 of the same "List."

1657

Sanson, Nicolas, d'Abbeville, 1600-1667.

La Floride. Par N. Sanson d'Abbeville Géogr. ordre du Roy. À Paris Chez l'Autheur aux Galleries de Louvre. Avec Pri. pour 20 ans. 1702. Undated. 25.5 x 18 cms. 1 cart.

In his L'Amérique en plysieurs cartes. Paris, 1657. No. 3. Reproduced in *ibid*, vol. III. bet pp. 340–341. WL 149

Note.—The edition found in this collection has the date 1702 concealed in the ornamental work at the base of the cartouche.

This impression differs from earlier editions only in the place of publication and date.

The map is found in the first edition of Sanson's atlas, above mentioned, 1657, and also in the various other editions as described in titles 1151-1153 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases. It is also given in Luyts' atlas of 1692, as described in title 511 of the same "List."

1660

Doncker, Hendrik.

Pascaart vertoonende de Zeecusten van Chili, Peru, Hispania, Nova, Nova Granada, en California. 't Amsterdam, by Hendrick Doncker Boeckverkooper inde Nieuwe brugh steegh in t' Stuiermans gereedtschap. 54.5 x 43.2 cms. Colors. Cartouche. Undated.

In De Zee-Atlas Ofte Water Wæreld . . . Amsterdam, Hendrik Doncker . . . Anno 1660. Appears to be based on Janssen's Insulae of 1642. Uses Spanish names. WL 150

Note.—See a description of the atlas containing this map, no. 27, in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 468.

Consult a notice of Doncker, in A. J. van der Aa's Biographisch woordenboek der Nederlanden. 8°. Haarlem, 1858. v. 4, p. 245.

1660

Doncker, Hendrik.

Pascaerte vande Caribische Eylanden, vande Barbados tot aende Bocht van Mexico t' Amsterdam, By Hendrick Doncker inde Nieubrugh steegh int Stuurmans Gereeschap. 53.5 x 43.2 cms. Colors. Cartouche. Undated.

In "De Zee-Atlas Ofte water-Waereld" . . . Amsterdam, Hendrik Doncker, . . . Anno 1660. WL 151

Note.—This map dated 1658 is found in the atlas described above in title 150.

1660

Nicolosi, Giovanni Battista, 1610-1670.

Mexicvm In hac forma in lucem edebat Ioannes Baptista Nicolosivs S. T. D. [In four sheets, each 46.3 x 39.8 cms.] wl 151a

Note.—This map is taken from his *Dell' Hercole e studio geografico* . . . 1660. It is also found in his *Hercyles*, *Sicylvs sivi stydiym geographicym* . . . 1670–1671.

For a description of these two atlases, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, titles 467 and 482.

See extensive notice of Nicolosi's life in Mongitore's Bibliotheca sicula. 1707, pp. 332-334.

Woltersdorf in his Repertorium der land- und seekarten, p. 104, describes the Dell'Hercole e studio qeografico . . . 1660.

D'Avezac in his Coup d'œil historique sur la projection des cartes, p. 342, note, reviews Nicolosi's works.

1662

Blaeu, Joan, 1596-1673.

Virginiæ partis australis et Floridæ partis orientalis, interjacentiumq regionum Nova Descriptio. 50 x 38.5 cm. Colors. 2 cartouches. Unsigned undated.

In his Atlas major, sive cosmographia Blaviana. Amst. J. Blaeu, 1662. vol. 11, "America," pp. 41–42. This map is given by Guilielmus Blaeu, 1644, which see, and then republished about 1710 (Muller's date) with same title and in lower r. h. cor. "Amstelædami apud Gerardum Valk, et Petrum Schenk"; by Carolus Allard, 1696; first (?) by Jansson, 1642 (which see) Reproduced, reduced by Montanus, 1671.

Note.—This map is also found described in the notes of titles 126 and 143. For references to the Blaeu family see title 119.

For an interesting description of this edition consult David Clement. Bioliothèque curieuse historique et critique . . . à Hannover, 1753, v. 4, p. 271–92.

For references to other impressions of this map consult Phillips's *List of Geo-graphical Atlases*.

Blaeu, Joan—Continued.

A very complete description is also found in E. G. Woltersdorf's Repertorium der land- und seekarten . . . Wien, 1813, pp. 90-93.

In The genesis of South Carolina, 1562-1670, edited . . . by William A. Courtenay . . . 1907 is a reprint of William Hilton's A relation of a discovery lately made on the coast of Florida, originally printed in 1664. This contains a map "from Cape Hatterash[1] Lat: 35:30'. To ye west of Cape Roman in Lat: 32.30' In ye yeare 1662 And layd Down in the forme as you see by Nicholas Shapley of the town aforesaid Nouember: 1662." Reproduced from British Museum Add. Ms. 5415, G 4.

1665?

Du Val, Pierre, d'Abbeville, 1619-1684.

La Floride. Par P. Du Val. G. O. D. R. (Undated) 11.7 x about 9.5 cms. Has two names in part exterior to this measurement.

Plate is 13×10.2 cms. (Paris Bib. Nat. Cartes) LC 153

Note.—This map is found in the work described in title 481 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases: Le Monde ov la géographie vniverselle . . . par P. Dv-Val . . . Paris, 1670, v. 1, bet. pp. 54-55. First published in 1658.

The following notice of Du Val is from Auguste Jal's Dictionnaire critique de biographie et d'histoire . . . 2d éd. Paris, 1872, p. 521:

"Il avait une charge de 'conseiller du Roy', ce qui était fort ordinaire, et une de 'géographe du Roy', ce qui l'était moins. Il avait épousé Marie Desmaretz, qui, le dimanche 9 mars 1659, lui donna un fils, baptisté le lendemain à St-Barthélemy sous le nom de Henry, tenu par François le Bouteiller, marquis de Moussy, et par Marie Leloup, dame de Bellenave. On le fait naître à Abbeville, en 1618, et mourir à Paris en 1683; je n'ai pu vérifier ces deux dates. Il était parent des Sanson, géographes célèbres. Ses travaux sont encore estimés; ils sont considérables par le nombre et l'importance. Il mourut en février 1684. (Mercure Galant)" See also title 154.

1665

Du Val, Pierre, d'Abbeville, 1619-1684.

La Floride Françoise. Dressée sur la Relation des Voiages que Ribaut, Laudonier, et Gourgues y ont faits en 1562. 1564. et 1567. Par P. Du-Val, Geographe du roy. 23 x 16 cms. Undated.

In Diverses Cartes et Tables pour la Geographie Ancienne. ... Par P. Du Val . . . Paris . . . 1665. Largely influenced by Gerard Mercator's Virginiae item et Floridae . . . nova descriptio, 1606. (Which see)

Note.—A copy of this map is in the Library of Congress and described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 171, where the date is given as 1669? This date appears on numbered leaf 14, in that portion of the work entitled: La chronologie en plusieurs tables.

A reproduction is found in The genesis of South Carolina 1562–1670, edited . . .

by William A. Courtenay . . . 1907, bet. pp. xxxII-xxxIII.

Biographie universelle (Michaud) 1855, in a detailed notice of Du Val, dates this work as in the above title, 1665. It also gives the date of his death as 1683. Consult also title 153.

1666

Goos, Pieter.

Paskaerte Van Nova Granada. en t'Eylandt California. t'Amsterdam by Pieter Goos op't Waater inde Vergulde Zeespiegel A? 1665. 54 x 44.1. Colored outline. 2 colored cartouches.

In his De Zee-Atlas ofte Water-Wereld. fol. t'Amsterdam, 1666. WL 155

Note.—See titles 473 and 474 in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, for a description of the atlas from which this map is taken. For references to Pieter Goos see title 132.

1666

Goos, Pieter.

Pascaerte Van Westindien De Vaste Kusten en de Eylanden. 55 x 45 cms. 1 col. cart. Unsigned, undated.

In De Zee-Atlas Ofte Water-Weereld . . . t'Amsterdam, By Pieter Goos, . . . 1666.

Inset in l. l. h. cor. "Het Canael Tusschen Havana aein Cuba eñ de Tortugas eñ Martyres aen Cabo de la Florida in Groot besteck." 10.2 x 9.7. Shows Florida peninsula and Gulf coast. LC 156

Note.—See titles 473 and 474 in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, for a description of the atlas from whence this map is taken. For references to Pieter Goos see title 132.

1667

Blaeu, Joan, 1596-1673.

Insulae Americanae in Oceano Septentrionali, cum terris adiacentibus. 51 x 38 cms. Unsigned, undated. In Blaeu (W. J.) and Blaeu (Joan) Le Grand Atlas, ov, Cosmographie Blaviane, contenant l'Amérique. Amsterdam, J. Blaeu, 1667. Vol. 12. bet. pp. 83–84. I think the same plate with same title is used by Jansson 1642; Visscher 1680 (?); Valck and Schenk 1710 (?) A reduced copy by Montanus.

Note.—For a complete description of the Library of Congress copy of the atlas containing this map, see Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases, title 479*. For other impressions of this map see also titles in this work, 125, 129, 142. For references to the Blaeu family see title 119.

1667

Blaeu, Joan, 1596-1673.

Virginiæ partis australis, et Floridæ partis orientalis, interjacentiumq, regionum nova descriptio. 38 x 50.8 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In Le grand Atlas, ov, Cosmographie Blaviane, contenant l'Amérique. Amsterdam, J. Blaeu, 1667. vol. XII. bet. pp. 25-26. See this map with same title and dimensions by Jan Jansson, 1653; and with same title in Montanus, 1671.

Note.—For a complete description of the Library of Congress copy of the atlas containing this map see Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*, title 479. For earlier impressions of this map see titles in this work, 126, 130, 143, 152. Consult title 119 for references to the Blaeu family.

1667

Carte du Golfe du Mexique, et des Isle de l'Amérique, 1667. Ms. No name or place. Anonymous. 81.2 x 46 cms.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 140-I-I-Shows the Gulf of Mexico and the Florida Peninsula, but the latter with only three or four names.

Note.—Photographic reproduction made from the original is in the Library of Congress.

1669

Colom, Jan Aertsz, b. 1599.

De Eylanden ende Vastlanden van Westindien op de Noordzee. 53 x 38 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In his Atlas Maritimo o Mundo Aquatico . . . fol. Amsterdam, 1669.

Shows Florida peninsula and the coast of part of West Florida. Coast names only.

LC 160

Note.—The atlas in which this map is found is described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 480.

Consult a notice of Colom's life in A. J. van der Aa's Biographisch woordenboek . . . v. 3, p. 626; and a list of his works in P. A. Tiele's Nederlandsche bibliographie van lund- en volkenkunde *. . . Amsterdam, 1884, pp. 62-64.

1670?

Du Val, Pierre, d'Abbeville, 1619-1684.

L'Amérique Françoise Où sont décrites—La France Nouuelle— La France Insulaire—La France Equinoctiale—et autre païs par P. Du Val d'Abbeuille Géographe du Roy À Paris Chez Gérard Jollain ruë St. Jaques à la ville de Cologne Auec Priuilège du Roy pour 20 ans. 46 x 37 cms. Undated.

Shows Florida peninsula and country to the north of it entitled Florida.

Note.—For references to Du Val consult title 153 and 154.

Harrisse in his Notes pour servir à l'histoire, à la bibliographie et à la cartographie de la Nouvelle-France et des pays adjacents, 1545–1700 . . . Paris, 1872, gives the title of this map p. 218, title 274, without date and "Cl. Jollain" as publisher. The title is also given under date of 1695 in Dionne's Chronological inventory of maps, plans and atlases relating to New France and the province of Quebec—1508–1908, p. 38, title 189. The publisher is also given here as "Cl. Jollain." The date however of 1695 is erroneous.

1670?

Roggeveen, Arend, d. 1679.

Caerte vande Cust Van Florida tot de Verginis Streckende van Cabo de Canaveral tot Baya de la Madelena. 53 x 41 cms. Colored outline. 2 colored cartouches, unsigned, undated.

From De Zee Atlas ofte Water Weereld (?) by Pieter Goos (1st Ed. 1666 & 1669 & 1670 & 1676; not in 66 edit., nor 69, nor in 1676. Not in Brit. Mus. Cat.)

WL 162

Note.—For references to Pieter Goos see titles 132 and 155.

This map was erroneously attributed in this work to Pieter Goos. It is found in Arend Roggeveen's Het eerste deel van het brandende veen, verlichtende alle de vaste kusten ende eylanden van geheel West-Indien ofte rio Amasones . . . [1675] The date, 1675 is at the end of the dedication. Engraved title-page, colored, containing portrait of Roggeveen. Few copies of this work were published, of which there was no continuation.

Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, for a full description of this work. See also Tiele's Nederlandsche bibliographie . . . p. 205.

Consult an extensive life of Roggeveen in A. J. van der Aa's Biographisch woordenboek . . . pp. 423–425.

1670

Ruesta, Sebastian de, d. 1674.

Latroon en tot de Spanesche Westindische Cardt van Sebastian de Ruesta 1670. Ms. 43.3 x 33 cms.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Mss. 5027, no. 45.

This is a map of the Gulf Coast, the peninsula of Florida and the Atlantic coast to beyond Cape Cod. Fairly good of Florida but Muspa is *up* the west coast. An interesting map. Will bear reducing one half.

Note.—The map here described is probably the one in don Pascual de Gayangós, Catalogue of the manuscripts in the spanish language in the British Museum. v. 2, p. 458, Add. 5027 A, Paper, large folio XVII cent.; no. 22-5.

The following note in Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guyane Française. Second mémoire . . . v. 6 . . . Atlas . . . Paris, 1899, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, no. 2720, is on a reproduction of that portion of Ruesta's map which comprises the north coast of South America. The title is the same as the British Museum title:

"Copie hollandaise d'une carte marine dont l'original paraît perdu, Musée Britannique, Add. Ms. 5027 A. Titre: Carta nautica del Mar Costas y Islas de las Indias Occidentales, emendada por Sebastian de Ruesta, natural de Caragoça, Cosmographo, fabricador de instrumentos mattematicos por Su Magd en la Casa de la Contractación de la ciudad de Sevilla . . .

"Le titre finit en disant que cette carte fut 'examinée, corrigée et consultée par Messieurs le Président et les Juges de la susdite Casa de Contractacion,' le Comte de Villahumbrosa étant President. Cette dernière indication établit la date de la carte, car le Comte de Villahumbrosa a été Président depuis le 15 Novembre 1654 jusqu'au 19 Décembre 1662. Au sujet de la Casa de la Contractacion voir le 1er Mémoire de la France, T. I., pp. 246 à 248 (Fondation du service cartographique de Séville)

"La Baie de l'Oyapoc y est nommée Baie de Vincent Pinçon. A côté se trouve le cap d'Orange. C'est donc un document décisif pour montrer quelle était la Rivière de Vincent Pinçon des plus anciennes cartes de 'l'école sévillane.'" Navarrete, in his Biblioteca maritima española, pp. 709–710, has this information relating to Ruesta:

"Carta nautica del mar, con las costas ó islas de las Indias Occidentales. Ms. castellano. El continuador del Epítome de Bib. de Pinolo, tom. 2.º, col. 1087;

Ruesta, Sebastian de-Continued.

y Huerta, *Bib. mil. española*, pág. 118. D. Pedro Nuñez de Guzman, marqués de Montealegre, conde de Villaumbrosa, siendo asistente de Sevilla, la enmendó, ve staba en su librería, segun Pardo en su *Catálogo*.

"Hoy no están en uso (decia Veitia, Norte de la Contratacion, lib. 2, cap. 11, núm. 20) en le que mira al punto de marcar los instrumentos ni sellar la carta porque comunmente se usa en la navegacion de los que el cosmógrafo de la casa hace ó enmienda, y de la carta que imprimió Sebastian de Ruesta, que habiendo precedido rigurosa y competida censura, fué aprobada ó impresa; y aunque esta ocupacion, demás del sueldo que tiene, suele ser de algunos aprovechamientos por razon de los instrumentos y cartas que vende, es cosa muy moderada; y por cebar las agujas con la piedra iman de la casa, no ha de llevar derechos ni otra cosa alguna."

"El Sr. Cean Bermudez, en Ms. de Noticias exactas de los primeros argonautas, pilotos y cosmógrafos de Indias, su fecha en Sevilla 18 de octubre 1805, dice, pág. 63: "Sebastian de Ruesta, cosmógrafo. Por Real cédula dada en Madrid á 30 de junio de 1652 se le nombró cosmógrafo de la contratacion de Sevilla y fabricador de instrumentos de nave gacion por muerte de Juan de Herrera Aguilar con el sueldo que este gozaba.—Por otra, fecha en el Buen-Retiro á 3 de julio de 1567, se mandó pagarle su sueldo en Real hacienda, por no haber fondos en la contratacion, en atencion á sus méritos, y á haber grabado en planchas de cebre la carta de marear, á fin de hacerla comun, evitando la necesidad de buscar cartas de navegacion los pilotos en los extranjeros. Para ayuda de abrir estas cartas láminas se le dieron 1,200 pesos.—Por otra, dada en el Buen-Retiro á 3 de julio de 1657, se señaló la mitad de su sueldo á su mujer Doña Isabel Correa en caso de quedar viuda.—Fué tambien arquitecto, y trazó y construyó la iglesia de los clérigos menores de Sevilla."—Era difunto en 1674."

1671

Montanus, Arnoldus, 1625 ?-1683.

Virginiæ partis australis, et Floridæ partis Orientalis, interjacentiumq, regionum Nova Descriptio. 35.5 x 28.8 cms. 2 cartouches. Unsigned, undated.

In his De Nieuwe en Onbekende Weereld: of Beschryving van America en't Zuid-land . . . Amsterdam, Jacob Meurs, 1671. pp. 142-143.

This is a reduced reprint of Jansson's map of 1642 having the same title (which see) and is based on Mercator's Virginiae item et Floridae . . . nova descriptio, 1606. See it reproduced by Jansson 1653 and Blaeu 1667.

Note.—A copy of the work containing this map is in the Library of Congress. Montanus' De nieuwe en onbekende weereld (see Sabin p. 303) is evidently a compilation made up of material relating to America and collected from many sources. Most of the maps are taken from de Laet's Nieuwe wereldt ofte beschrijvinghe van West Indien. Leyden, 1625. The views of cities are probably taken from De voornaemste steden des werelts.—The principal cities of the world. 't Amst., bij Gerrit van Schagen by de Nieuwe Haerlemmer Sluys in de Stuerman S. a. (See Tiele, P. A. Nederlandsche bibliographie, p. 231) Schagen is supposed to have died in 1668. This book is not in the Library of Congress. The other plates are probably taken from de Bry, Hulsius and other writers on America.

John Ogilby's "America," London, 1671, is an english translation of Montanus, the maps and plates being identical, with a few exceptions, in the two editions. There is also a german translation by O. Dapper, which was published in 1673. All the maps, views, plates, etc. having been collected from many sources were re-engraved for Montanus by Jacob van Meurs, whose name in one copy is attached as author to the map of America. This same map is found in another copy of the book in the Library of Congress with the author "G. A. Schagen." The same map is in Ogilby's english edition with Ogilby as author. This map was originally taken from Visscher's Novi Belgii, etc.

A good description of this work of Montanus is found on pp. 19–23 of Asher's Bibliographical and historical essay on the dutch books and pamphlets relating to

New Netherlands, etc.

The life of Montanus with extensive descriptions of his writings is found in van der Aa's Biographisch woordenboek der Nederlanden, v. 12, 2d part, pp. 1006–1009. The same volume, page 749, gives a notice of the life of Jacob van Meurs, in which his connection with the works of Montanus is mentioned. For other accounts of Jacob van Meurs, see Nagler's Neues Allgemeines künstler-lexicon, v. 9, p. 204, and Muller's Allgemeines künstler-lexicon, v. 3, p. 188. Nagler gives a list of his most important portrait engravings.

O'Callaghan's Documentary history of the state of New York, Albany, 1851, v. 4, pp. 113-131, contains a translation of the portion of Montanus relating to New Netherlands. Here also is reproduced the view of New Amsterdam.

The work of Montanus is profusely illustrated, containing engraved title-page, 16 maps, 7 portraits, 70 plates and 29 plans of cities. Among the plans of cities of especial interest to America is the city of old Mexico, and also New Mexico, Arx Carolina or Charlestown, S. C., New Amsterdam or New York, Pagus Hispanorum or St. Augustine, Habana, Porto Rico, Acapulco &c. Among the portraits are those of Columbus, Vespucius, Magellan, Athabaliba, Montezuma, Pizarro. After the "bladwyzer," or index, is a list of the various authors consulted in the compilation of this work, entitled "Namen der schrijvers in het tegenevoordig werk aengetoogen." Among these we notice van der Donk, Herrera, de las Casas, Wytfliet, Garcilassus de la Vega, Hugo Grotius, Linschoten, de Laet, Peter Martyr, Samuel Purchas, Thevet, etc.

1671

Montanus, Arnoldus, 1625 !-1683.

Insulæ Americanæ in Oceano Septentrionali, cum Terris adiacentibus. 36.2 x 28.5 cms. 2 cartouches, unsigned, undated.

In his De Nieuwe en Onbekende Weereld: of Beschryving van America en't Zuid-land . . . t'Amsterdam, Jacob Meurs, 1671. pp. 172–173.

This is a reduced copy of Jansson, 1642, with same title. Uses Spanish names for Florida coast. WL 165

Note.—Consult note to 164 for references to this work and author.

1672

Doncker, Hendrik.

Pascaerte vande Caribische Eylanden, vande Barbados tot aende Bocht van Mexico t' Amsterdam. By Hendrick Doncker inde Nieubrugh steegh int Stuurmans Gereeschap. 54 x 34.2 cms. Undated.

Doncker, Hendrik-Continued.

In L'Atlas de la Mer, ou, Monde Aquaticque. Amsterdam, Chez Pieter Goos, 1672.

Shows Florida and Gulf of Mexico with coast names only. 166

Note.—The Library of Congress has the dutch editions of Doncker's Zee-atlas of 1660 and 1665. The map here mentioned is found in the 1660 edition, dated 1658. It is also found in Goos' Zee-atlas, 1666. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 468, 472, and 473. For references to Doncker consult title 150 of this work.

Bierens de Haan, in his Bibliographie néederlandaise, under Pieter Goos, mentions a french edition of his Zee-atlas of 1673.

Muller, in his Catalogue, 1877, under Goos, mentions this same edition with the same 41 maps as in the dutch edition, but the introductory text in french.

1672

Lederer, John.

A map of the whole territory traversed by Iohn Lederer in his three marches. Cross sculpsit. 20.5 x 16.7 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In The discoveries of John Lederer, in three several marches from Virginia, to the west of Carolina and other parts of the continent," begun in March 1669, and ended in September 1670... Collected and translated out of Latine from his Discourse and writings, by Sir William Talbot. Tom. 4. London, printed by J. for S. Heyrick, 1672.

See Speed's map, 1676, & Brit. Mus. Note BK. p. 7. Shows northern part of Florida.

His reputed expedition to Carolina a fiction (American Anthropologist, N. S. Vol. V, No. 4, 1903) See also Science, N. S. Vol. XXI, pp. 863-867, June 2, 1905, for origin of names. LC 167

Note.—A copy of this work with the map is in the Library of Congress, also the Charleston, S. C., reprint of 1891 and the Rochester, N. Y., of 1902. A reproduction of the map is in Francis L. Hawks, *History of North Carolina*... 1858, v. 2; also the book and map are in *The genesis of South Carolina*, 1562–1670, edited... by William A. Courtney... 1907, pp. 131-177.

1674

Sanson, Nicolas, d'Abbeville, 1600-1667.

Mappe-monde Géo-Hydrographique, ou Description Générale du Globe Terrestre et Aquatique en Deux Plans-Hémispheres; où sont exactement remarquées en Général Toutes les Parties de la Terre et de l'Eau, suivant les relations les plus nouvelles. Par le Sr Sanson, géographe Ordinaire du Roy. 1674. Presenté à monseigneur le Dauphin par . . . Hubert Iaillot. à Paris . . . 1674. Cordier Sculp. 89 x 54 cms. 2 cart. WL 168

Note.—This and the following map, dated 1674, are probably taken from a Sanson-Jaillot atlas published about that time.

The earliest atlas of Sanson-Jaillot containing these maps, both dated 1684, is described under date 1689–1690, title 503 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

See title 524 of that "List" for the atlas dated 1696 containing the same map with the same date.

Henry Harrisse, in his *Notes pour servir à l'histoire*, à la bibliographie et à la cartographie de la Nouvelle France . . . Paris, 1872, p. 232, no. 344, gives as a separate the map described in title no. 169 of this list, which seems to belong to the same series as this.

Woltersdorf, in his *Repertorium* . . . *Wien*, 1813, p. 105, gives 1689 for the earliest dated Sanson-Jaillot atlas.

For articles in connection with the Sanson family consult title 145.

Auguste Jal, in his Dictionnaire critique . . . 2e. éd. 1872, in a notice of the Jaillot family says that this Jaillot was born about 1632 and not in 1640 as is stated below by Michaud in his Biographie universelle . . . Paris, 1858, v. 20, p. 525. "Jaillot (Hubert-Alexis), géographe, né vers 1640 au petit village d'Avignon près de Saint-Claude, en Franche-Comté, montra dès son enfance un goût naturel pour les arts du dessin, et apprit la sculpture de son frère Simon, artiste distingué dont on a plusieurs morceaux estimés des connaisseurs (1) Les deux frères vinrent à Paris en 1657, et ne tardèrent pas à s'y faire une certaine réputation. Hubert épousa la fille de Bercy, enlumineur de cartes, et cette circonstance le détermina dès lors à s'appliquer à la géographie. Il publia, en 1668 et 1669, les Quatre parties du monde, d'après Blaeu; et il acquit ensuite des Sansons les dessins de plusieurs cartes nouvelles qu'il grava avec beaucoup de netteté: il obtint en 1675 le titre de géographe ordinaire du roi, travailla sans relâche à augmenter sa collection de cartes, et mourut à Paris en 1712, dans un âge avancé. Le portrait d'Hubert Jaillot a été gravé in-fol. d'après C. Vermeulen.—Bernard-Hyacinthe, son fils, mort en 1739, et Bernard-Antoine, son petit-fils, mort le 16 juillet 1749, ont été l'un et l'autre géographes du roi, et ont coopéré à la formation de l'Atlas qui porte le nom des Jaillot, ou celui d'Atlas français, 2 vol. in-fol.; on trouvera la liste des pièces dont il se compose dans le tome premier de la Méthode pour étudier la géographie, par Lenglet-Dufresnoy. Le morceau le plus important de cette collection est la carte topographique du comté de Namur, en douze feuilles, levée géométriquement et publiée en 1750; elle est encore estimée, quoique moins recherchée depuis qu'on a la grande carte de la Belgique (voy. Ferraris)"

1674

Sanson, Nicolas, d'Abbeville, 1600-1667.

Amérique Septentrionale divisée en ses principales parties, ou sont distingués les vns des autres les Estats suivant qu'ils appartiennent presentemēt aux François, Castillans, Anglois, Suedois, Danois, Hollandois. Tirée des Relations de toutes ces Nations. Par le S^r Sanson, Géographe Ordinaire du Roy. Presentée à Monseigneur le Davphin, par son très-humble, très-obéissant et très-fidèle Seruiteur, Hubert Iaillot. (And in 2d cartouche) A Paris Chez H. Iaillot joignant les grands Augustins, aux deux Globes. Auec Priuilege du Roy pour Vingt Ans. 1674. 87.8 x 55 cms. Colored outlines. 2 cartouches.

With following title exterior to above measurements: L'Amérique Septentrionale divisée en ses principales parties sçauoir Les

Sanson, Nicolas—Continued.

Terres Arcticques, le Canada, ou Nouvelle France, Le Mexique ou Nouvelle Espagne, Le Nouveau Mexique, Les Isles de Terre Neuve, de Californie, et Antilles, ou sont distingués les uns des autres Les Estats comme ils sont possedés presentement par les François, Castillans, Anglois, Suedois, Danois, et par les Estats Généraux des Provinces Vnies ou Hollandois. Tirée des Relations de toutes ces Nations, Par le S^r Sanson Géographe ordinaire du Roy. 1674.

There is another edition of this dated 1685, same publisher, H. Jaillot.

WL 169

Note.—This map is described in the note to the preceding map. See title 168.

1675

Plano del castillo que se fabrica de horden de S. M. en el *Presidio de San Augustin de la Florida* á Cargo de Don Pablo de hita y Salazar su Gobernador y Capitan Gral. y estado en que se halla la fabrica en Mayo de 1675. Ms. 21 x 30 cms. Unsigned. Colors. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Patronato. Est. 2;

Caj. 4; Leg. 1/19; ramo 3.

Accompanied by description. No. 68 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—A tracing of this is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

See letters of Salazar, relating to the fortifications at St. Augustine, in Lowery, Manuscripts relating to the spanish settlements. 1658–1676, v. 8. Also letters from Salazar, in The unwritten history of old St. Augustine, by A. M. Brooks, pp. 121–139.

For references to plans of St. Augustine see titles 74, 76 and 78.

1675

Plano del Castillo que se fabrica de horden de S. M. en el *Presidio de San Augustin de la Florida* y de las cortaduras y defensas hechas por Don Pablo de hita y Salazar Gobernador y Capitan Gral. de San Agustin de la Florida, año 1675. Ms. Unsigned. Anonymous. 21 x 30 cms. Colors, description.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Patronato. Est. 2;

Caj. 4; Leg. 1/19; ramo 3.

No. 69 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

LC 171

Note.—A tracing of this according to the original size is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

Consult also title 170.

1676

Descripsion del fuerte Real que se fabrica en este *Presidio de San Augustin de la florida* por orden de S. M. á cargo del Sargento mayor Don Pablo de Hita Salazar su Gobernador y Capitan General. Año de 1676, que lo está continuando en 8 de Mayo de 1676. Ms. 21 x 31 cms. Colors. Unsigned.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 143; Caj. 3;

Leg. 13.

Accompanies a letter of the said Governor. No. 70 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

NOTE.—See note to title 170.

1676

Speed, John, 1552?–1629.

A New Description of Carolina. Sold by Tho: Basset in Fleetstreet and Ric: Chiswell in St Pauls Churchyard. 50.5 x 37.5 cms. Unsigned, undated. 1 cartouche.

In The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine By John

Speede. London, 1676. bet. pp. 49-50.

Influenced in respect to the southern part of the territory shown, i. e. the region occupied by the French in 1562-64, by Gerard Mercator's Virginiae item et Floridae . . . nova descriptio, 1606; for the western part see John Lederer's Map of the whole territory traversed by John Lederer in his three marches, 1672.

WL 173

 ${\tt Note.}{-}{\tt For}$ a notice of Speed and the various editions of his work consult title 106.

This map is a reprint of what is known as the "Lords Proprietors map" originally made for Ogilby's America in 1671. A copy of the original map without date is in the Library of Congress and is entitled: A new description of Carolina by order of the Lords Proprietors. James Maxon scul.

It has an inset showing the mouth of the Ashley and Cooper river.

The following is taken from the Calendar of state papers. Colonial series. America and West Indies, 1669-1674. Preface, p. xxxviii. "There are in this volume references to several maps of the Colonies in America as well as of the West Indies. Sir Peter Colleton writes to 'his honoured friend John Locke' that Mr. Ogilby is printing a relation of the West Indies, and wishes to get a map of Carolina, and he desires he will ask Lord Ashley for the maps of Cape Fear and Albemarle, so as to draw them into one with that of Port Royal and he will wait upon his lordship for the nomination of the rivers, &c. And Sir Peter adds, if Locke would draw up a discourse to be added to this map in the nature of a description, 'such as might invite people without seeming to come from us' it would very much conduce to the speedy settlement of Carolina (715). The Sieur Sanson published two maps of Carolina some years after Ogilby's map was printed, in which the several counties and some of the rivers, and capes are named after the Lords Proprietors, viz., Albemarle, Ashley, Berkeley, Clarendon, Carteret, Craven and Colleton. John Ogilby, was appointed cosmographer to Charles II, and supplanted Sir William Davenant

Speed, John—Continued.

as Master of the Revels in Ireland: he was also the originator of 'Paterson's Roads.' His 'Advertisement' at the end of this volume contains some of his contributions to cosmography and a list of the several atlases he was engaged upon. His map of Africa was published in 1670, America in 1671, and the first part of Asia in 1673, but his Description of the British Monarchy, referred to in his 'Advertisement,' was not published until 1675, under the title of 'Britannia: a description of the kingdom of England and dominion of Wales.' All these maps are to be found in the British Museum. Ogilby died in 1676, and was buried in St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street.''

The map in this collection is copied from this map with the omission of the inset. A reproduction dated 1672 is found in the *Charleston year book* for 1886. This same reproduction with the date 1672 is in *The genesis of South Carolina*, 1562–1670, edited by William A. Courtenay. 1907. Bet. pp. 128–129.

A small reproduction is in Francis L. Hawks, *History of North Carolina*. Consult a life of Ogilby, in the *Dictionary of national biography*. His work *America*, 1671, is simply a translation from Montanus. For references to Montanus consult title 164.

1679

Du Val, Pierre, d'Abbeville, 1619-1684.

L'Amérique Suivant les dernières Relations, auec les Routes que l'on tient pour Les Indes Occidentales, par P. Du-val Géographe Ordinaire du Roy. À Paris. Chez l'Auteur, en l'Isle du Palais. Sur le Quay de l'Orloge, proche le coin de la rue de Harlay. Auec priuilège de Sa Majesté pr vingt ans 1679. 104.6 x 39.5 cms (including border texts)

Note.—This map is taken from Du Val's Cartes de géographie . . . 1688-[1689] nos. 11-14 of the Library copy described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 501. It has border descriptive text, gives Lower California as an island and shows the routes of navigators.

For references to Du Val consult title 153.

1670

Sanson, Nicolas, d'Abbeville, 1600-1667.

Le Nouveau Mexique, et la Floride: Tirées de diverses Cartes, et Relations. Par N. Sanson d'Abbeville Géogr. ordre du Roy. À Paris, Chez l'Autheur Re. Avec Privilège du Roy, pour vingt Ans. 1679. 54.5 x 31.5 cms. Colored outline. 1 cartouche.

Identically the 1656 plate, with "Chez l'autheur Re" inserted in the title.

WL 175

Note.—For references to the first impression of this map consult title 147 and for information relating to the Sanson family, title 136.

This impression is possibly in the edition of Cartes générales de la géographie ancienne et nouvelle . . . 1679, mentioned in p. 105 of Woltersdorf's Repertorium der land- und seekarten . . . Wien, 1813.

This impression differs from the 1656 one only in the date 56 being changed to 79 and the abbreviation "Ren" being placed within the statement "Avec privilège du Roy, pour vingt ans."

The Library of Congress has a copy with same alterations.

1679

Sanson, Nicolas, d'Abbeville, 1660-1667.

Les Isles Antilles &c. Entre lesquelles sont les Lvcayes, et les Caribes. Par N, Sanson d'Abbeville Géogr. ordre du Roy. À Paris. Chez l'Autheur Auecq Privilège du Roy, pour vingt Ans. 1679. 55 x 39 cms. Colored outline. 1 cartouche.

I believe this is an earlier map with a slight change in the title; probably a 1656 map.

WL 176

Note.—Evidently taken from the same atlas mentioned above, title 175, with the same alterations.

168 -

Coronelli, Marco Vincenzo, 1650-1718.

Le Nouveau Mexique appelé aussi Nouvelle Grenade et Marata. Auec Partie de Californie. Selon les Mémoires les plus Novueaux (sic). Par le Père Coronelli Cosmographe de la SS^{me} République de Venise. Corrigée at augmentée par S^r Tillemon. À Paris, Chez J. B. Nolin sur le Quay de d'Horloge á l'Enseigne de la Place des Victoires. Auec Priuilège du Roy. 168 (sic) 59.5 x 44.8 cms. 2 cartouches.

Note.—The date of this map is probably 1688. This is confirmed by a statement in Coronelli's map, "L'Amérique Septentrionale," 1689, which is indexed under Du Tralage in title 192 of this work: "le P. Coronelli autheur de cette carte en a fait plusieurs autres de l'Amérique Septentrionale Scauoir le Canada le Nouveau Mexique, l'Archipelague du Mexique ou sont les Isles Antilles etc."

It is the same map as listed under Du Tralage in title 182. The map has considerable historical information. Lower California is called "Isle de Californie."

An imperfect draft, without Kohl's annotations is no. 288 of the Kohl Collection. There is a difference of opinion in regard to the author's given name—Brunet's Manuel du libraire, and British Museum catalogue use "Vincenzo Maria," and the author's signature to the dedication is the same. Bibliographers seem to have agreed on "Marco Vincenzo," notwithstanding the fact that the author himself is the best authority. It is probable that the error arose from changing the latin Marcus into the italian Marco, instead of Maria.

A notice of Jean Baptiste Nolin, 1657–1725, in *Biographie universelle* (*Michaud*) v. 31, p. 13, says:

"Il se livra au commerce d'estampes et y joignit celui des cartes de géographie, en grava et mit au jour un grand nombre sous son nom; elles ne manquent pas d'exactitude pour le temps où elles parurent, surtout celles qui portent le nom de Tillemon, c'est-à-dire de Nicolas de Tralage (voy. ce nom). Nolin avait, dès son début, cherché à se lier avec des géographes de réputation. Coronelli (voy. ce nom) ayant obtenu à la fin de 1686 un privilège pour publier des cartes de sa composition, le céda, dès le 8 janvier 1687, à Nolin, qui ne tarda pas à se brouiller avec lui, prétendant qu'il ne lui fournissait pas une quantité suffisante de dessins, conformément au marché qu'ils avaient conclu. Le 5 mai 1690 le roi lui accorda un privilège portant permission de graver ou faire graver plusieurs dessins. Il en publia quarante avec le titre de l'un des graveurs du roi et de géographe de feu Mgr le duc d'Orléans."

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Coronelli, Marco Vincenzo—Continued.

Larousse in his Grand dictionnaire universel, 1874, v. 11, p. 1060, in a notice of Nolin, says:

"Ayant eu l'idée de vendre des gravures, Nolin ouvrit une boutique à Paris, rue Saint-Jacques, à l'enseigne de la *Place des Victoires*, puis il s'associa au géographe Coronelli, qui lui céda son privilége en 1687, et se mit à graver et à vendre des cartes géographiques. Ces cartes furent très recherchées, tant pour leur netteté que pour les ornements que Nolin y joignait."

A notice under Nicolas de Tralage, Jean, died 1699, in Biographie universelle (Michaud) v. 30, p. 552, speaks of his publishing his maps always under the

name of Tillemon and says:

"Ce dernier avait fait une ample collection de cartes géographiques, où l'on trouve toutes celles qui furent publiées de son temps et notamment les Cartes de Nolin. La bibliothèque de Paris possède maintenant cette collection, provenant de l'abbaye de St-Victor et qui est rangée dans un très-bel ordre." Jacques Le Long, in his Bibliothèque historique de la France... Nouvelle édition ... 1768, v. 1, p. 47, title 581, speaking of Coronelli's map of France, "Augmentée par le Sieur Tillemon: Paris, Nolin, 1694" says:

"Jean Nicolas du Tralage, mort en 1696, s'est caché sous ce nom. Il étoit

très-habile dans la Géographie, qu'il avoit étudiée avec soin."

Auguste Jal, in his *Dictionnaire critique* . . . 2e éd. 1872, pp. 430-431, has a notice of Coronelli, which describes especially his celebrated globes at Marly and his life in Paris. For other references to Coronelli, consult the following: Coronelli, Marco Vincenzo. Atlante Veneto . . . v. 1. 1691. [Review]

[In Actorum erudelarum. 1692. Supplementa. v. 2, pp. 257-258]

Biographische notiz von Vincenz Coronelli.

[In Allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. 8°. Weimar, 1808. v. 26, pp. 480–482, portrait p. 393]

Fiorini, Matteo. Vincenzo Coronelli ed i suoi globi cosmografici. Estratto dall' Annuario astro-meteorologico, 1893. 8°. Venezia, 1892.

Reviewed by Ruge in Petermanns mitteilungen. 1893. v. 39: Geographischer litteratur-bericht für 1893. p. 77, title 381.

Gelcich, Eugen. Die globen des Vincenzo Coronelli.

[In Das Ausland. 18 marz 1893. fol. Stuttgart, 1893. v. 66, nr. 11, pp. 172–173] Les globes de Coronelli à la bibliothèque nationale.

[In Magasin pittoresque. 1850. 8°. Paris, 1850. v. 18, p. 91]

Jubinal, Achille, i. e. Michel Louis Achille. Les globes de Coronelli. [Lettre à m. le directeur de Voleur] 4°. Paris, 1850.

Lahire, Philippe de. Description et explication des globes qui sont placés dans les pavillons du chateau de Marly. x, 96 pp. 8°. Paris, L. V. Thiboust, 1704. "Ces globes ont été commandés à Venise au célèbre cosmographe François Vincent Coronelli par le cardinal d'Estrées qui les présenta au roi Louis XIV en 1704. Installés d'abord à Marly, ils furent transportés en 1730 à la B. R. où l'on construisit à cet effet la salle qu'ils occupent encore.

"Il y a un globe terrestre et un globe céleste. Chacun d'eux a douze pieds de diamétre; les méridiens, les horizons, les colonnes de support et les pieds sont de bronze ciselé." Qu: Vallée's La Bibliothèque nationale, p. 255.

Extensively reviewed in Journal des sçavans. 1704. 16°. Amsterdam, 1704. v. 32 (pt. 2), pp. 1040-1047.

Marcel, Gabriel. Note sur un plan de Paris de Coronelli.

[In Société de l'histoire de Paris et de l'Ile de France. Bulletin. 21e année 1894. 8°. Paris, 1894. v. 21, p. 123]

1680?

Thornton, John.

A chart of the Island Cuba. The Gulf of Florida, with the Bahama Islands, and ye Windward Passage. 43 x 53.3 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In American Maps. Vol. iv. No. 35.

P. Lee Phillips, in A List of Maps of America pp. 131, 253, gives London, about 1680. Attributed to John Thornton. Brit. Mus. gives date 1704? It shows the southern point of Florida and the Gulf of Florida between the Peninsula and the Bahamas. Lc 178

Note.—The American maps referred to form a miscellaneous collection in the Library of Congress, each separately described in Phillips' List of maps of America.

1680?

Visscher, Nikolaas, 1649-1709.

Insulæ Americanæ in Oceano Septentrionali ac Regiones Adiacentes a C. de May usque ad Lineam Æquinoctialem. Per Nicolaum Visscher, Cum Privilegio Ordinum Hollandiæ et Westfrisiæ. 55.6 x 45.6 cms. In colors. 2 cartouches. Undated.

In "Atlas Minor sive totius orbis terrarum contracta delineatio ex conatibus Nic. Visscher. Amst. (cum 152 mappis color) date ca. 1680? Brit. Mus.

The same plate as that used in the "Atlas Minor" is used in Blaeu "Atlas mayor," 1665. Vol. XI "America," pp. 88-89, where the map is 56 x 45.7 cms. Brit. Mus. also gives 1649? as date? Hiersemann Katalog 279 dates this map ca. 1680. For the French names on the Florida coast Visscher appears to have based his map on Mercator's Virginiae item et Floridae . . . nova descriptio 1606. The plate appears to be the same used with the same title by Janssón, 1642; Guilielmus Blaeu, 1644; Johannis Blaeu, 1667; Valck and Schenk, 1710 (?) There is a reduced copy of the map by Montanus, 1671.

Note.—As Visscher's atlases are never dated and his maps rarely so, it is difficult to form a conclusion as to when his maps were published. The nearest approach to a positive date is found in an impression of this map in Abraham Wolfgang's Atlas Minor, 1689, which is reviewed to this effect in Leclerc's Bibliothèque universelle, 1689, p. 294:

"On met ici ce recueil de cartes parce que sans celà on ne saurait bien entendre les voiages. Il seroit même à souhaiter que les voiageurs suffent en faire, au moins grossièrement . . ."

Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 502.

This impression is found in Visscher's Atlas under 1690? in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 506, for the reason that the date 1678 is on map no. 44;

Visscher, Nikolaas—Continued.

and the maps of the British Isles and of Burgundy are dedicated to William π^{I} of England, whose reign began in 1689.

For a list of Visscher's atlases consult Tiele's Nederlandsche bibliographie, $p.\ 253.$

This map is also found in the Atlas minor . . . À Amsterdam chez la veve de Nicolas Visscher . . . described in title 336 of this work, and in various other atlases described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

1680?

Wit, Frederik de.

Indiarum Occidentalium Tractus Littorales cum Insulis Caribicis (and in lower left hand corner) Pascaert van Westindien ende Caribise Eylanden t'Amsterdam Gedruckt by Frederick de Wit inde Klaverstraet inde Witte Pascaert. 56 x 48.2 cms. Undated.

Gives Gulf coast, Florida and Atlantic coast as far North as 40°, with mostly *Spanish names*. Coast names only. Is not found in the de Wit Atlas of 1690 (Brit. Mus. date) wl 180

Note.—An impression of this map, dated 1675, is found in de Wit's Atlas, 1675? described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 485. A reproduction is found in the atlas to accompany Manuel Maria de Peralta's Limites de Costa-Rica y Colombia, 1890. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 2691.

For a description of de Wit's Atlas major, and for a catalogue of his maps consult Nicolas Lenglet Dufresnoy's Méthode pour étudier la géographie.

For a list of his atlases consult Muller's Catalogue of books and pamphlets, atlases and maps . . . relating to North and South America . . . 1877, p. 207.

1680

Doncker, Hendrik.

Paskaert vande Caeribes Eylanden als mede vande vast kust van caep Charles tot rio Gronoque en de bocht van Mexico 'T Amsterdam by Hendrick Doncker. 62.3 x 52.5 cms. Undated.

In De Nieuwe Groote Vermeerderde Zee-Atlas ofte Water-Werelt . . . 't Amsterdam, by Hendrick Doncker, 1680.

Shows Florida peninsula and all of Gulf coast. There is a later edition of same work in 1693.

LC 181

Note.—According to the list of atlases by Doncker in Tiele's Nederlandsche bibliographie, the earliest mentioned is that of 1659.

Muller in his Catalogue of books and pamphlets... relating to North and South America... Amsterdam, 1877, gives a list of Doncker's sea-atlases, including the 1659 edition which he calls the first, and says in reference to the 1676 edition that it is "Quite another work as the preceding [1666] edition of Doncker. It is wholly based on Colom's Atlas, whose 6 maps of America are here reproduced."

The last edition mentioned in this work is that of 1712.

In Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, the editions of 1660 and 1665 are described in titles 468 and 472.

In the edition of 1660 is an impression of the above map, dated 1658, entitled "Pascaerte vande Caribische eylanden, vande Barbados tot aende bocht van Mexico . . . 1658."

A reproduction is found in Manuel Maria de Peralta's Limites de Costa Rica y Colombia . . . Atlas. 1890. See title 2759 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

The British Museum catalogue describes several editions under "Danckerts."

1685?

Du Tralage, Jean Nicolas, sieur de Tillemon, d. 1696.

Le Nouveau Mexique appelé aussi Nouvelle Grenade et Marata. Auec Partie de Californie, Selon les Mémoires les plus Novueaux (sic) Par le Père Coronelli Cosmographe de la SS^{me}. République de Venise Corrigée et augmentée (sic) Par le S^r. Tillemont À Paris. Chez J. B. Nolin . . . 168. 58.8 x 44.7 cms. 2 cart.

Date in Brit. Mus. Cat. 168 [5?] My copy (from Chadenat, Paris) has an "0" added in pencil making the date 1680. WL 182

Note.—This is the same map, described in title 177 where notices are given of Coronelli, Du Tralage, and Nolin.

1685?

Minet, L'ingénieur ——

Entrée du Lac où on a laissé M. de la Salle. Ms. 28.5 x 34.5 cms. Undated. Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138–1–1.

NOTE.—The following reference to Minet is in an article, by Winsor, entitled Joliet, Marquette and La Salle in his Narrative and critical history of America, v. 4, p. 237:

"The engineer, Minet . . . made on the voyage a map of the mouths of the Mississippi doubly interpreted,—one sketch being based on the Franquelin map of 1684, as La Salle had found it in 1682; and the other conformed to their recent observations about Matagorda, into whose lagoons he made this great river discharge . . . This map is still preserved in the Archives Scientifiques de la Marine, and a sketch of it is in the text. Thomassy (p. 208) cites it as 'Carte de la Louisiane avec l'embouchure de la Rivière du Sr de la Salle (Mai, 1685), par Minet,' and giving a sketch, calls it the complement of Franquelin. Shea thinks it was drawn up from La Salle's and Peñalosa's notes. Cf. Shea's Peñalosa p. 21; Harrisse, Notes, etc., nos. 225, 227, 228, 256-258, 260, 261, 263, who says he could not find on it the date Mai, 1685, given by Parkman and Thomassy; Gravier, La Salle; and Delisle, in Journal des Savans, xix. 211. Margry (ii. 591) prints some observations of Minet on La Salle's efforts to find the mouth of the Mississippi . . . This is a reduced sketch from a copy (Barlow collection) of the original in the Archives of the Marine, giving two plans of the mouth of the river,—the one in the body of the map as 'La Salle le marque dans sa carte', and the other (here put in the small square), 'Comme nous les avons trouvez'. It is Harrisse's no. 225." Henry Harrisse, in his Notes . . . de la Nouvelle France, p. 203-204, gives this relating to Minet's map of Louisiana: "225. Carte de la Louisiane. 35 x 24 c. (B. D. C. M. États-Unis, Cartes générales, no. 4). C'est la carte définitive de Minet. Nous n'y trouvons pas la date de May 1685, que lui donnent Mes-

Minet—Continued.

sieurs Thomassy et Parkman. Peut-être se trouve-t-elle inscrite au verso, ce dont nous ne pouvons nous assurer, car elle est maintenant collée à plat sur une feuille dans l'Atlas ci-dessus.

"Nous y trouvons deux légendes, au-dessous du titre, et formant avec ce dernier un petit cartouche: A. embouchure de la Riuiere comme monsieur de la Salle le marque dans sa carte. B. coste et lacs par la hauteur de sa Riuiere comme nous les avons trouuez.

"Ces deux lettres correspondent à l'embouchure du Mississipi et à un béquet placé au-dessous de cette embouchure même. C'est-à-dire que Minet a découpé de trois quarts cette partie de la carte, sur une largeur d'environ trois centimètres, et collé au-dessous le fragment ci-dessus.

"Cette carte a été évidemment faite au retour, sur une carte manuscrite, qui est probablement celle de Franquelin de 1684. On y lit au Fort St. Louis des Illinois: 'Demeure du Sr. de la Salle.'"

Thomassy, in his Géologie pratique de la Louisiane . . . 1860, $p.\,208$, describes the same map as:

"Carte de la Louisiane avec l'embouchure de la rivière du Sr De la Salle." Canada. (May 1685), par Minet.

"(Archives scientifiques: No. 3 de la boite 29°) Cette carte, non moins précieuse que la précédente, en est la confirmation et le complément. On y lit: A. Embouchure de la rivière, comme M. de la Salle le marque dans sa carte.— B. Costes et lacs par la hauteur de sa rivière, comme nous les avons trouvés. Cette dernière expression se rapporte aux côtes du Texas, où De la Salle cherchait alors la branche occidentale du Mississipi. L'auteur de cette carte on a laissé plusieurs autres d'un grand intérêt pour cette vaine et malheureuse recherche. Minet paraît, en outre, avoir été l'ingenieur hydrographe de cette seconde expédition d'où il revint avec M. de Beaulieu. Le nom de la baie Minet, que nous retrouverons plus tard dans l'aestuaire de Mobile, ferait croire également qu'il accompagna ou suivit de près l'expedition d'Iberville, en 1699, et aurait sans doute alors relevé la carte du véritable Mississipi. Celle qui suit ne serait pas indigne d'être sortie de ses mains."

Consult also: Relation de l'ingénieur Minet sur la recherche de l'entrée du Mississipi. Extrait du journal de nostre voyage fait dans le golfe de Mexique.

Lettre de Minet au marquis de Seignelay.—Le marquis de Seignelay, ministre de la marine, au sieur Arnoul.

[In Margry, Pierre. Découvertes et établissements des français dans l'ouest et dans le sud de l'Amérique Septentrionale 1614–1698 . . . v. 2, pp. 591–606]

From Francis Parkman's La Salle and the discovery of the great West. France and England in North America, part third. Boston, 1897. v. 2, pp. 127 and 134, are copied these notes relating to La Salle:

"A map, entitled Entrée du Lac où on a laissé le Sr de la Salle, made by the engineer Minet, and preserved in the Archives de la Marine, represents the entrance of Matagorda Bay, the camp of La Salle on the left, Indian camps on the borders of the bay, the 'Belle' at anchor within, the 'Aimable' stranded at the entrance, and the 'Joly' anchored in the open sea."

"The narrative of the engineer, Minet, sufficiently explains a curious map, made by him, as he says, not on the spot but on the voyage homeward, and still preserved in the Archives Scientifiques de la Marine. This map includes two distinct sketches of the mouth of the Mississippi. The first, which corresponds to that made by Franquelin in 1684, is entitled 'Embouchure de la Rivière comme M. de la Salle la marque dans sa Carte.' The second bears the words, 'Costes et Lacs par la Hauteur de sa Rivière, comme nous les avons trouvés.' These 'Costes et Lacs' are a rude representation of the lagoons

of Matagorda Bay and its neighborhood, into which the Mississippi is made to discharge, in accordance with the belief of La Salle. A portion of the coast-line is drawn from actual, though superficial, observation. The rest is merely conjectural."

In vols. 2 and 3 of Pierre Margry's Découvertes et établissements des français dans l'ouest et dans le sud de l'Amérique Septentrionale. 1614-1698...are two interesting maps relating to La Salle. Margry believes that the first of these maps is a tracing of an original map by La Salle:

"Carte de la Louisiane en l'Amérique septentrionale, depuis la Nouvelle France jusqu'au golfe de Mexique, où sont décris les pays que le sieur de La Salle a découverts dans un grand continent compris depuis 50 degr. de l'élévation du Pole jusqu' à 25, les années 1679, 80, 81, 82.—Fac-similé d'une carte de la collection de J. B. Bourguignon d'Anville, conservée au Dépôt géographique du ministère des affaires étrangères sous le no. 7220. 16 x 21."

"Baie de Cataracoui et ses environs au temps de Robert Cavalier sr. de La Salle.—Fac-simile d'une carte de la collection de J. B. Bourguignon d'Anville, conservée au dépôt géographique du ministère des affaires étrangères sous le no. 7119. 10 x 21." In the same work, v. 2, pp. 591, is Minet's Relation . . . sur la recherche de l'entrée du Mississipi. And his Lettre . . . au Marquis de Seignelay 1685, in which he speaks of sending him certain maps of the coast of Florida and a map of Louisiana. In the Bulletin de la Société de géographie, Paris, nov. and dec. 1880, p. 435–454, and 533-556, is an article entitled "Cavelier de La Salle et al découverte du Mississipi d'après l'ouvrage de m. Pierre Margry." Comptes rendus d'ouvrages par m. J. Thoulet. Accompanying this article is a map, entitled "Carte pour suivre la relation des voyages de Cavelier de La Salle 1669-1682."

The following list of works in Library of Congress relates to the La Salle expeditions:

Abbott, John Stevens Cabot. The adventures of the chevalier de La Salle and his companions. 384 p. front. 12°. New York, Dodd, Mead & co., 1903.

Account (An) of monsieur de La Salle's last expedition and discoveries in North America, presented to the french king, and pub. by the chevalier Tonti, governour of fort St. Louis, in the province of the Islinois. Made english from the Paris original. Reprinted from the London ed. of 1698...

[In New York historical society. Collections. New York, 1814. 8°. v. 2, pp. [217–341] French original published in 1697, under title: Dernières découvertes dans l'Amérique Septentrionale... The authorship of the work was denied by De Tonti. Consult Charlevoix's Histoire... de la Nouvelle France, t. 2, 1744, p. 260; and Harrisse's Notes pour servir à l'histoire... de la Nouvelle-France, 1872, pp. 169–171.

Baker, George Albert. The St. Joseph-Kankakee portage. Its location and use by Marquette, La Salle and the french voyageurs. [3]–48 pp. illus., map. 8° South Bend, Ind., the society, 1899. (Northern Indiana historical society.—Publication no. 1) Read before the society, july 6, 1897.

Bartlett, Charles Henry, and Lyon, Richard Hill. La Salle in the valley of the St. Joseph. An historical fragment. 118 pp. illus., pl., port., map. 12°. South Bend, Ind., Tribune printing co., 1899.

Becker, Sophie Cornelia. Sketches of early Buffalo and the Niagara region. 2 p. l., 9-168 pp., 1 l. front. (port.) 12°. Buffalo, N. Y., 1904.

Bibliography: 1 l. following p. 168.

Burton, Clarence Monroe. Historical paper . . . before the Society of colonial wars of the state of Michigan. At a social court held . . . january 26, 1902. 17 pp. front., fold. map. 8°. Detroit, Winn & Hammond, 1903.

Minet-Continued.

Catherwood, Mary Hartwell. The story of Tonty... illustrated by Enoch Ward. 6th ed., with new introduction by the author. 2 p. l., 225 pp. incl. illus., plates. front. 8°. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & co., 1901.

Chesnel, P. Histoire de Cavelier de La Salle; exploration et conquête du bassin du Mississipi d'après les lettres de La Salle, les relations présentées à Louis XIV en son nom, les relations de plusieurs de ses compagnons de voyage, les actes officiels et autres documents contemporains. 227, [1] pp. 8°. Paris, J. Maisonneuve, 1901.

Clark, Robert Carlton. The beginnings of Texas. 1684–1718. 94 pp. 1 map. 8°. Austin, 1907. [University of Texas. Bulletin: Humanistic series no. 6] Clark, Robert Carlton. The beginnings of Texas. Fort Saint Louis and mission San Francisco de los Tejas.

[In Texas state historical society. Quarterly. Jan. 1902. 8°. Austin, 1903.

v. 5, pp. 171-205] Bibliography, pp. 202-205.

Colt, Nelson. The Devil's Hole, with an account of a visit made to it in 1679, by Robert Cavelier de La Salle. To which is added a memoir of the life of La Salle.

4th ed. 16 pp. 16°. Niagara City [N. Y.] N. T. Hackstaff, 1859.

Cox, Isaac Joslin, ed. The journeys of Réné Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle as related by his faithful lieutenant, Henri de Tonty; his missionary colleagues, fathers Zenobius Membré, Louis Hennepin, and Anastasius Douay; his early biographer, father Christian Le Clercq; his trusted subordinate, Henri Joutel; and his brother, Jean Cavelier: together with memoirs, commissions, etc. 2 v. fronts. (v. 1: port.) map. 12°. New York, A.S. Barnes & co., 1905. (On cover: The trail makers) "General bibliography of La Salle sources": v. 2, pp. 246–250.

"Comparative bibliography of volumes 1 and 11": v. 2, pp. 250-259.

Dernières découvertes dans l'Amérique septentrionale de m. de La Sale; mises au jour par m. le chevalier Tonti, gouverneur du fort Saint Loüis, aux Islinois. 2 p. l., 333, [21] pp. map. 16°. Paris, J. Guignard, 1697.

Map wanting. Consult Henri Joutel's Journal historique, 1713, p. 8.

The authorship of the work was denied by de Tonti, who asserted "qu'elle n'étoit point de lui, mais d'un aventurier parisien, qui l'avoit composée sur de mauvais mémoires, & la lui avoit attribuée, pour lui donner cours." Consult Charlevoix, Histoire . . . de la Nouvelle France, t. 2, 1744, p. 260. The compiler, however, probably based his narrative on some of de Tonti's letters. Consult Harrisse, Notes pour servir à l'histoire . . . de la Nouvelle-France, 1872, pp. 169-171; and Margry, Relations et mémoires inédits, 1867, pp. 1-36.

Falconer, Thomas. On the discovery of the Mississippi, and on the southwestern, Oregon, and north-western boundary of the United States. With a translation from the original ms. of memoirs, etc. relating to the discovery of the Mississippi by Robert . . . de La Salle and . . . Henry de Tonty . . . 1 p. l., 100, 99, [1]

pp. fold. map. 12°. London, S. Clarke, 1844.

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On the discovery of the Mississippi.—Tonti, Henri de. On the route from the Illinois, by the river Mississippi, to the gulf of Mexico.—La Salle, R. C., sieur de. Memoir . . . on an enterprise which he has proposed . . . respecting one of the provinces of Mexico.—Letters patent granted by the king of France to the sieur de La Salle, on the 12th of May, 1678.—La Salle, R. C., sieur de. Memoir . . . reporting . . . the discoveries made by him under the order of his majesty.—"Proces verbal." Of the taking possession of Louisiana by the sieur de La Salle, on the 9th of april, 1682.—Will of the sieur de La Salle.—La Salle, R. C., sieur

de. Memoir sent in 1693, on the discovery of the Mississippi . . . from . . . 1678 to . . . his death, and by the sieur de Tonty to . . . 1691.—Tonti, Henri de. Petition of the chevalier de Tonty to the count de Pontchartrain . . .

Fraser, John, of Lachine Rapids, Can. Historic canadian ground. The La Salle homestead of 1666 and other old landmarks of french Canada on the lower Lachin. road . . . By the author of "Canadian pen and ink sketches." 30 pp. fronte (port.) illus. 8°. Montreal, "Witness" printing house, 1892.

Gagnon, Ernest. Louis Jolliet, découvreur du Mississipi et du pays des Illinois, premier seigneur de l'île d'Anticosti: étude biographique et historiographique. xv, 284 pp. illus. (incl. facsim.) 4°. Québec, 1902.

Includes music.

Preface by Thomas Chapais.

"Cavelier de La Salle, découvreur de l'Ohio, mais non du Mississipi," by J. Tailhan: pp. [225]-234.

"Anticosti et l'exploitation de m. Henri Menier," by Charles de Guise: pp. [259]-266.

"Notes sur Louis-Olivier Gamache, le 'Sorcier' de l'işle d'Anticosti . . . par l'abbé J.-B.-A. Ferland'': pp. [267]-279.

Girouard, Désiré i. e. Jérémie Désiré. Lake St. Louis, old and new, illustrated, and Cavelier de La Salle... Tr. from the french by Désiré H. Girouard... Columbian ed. viii, 298 pp. illus., pl. (partly fold.) port., map, fold. plans, facsim. 4°. Montreal, Poirier, Bessette & co., 1893.

Based upon the author's pamphlets "Le vieux Lachine et le massacre du 5 août, 1689," "Les anciens forts de Lachine et Cavelier de La Salle," 1891, and "Les anciennes côtes du lac Saint-Louis."

— Les anciens forts de Lachine et Cavelier de La Salle . . . Publié sous les auspices de la Société historique de Montréal. 57 pp., 1 l. 8°. Montréal, E. Senecal & fils, 1891.

Gravier, Gabriel. Cavelier de La Salle de Rouen. 1 p. l., 123 pp. port. 4°. Paris, Maisonneuve & cie., 1871.

"Bibliographie" (livres, manuscrits, cartes, iconographie) pp. [107]-123.

— Découvertes et établissements de Cavelier de La Salle de Rouen dans l'Amérique du Nord (lacs Ontario, Érié, Huron, Michigan, vallées de l'Ohio et du Mississipi et Texas) . . . xi, 411 pp. col. pl., port., fold. maps. 8°. Paris, Maisonneuve & c^e, 1870.

— Nouvelle étude sur Cavelier de La Salle; conférence à la Société libre d'émulation, du commerce et de l'industrie de la Seine-inférieure. 61 pp. 8°. Rouen, E. Cagniard, 1885.

Extrait du Bulletin de la Société libre d'émulation, du commerce et de l'industrie de la Seine-inférieure.

Hennepin, Louis. A description of Louisiana. Tr. from the edition of 1683, and compared with the Nouvelle découverte, the La Salle documents and other contemporaneous papers. By John Gilmary Shea. 407 (i. e. 423) pp. front. (fold. map) pl., facsim. 4°. New York, J. G. Shea, 1880.

Title-page of ed. of 1683 in facsim.

Bibliography of Hennepin: pp. 382-392.

pp. 41*-53*, 1 l. inserted between pp. 40 and [41]

Joutel, Henri. Journal historique du dernier voyage que feu m. de La Sale fit dans le golfe de Mexique, pour trouver l'embouchure, & le cours de la riviere de Missicipi, nommée à present la riviere de Saint Loüis, qui traverse la Louisiane. Où l'on voit l'histoire tragique de sa mort, & plusieurs choses curieuses du Nouveau monde. Par monsieur Joutel, l'un des compagnons de ce voyage, redigé & mis en ordr[e] par monsieur de Michel. xxxiv, 386 pp. fold. map. 16°. Paris, E. Robinot, 1713.

Minet—Continued.

The original journal, of which this is an abridgment, was published in Pierre Margry's Découvertes et établissements des français dans l'ouest et dans le sud de

l'Amérique Septentrionale. v. 3, 1878, pp. [89]-534.

Joutel's journal of La Salle's last voyage; a reprint (page for page and line for line) of the first english translation, London, 1714; with the map of the original french edition Paris, 1713, in facsimile; and notes by Melville B. Anderson. 4 p. l., xxi,, [9], 229 pp., 1 l. fold. map. 8°. Chicago, the Caxton club, 1896.

206 copies printed. With facsim. of t.-p. of the ed. of 1714.

Joutel, Henri. Diario histórico del último viaje que hizo m. de la Sale para descubrir el desembocadero y curso del Missicipi. Contiene la historia trágica de su muerte y muchas cosas curiosas del nuevo mundo. . . . Tr. al español por J. M. Tornel . . . 156 pp. 12°. Nueva York, J. Desnoues, 1831.

La Boule, Joseph Stephen. Allouez, and his relations to La Salle. <From Proceedings of the state historical society of Wisconsin, 1898> [1] [168]–182 pp.

8°. Madison, state historical society of Wisconsin, 1899.

La Salle, Nicolas de. Relation of the discovery of the Mississipi [!] river, written from the narrative of Nicolas de La Salle, otherwise known as the little Melville de La Salle; the translation done by M. B. Anderson. 4 p. l., 69 p., 1 l. 8°. Chicago, the Caxton club, 1898.

French and english on opposite pages.

The text is a reprint of Récit de Nicolas de la Salle-1682 as pub. in Découvertes et établissements des français dans l'ouest et dans le sud de l'Amérique Septentrionale 1614-1698; mémoires et documents inédits recueillis et publiés par Pierre Margry, 1. ptie., Paris, 1879, pp. [545]-570.

This copy is one of an edition of 266 copies on hand-made paper, and three copies

on japanese vellum; the type has been distributed.

Le Clercq, Chrétien. Établissement de la foy dans la Nouvelle France, contenant l'histoire des colonies françoises, & des découvertes, qui s'y font faites jusques à present. Avec une relation exacte des expeditions & voyages entrepris pour la découverte du fleuve Mississippi jusques au golphe de Mexique. Par ordre dv roy. Sous la conduite du sieur de La Salle, & de ses diverses avantures jusques à sa mort. Ensemble les victoires remportées en Canada sur les anglois & Iroquois en 1690, par les armes de sa majesté, sous le commandement de monsieur le comte de Frontenac . . . Par le P. C. L. C. . . . 2 v. fold. map. 16°. Paris, A. Auroy, 1691.

Map wanting in the Library of Congress copy.

Dedicatory epistle signed: Chrestien Le Clercq.

Collation: v. 1, 14 p. 1., 559 pp.; v. 2, 1 p. 1., 458 [i. e. 454] [19] pp.

"The bibliographers are agreed that others than Le Clercq were engaged in the Etablissement, and that the part concerning Frontenac was clearly not by Le Clercq. Charlevoix says Frontenac himself assisted in it; and it is Shea's opinion that extraneous matter was attached to Le Clercq's account of the Recollect missions, to convert the book into an attack in large part on the Jesuits."—Winsor, Narr. and crit. hist., v. 4, 1885, p. 291.

Also issued the same year under title: Premier établissement de la foy dans la

Nouvelle France . . .

Vol. 2 (pp. 167–377) includes the narratives of La Salle's discoveries written by the Recollet missionaries Zénobe Membré and Anastase Douay.

—— First establishment of the faith in New France. Now first tr., with notes, by John Gilmary Shea. 2 v. 2 pl., 5 port. (incl. fronts.) 5 facsim. (incl. fold. map) 4°. New York, J. G. Shea, 1881.

Only 250 copies printed. "No. 110 [signed] J. G. S."—Ms. note on p. 4 of v. 1. French original published, Paris, 1691, under title: Premier établissement de la foy dans la Nouvelle France.

"A sketch of father Christian Le Clercq . . . and of the works that bear his name": v. 1, pp. [5]-36.

Vol. 2 (pp. [128]–282) includes the narratives of La Salle's discoveries written by the recollet missionaries Zénobe Membré and Anastase Douay.

Makers of american history: Daniel Boone, by John M. Peck; Robert Cavelier de la Salle and father Marquette, by Jared Sparks. 1 p. l., 176 pp., 1 l., vii-x, 11-164 pp. front. (port.). 12°. New York, The University society, incorporated, 1904.

Marshall, Orsamus Holmes. The first visit of de La Salle to the Senecas, made in 1669. Read before the Buffalo historical society, march 16, 1874. 45 pp. 8°. [Buffalo] priv. print. [1874].

Extract from the journal of René Brehan de Galinée: pp. 15-34.

Miller, Edmund Thornton. The connection of [Diego Dionisio] Peñalosa with the La Salle expedition.

[In Texas state historical association. Quarterly. Oct. 1901. 8°. Austin, 1902. v. 5, pp. 97-112]

Orcutt, William Dana. Robert Cavelier, the romance of the sieur de La Salle and his discovery of the Mississippi river. Illustrated by Charlotte Weber. xiii, 313 pp. col. front., 5 col. pl. 8°. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & co., 1904.

Parkman, Francis. La Salle and the discovery of the great west. France and England in North America. Part third. . . . 2 v. fronts., plates, ports., maps, fold. facsim. 8°. Boston, Little, Brown & co., 1897. (Half-title: The works of Francis Parkman. Champlain ed. vol. v-vi)

The Champlain edition of Francis Parkman's works is limited to twelve hundred copies.

Remington, Cyrus Kingsbury. The ship-yard of the Griffon, a brigantine built by René Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, in the year 1679, above the falls of Niagara . . . Together with the most complete bibliography of Hennepin that has ever been made in any one list . . . 78 pp., 1 l. incl. front. (port.) plates, maps. 8°. Buffalo, N. Y. [Press of J. W. Clement] 1891.

"Bibliography of Hennepin": pp. [51]-74.

"Bibliography of La Salle": pp. [75]-78.

Shea, John Dawson Gilmary. The bursting of Pierre Margry's La Salle bubble . . . 1 p. l., 24 pp. 8°. New York, T. B. Sidebotham, 1879.

Reprinted from the New York freemen's journal.

Sulte, Benjamin. La mort de Cavelier de La Salle.

[In Royal society of Canada. Proceedings, 1898. 8°. Montreal, 1898. v. 4, sec. 1, pp. 3-31]

Thomassy, Marie Joseph Raymond. De La Salle et ses relations inédites de la découverte du Mississippi. (Extrait de la Géologie pratique de la Louisiane) . . . 3 p. l., 24 p. front. (fold. map) sq. 4°. Paris, L. Hachette & cie., 1859.

Cover dated 1860.

Tonti, Henri de. Memoir, by the sieur de la Tonty. "Memoir sent in 1693, on the discovery of the Mississippi and the neighboring nations by m. de La Salle, from the year 1678 to the time of his death, and by the sieur de Tonty to the year 1691." [In French, Benjamin F., ed. Historical collections of Louisiana. New York, 1846–53. 8°. v. 1 (1846) pp. [52]–78]

"This Memoir forms the basis of a spurious work, printed in Paris, 1697, entitled Dernières découvertes dans l'Amérique Septentrionale, de m. de La Salle, par chevalier Tonti' . . . "—Note, p. 52.

Minet-Continued.

The french text of the Memoir is printed in Pierre Margry's Relations et mémoires

inédits. Paris, 1867, pp. 5-36.

——— Relation of Henri de Tonty concerning the explorations of La Salle from 1678 to 1683; tr. by M. B. Anderson. 5 p. l., 121 pp. 8°. Chicago, the Caxton club, 1898. [The Caxton club. Publications]

This copy is one of an edition of 194 copies on hand-made paper, the type of which has been distributed. The original french text is reprinted from Pierre

Margry's Origines françaises des pays d'outre-mer (Paris, 1879)

Whittlesey, Charles. Discovery of the Ohio river, by Robert Cavalier de La Salle 1669-70. [9]-15 pp. 8°. [Cleveland, O., 1877] (Western reserve and northern Ohio historical society . . . Tract [v. 2, no.] 38)

Caption title.

Winsor, Justin. Joliet, Marquette and La Salle. Historical sources and attendant cartography.

[In his Narrative and critical history of America. 8°. Boston, J. R. Osgood & co. 1885. v. 4, pp. 201–246]

1685?

Minet, L'ingénieur —

Plan de la côte de la Floride la plus occidentale, depuis le 27 d. de latitude nord jusqu'au 29° deg. Ms. 41 x 28 cms. Undated.

Original in Archives. Dépôt des cartes. Affaires étrangères. Paris. 8839.

On this map of Minet the place is indicated "où nous trouvâmes M. de La Salle avec ses deux vaisseaux, où nous restâmes 20 jours." No. 156 in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, 1892. (I have not seen it)

Note.—Consult title 183 for references to Minet and La Salle.

1686

Echegaray, Martin de.

Mapa de las costas del Golfo de México y de la América Septentrional hasta Terranova con informe sobre la situacion de la Bahia del Espiritu Santo, cerca del Misisipi, ocupada por los franceses. Hecho por el piloto Martin de Echegaray, Sevilla 20 Abril 1686. Ms. 43 x 59 cms. Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 61; Caj. 6; Leg. 20 (1)

No. 78 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida". Tomo 1. This is a very general view with only 12 legends in Canada and the United States. Quite unimportant.

Note.—There is no mention of this cartographer in Navarrete's *Biblioteca maritima española*, Nicolao Antonio's *Bibliotheca hispania*, or in various other reference works consulted.

A Martin de Echagaray is mentioned in José Toribio Medina's La imprenta en México (1539-1821) . . . v. 2, p. 540 as the author of work entitled: Declaracion del quadrante de las Cathedrales de las Indias . . . 1682.

See a reference to Echagaray in Herbert E. Bolton's Notes on Clark's The beginnings of Texas, in the Quarterly of Texas state historical association. October 1908. v. 12. pp. 148-158.

1687

Ronquillo, Pedro de, conde de Gramedo, d. 1691.

"Planta de la *Costa de la Florida*, la mas occidental, desde 27 grados de Latitud Norte hasta 29 grados" 20 Enero 1687. Ms. 41 x 28 cms. Unsigned.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 61; Caj. 6; Leg. 20. (3)

Transmitted by Don Pedro de Ronquillo from London with a report on La Salle's expedition to the Bahia del Espiritu Santo (Matagorda Bay) No. 80 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1. Of importance exclusively for the La Salle settlement.

Note.—The following notice of Ronquillo is found in Johann Heinrich Zedler's Grosses vollständiges universal-lexikon, v. 32, p. 774-775.

"Ronquillo (Peter von) Graf von Gramedo, ein sehr geschickter Spanischer Staatsmann zu Ende des 17 Jahrhunderts, ward an den Hof des Königs Carls II in Engelland als ausserordentlicher Gesandte, und nachaehends als Gevollmächtigter auf den Niemägischen Friedens-Congress gesendet, konnte sich aber daselbst mit dem Spanischen Abgesandten, Marquis von Fuentes, nicht vertragen, und begab sich also 1678 im April von dar hinweg nach Brüssel, und sodann wieder nach Engelland. Daselbst befand er sich als Spanischer Minister bey des gedachten Königs Absterben, da er denn dem neuen König Jacoben II alsofort bey der ersten Audientz mit grosser Freymüthigkeit vorstellte, wie nachtheilig es ihm seyn würde, wenn er fortführe der Geistlichkeit allzuveil Gehör zu geben. So widerrieth er auch nachmahls diesem Herrn gar sehr, sich der Frantzösischen Hülffe gegen den Printzen von Ocanien zu bedienen. Er starb endlich in Engelland 1691 als ausserordentlicher Abgesandter bev dem König Wilhelmen III, bey welchem er sich eine ungemeine Hochachtung erworben, wie denn auf Königlichen Befehl sein Leichnam, bis zu dessen Abführung nach Spanien in der Capelle zu Westmünster beygesetzet worden." In an article by Peter Joseph Hamilton entitled Was Mobile bay the bay of Spiritu Santo? published in the Transactions of the Alabama historical society, 1899–1903, v. 4, pp. 73–93, is a description of various maps relating to this region especially in connection with the La Salle discoveries.

See also Bethel Coopwood's article Notes on the history of la bahia del Espiritu Santo, in The Quarterly of the Texas historical association, oct. 1898, in which is the statement that "In 1561, by virtue of a royal cedula, Angel de Villapane and Jorge Seron ran the same coast and made a descriptive chart of it, the original of which exists in the archives of Mexico."

In William R. Shepard's Guide to the materials for the history of the United States in spanish archives (Simancas, the Archivo historico nacional, and Seville) Washington, 1907, p. 20, "B. Correspondence of the Spanish Embassy in England," in his description of Spanish documents, is "7. Notice of the fact that the ambassador Ronquillo has sent the charts and sailing routes of La Salle. Notes and proceedings relative to the treaty concluded between England and France in regard to the Commerce of America, 1687."

For bibliography of La Salle consult title 183.

Ronquillo, Pedro de-Continued.

For various works by Ronquillo consult the British Museum catalogue.

Elizabeth Howard West in a note to an article on Ponce de Leon's expedition of 1689, in the Quarterly of the Texas state historical association, jan. 1905, v. 8,

p. 200, says:

"There are two small maps of a part of Espíritu Santo Bay, as the Spanish called the bay where La Salle settled, listed as Nos. 79 and 80 in Lanzas, Relación Descriptiva de los Mapas, Planos, & de México y Floridas Existentes en El Archivo General de Indias, which, no doubt, relate in some way to the expedition of La Salle. Both were sent by Pedro Ronquillo, then Spanish ambassador to England, from London to Madrid in January, 1687. Their exact meaning and value, however can of course not be determined until the documents accompanying them have been exploited. Tracings of these maps were made several years ago for mr. Peter J. Hamilton, of Mobile, who called my attention to them and placed them in my hands. The accompanying documents, however, have, so far as I know, never been copied."

1687

Ronquillo, Pedro de, conde de Gramedo, d. 1691.

Planta del lago donde dejaron á Mr. La Salle. 20 Enero 1687. 39 x 55 cms. Ms. in colors. Unsigned.

Original in the Arch. Gen. de Ind. Sevilla. Est. 61; Caj. 6; Leg. 20. (2)

Transmitted by Don Pedro de Ronquillo from London with a report on La Salle's expedition to the Bay of Espiritu Santo (Matagorda Bay) Of importance for the La Salle settlement only. No. 79 in Lanzas, "Mapas de México y Florida." Tomo I.

Note.—For information relating to Ronquillo and La Salle's expedition to the bay of Espiritu Santo consult title 186, and for bibliography of La Salle consult title 183.

1687

Sanson, Guillaume, d. 1703.

L'America Settentrionale Nuouamente corretta, et accresciuta secondo le relationi più moderne, da Gyglielmo Sansone Geografo di S. M. Christianis^a E data in luce da Gio. Giacomo de Rossi, in Roma nella sua Stamperia alla Pace, l'Anno 1687. Giorgio Widman Sculp. 54.5 x 39 cms. WL 187a

Note.—This map is taken from Giovanni Giacomo de Rossi's Mercvrio geografico . . . 1692, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 516. An early impression dated 1677 is found described in the same work, title 515. Lower California is here represented as an island.

1687?

Plano del Lago de Sn. Bernardo, Situado en la Costa del N. del Seno Mexicano, su entrada en Lat⁴ de 28 gr⁴ 24 m⁵ N. y 278 gr⁵ de Long⁴ Tenerife. Ms. 39.5 x 30.5 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Original in Direc. de Hid. Madrid. Sec. 9. Cart. 3. Mss. Orig! Interesting as showing among other locations "D. Buena Vista" and just below it "E. Pueblo de los Franceses."

1687?

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste Louis, b. 1653.

Partie de la "Carte de l'Amérique Septentrionale entre 27 et 64 degrés de latitude, et environ 250 et 340 degrés de longitude, où est compris le pays de la Nouvelle France, la Nouvelle Angleterre, la Virginie, la Caroline, la Floride et tous les environs du grand fleuve Mississipi. Le tout très correctement et très exactement dressé sur ce qu'en a vu l'auteur, et sur les justes et fidèles mémoires et relations qu'il a en soin de recueillir depuis plus de douze années, de gens experts qui ont voyagé dans toutes ces contrées, par Jean Baptiste Louis Franquelin, dessiné et écrit par F. de La Croix.

In Pinart, A. L. Recueil de Cartes Plans et Vues relatifs aux Etats Unis et au Canada New York, Boston, Montréal, Québec, Louisbourg. 1651–1731 . . . Paris, E. Dufossé, 1893. No. 12. This particular section of the map, 68.5 x 46.5 cms. shows the Flo. peninsula & Gulf coast as far west as Miss. mouth. New Mexico not in this section.

Note.—For a description of Pinart's Recueil de cartes, of which this map is no. 12, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1307.

In the description of these maps in the "Liste des planches", the map has this note:

"Cette carte, bien que non datée, est peu postérieure à l'expédition de Beaujeu et à la mort de Cuvelier de la Salle, 1687. Nous y trouvons une des premières indications exactes de l'emplacement de Chicago (Chicagou) et des forts et villages dans toute la région environnante; le Mississipi s'y trouve porté, mais sous des formes bizarres. L'original existe à la bibliothèque du Dépôt de la Marine, sous le n° B. 4040–8."

This title is given in full in Harrisse's Notes, p. 202, no. 223. For a description of this map consult Winsor's Narrative and critical history, v. 4, p. 229.

An interesting map which it is well to describe here and which seems not to have been mentioned in this list is 222 in Harrisse's above mentioned work, where it is described as:

"222. Carte de la Louisiane ou des Voyages du Sr. de la Salle et des pays qu'il a découverts depuis la Nouvelle France jusqu'au Golfe Mexique les années 1679, 80, 81 et 82. par Jean Baptiste Louis Franquelin. l'an 1684. Paris.

"Cette carte précieuse qui se trouvait autrefois aux Archives du Dépôt de la Marine à Paris (Nº 2 de la boîte 29^b), est aujourd'hui égarée. Nous sommes obligés de la décrire d'après Thomassy (Géologie pratique de la Louisiane, p. 207) et M. Parkman (Great West, p. 410)

"C'est une carte de 1 m. 80 c. de long sur 1 m. 40 c. de large, et puisqu'elle est datée de Paris, nous pensons que c'est une copie faite par F. de la Croix, Franquelin ne semblant pas avoir été en France en cette année.

"Elle doit porter un timbre rouge aux fleurs-de-lys, comme toutes les cartes provenant de Versailles.

"On y remarque deux grandes divisions. L'une appelée Nouvelle France, l'autre Louisiane. Cette dernière couvre les vallées du Mississipi et de l'Ohio, ainsi que le Texas.

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste Louis-Continued.

"Le Mississipi est 'Mississipi, ou Rivière Colbert;' le Missouri 'Grande Rivière des Emissourittes ou Missourits;' les Illinois 'Rivière des Illinois, ou Macopins;' l'Ohio 'Fleuve St. Louis, ou Chucagoa, ou Cosquinampogamou,' la rivière Rouge prend ici le nom autrefois donné aux Illinois 'Rivière Seignelay.' On voit autour du fort St. Louis des Illinois des chiffres représentant le nombre des guerriers ou des Indiens appartenant à des clans ou villages sur lesquels s'étalent pompeusement ces mots: Colonie du Sr. de la Salle. Cette partie de la carte a été reproduite par M. Parkman en tête de son Great West; et M. Thomassy dans sa Géologie de la Louisiane a donné celle qui représente l'embouchure du Mississipi.

"Il en existe une copie dans la Bibliothèque du Parlement Canadien, à Ottowa, faite sur l'original à Paris en 1856."

A map which should be mentioned here is described in the same "Notes," p. 206, no. 231, with a statement attached to this effect:

"Voir sous cette date, au Dépôt des Fortifications des Colonies (Nº 280) un travail de Franquelin, intitulé: 'Mémoire pour informer Monseigneur (Seignelay) de l'importance qu'il y a de tirer des lignes justes sur les limites des terres qui appartiennent au Roy dans la Nouvelle France, planter des Bornes, arborer les armes de Sa Majesté, et en faire une carte bien fidelle."

This map is noted in Marcel's Catalogue des documents géographiques, p. 19, no. 137. A reproduction is found in the Library of Congress. A reproduction is also found in vol. 63 of The Jesuit Relations... Cleveland, the Burrows brothers, 1900, v. 63.

It is a "reduced facsimile of ms. copy (made in Paris for Francis Parkman) now in the Library of Harvard University. The original, formerly in the Archives de la Marine, Paris, has been lost."

For a description of this map consult also R. Thomassy's Géologie pratique . . . Paris, 1860, p. 207–208.

Consult also Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America, v. 4, pp. 227-228. Another map which is not mentioned in this list is the one described in Harrisse's Notes, pp. 200, title 219, dated 1682, and is thus described:

"219. Carte de l'Amérique Septentrionale et partie de la Méridionale Depuis l'embouchure de la Rivière St. Laurens, jusques à l'Isle de Cayenne, avec les nouvelles découvertes de la Rivière Mississipi, ou Colbert. Chaque degré de latitude est de 20 lieues françoises. 1 m. 55 x 1 m. 71 c.

"Cette carte est sans contredit la plus belle qu'on ait faite de l'Amérique. Elle ne porte ni date, ni nom d'auteur, mais est évidemment d'un artiste français, supérieur même à F. de la Croix, et d'une date antérieure à 1682, puisque le Mississipi n'est pas continué jusqu'à son embouchure. Ici ce grand fleuve part d'un endroit nommé 'Tintonha,' non loin duquel on voit cette légende: 'Armes du roy gravées sur cet arbre l'an 1679;' puis passe par le 'Saut de St. Antoine de Padoue,' pour s'arrêter à l'Ohio qui est donné dans tout son parcours, ainsi que la 'R. Seignelay' (Riv. des Illinois) Les forts Crevecoeur et des Miamis sont désignés. Le lac Michigan est nommé: 'Mitchiganong ou le Grand lac des Illinois dit Dauphin,' le lac Huron: 'Karegnon, Mer Douce des Hurons, dit d'Orleans.' Le cartouche qui est une miniature du plus beau travail, porte au dessus de la Vierge portant une croix, la devise: In hoc signo vinces

''Cette belle carte semble avoir été complétée sur les données du Hennepin, ou plutôt de Du L'hut.''

A beautiful colored copy in original size is in the Map Division of Library of Congress.

A description of this map with reduced reproduction is found in the text and atlas of Gabriel Marcel's Reproductions de cartes et de globes . . . Paris, 1894, pp. 29-36, pls. 7-10. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1138.

Winsor further states that Parkman was inclined to ascribe this map to Franquelin. In this work are found many references to the various cartographical publications of Franquelin.

Harrisse, also in his "Notes," describes various Franquelin maps.

In the volume relating to Paris documents, of the *Documents relative to the colonial history of the state of New York*, v. 9, p. 205, in the letter from m. de la Barre to m. de Seignelay, dated nov. 4, 1683, is this reference: "What I have recently received from that quarter deserves a full explanation, and for that purpose send you a relation apart from my despatch, which, with the map of the country that I have had prepared for you, will give you perfect knowledge of every thing, and the means of interesting his Majesty therein. The young man who made these maps is named Franquelin; he is as skilful as any in France, but extremely poor, and in need of a little aid from his Majesty as an Engineer; he is at work on a very correct map of the country which I shall send you next year in his name; meanwhile I shall support him with some little assistance."

In the Kohl Collection, no. 229, is a reproduction of a map by Franquelin which also bears on this subject. The border ms. description reads:

"This is a copy of a sketch of the Mississippi-river and country, contained in a manuscript-map, which is preserved in the 'Dépôt de la marine' at Paris.

"The map has the following title: 'Carte générale de la France septentrionale, contenant la découverte du Pays des Ilinois. Faite par le sieur Jolliet.' (General map of arctic France, containing the discovery of the country of the Illinois, made by Sieur Jolliet)

"The map has the following dedication: "A monseignieur Colbert, ministre secrét. d'état par son très humble serviteur Duchesneau intendant de la Nouvelle France" (To Monseignieur Colbert, minister secretary of state by his most humble servant Duchesneau, intendant of New France)

On the margin of the map is further written: 'Joannes Ludovicus Franquelin pinxit' (J. L. Franquelin, painted it)

"The date of the map is not indicated and no longitudes are given upon it. We have another map of the Mississippi of the year 1688, painted by the same J. L. Franquelin. (See our collection) There is stated, that this Franquelin was 'Hydrographe du Roy en Canada.' (Hydrographer of the king in Canada) and he dates his map from Quebec. That map of 1688 is much more detailed and shows a progress of the knowledge of the Mississippi. Of this our present map it is from many circumstances evident, that it is of a much earlier date and that it is one of the first French maps of the Mississippi, if not the very first one itself.

"It is generally known that 'Sieur Jolliet' who is named as the originator of the map, was the companion of father Marquette at his discovery of the Mississippi in 1773 [1673] He probably brought the materials of the map to Quebec, where the Royal Hydrographer Franquelin copied and compiled them and put them in a general picture of the French dominions in America, which then the Intendant Duchesneau sent out to France for the King.

"Our map agrees in the principal points with the map, given as Marquette's map in Theyenot. We point out the following:

"The whole course of the Mississippi is given on one map in the same manner as on the other, and its mouth on both maps under 30° N. L. Only on our map the Mississippi is indistinctly prolonged to the North and the Coasts of the Northern Ocean ('Mer du Nord') are near its head.

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste Louis—Continued.

"On both maps is written East of the mouth of the Mississippi: 'Europeans' and West 'Tahensa.' Many other names agree in the same manner. On both maps the 'w' or 'ou' in the different names is written '8.'

"The Latitudes of the Upper and Central M. are on both maps a little different, but on both wrong.

"The 'chameaux' (Camels), which Marquette only mentions are painted on this map. Likewise portraits of Buffaloes, deer, bears and ostriches are added. On Marquette's map the Mississippi is written 'Mitchisipi' on this 'Messisipi.' The names of the Indian nations, which are written along the Eastern side of the Upper M. are not on Marquette's map. They are however also not taken from Hennepin's map or report. Nothing indicates, that when this map was made Hennepin had already travelled along that part of the upper M. which Marquette and Jolliet did not see. Even not his famous waterfalls of St. Anthony are indicated. We should therefore at all events place our map before the year 1682, in which Hennepin travelled.

"Those Indian names of which Marquette and Jolliet heard probably something by report, are however very interesting, because already the 'Siou' and the 'Ihanctwa' (Yanctons) are among them."

Harrisse, in his "Notes," also describes it:

"214. Carte gulle de la France Septentrionalle contenant la découverte du pays des Ilinois faite par le sieur Jolliet. 2° cartouche: A monseig, monseigneur Colbert conseiller du roy en son cōseil royal. Ministre et secretaire d'estat commandeur et grand trésorier des ordres de sa majesté par son très humble, très obéissant et très fidelle serviteur Duchesneav Intendant de la noule France. 1 m. x 70 c.

"Cette carte n'est pas l'oeuvre de Jolliet, comme M. Parkman semble le croire (Great-West, p. 409) car elle porte dans l'angle droit, en bas, la signature suivante: Joannes Ludouicus Franquelin pinxit. M. Duchesneau était encore au Canada en Juillet 1682 (Brodhead IX, p. 174), mais il avait virtuellement cessé d'être Intendant de la Nouvelle-France quelques mois avant, puisque la nomination de son successeur (M. de Meules) est de Mai 1682. Cette carte est donc antérieure à cette dernière date, et d'autant plus importante qu'elle a précédé les voyages authentiques de Cavelier de la Salle au Mississipi."

Parkman, in his La Salle and the discovery of the great West. France and England in North America, part third. Boston, 1897. v. 2, pp. 224-5, says of this map: "Joliet, at about the same time, made another map, larger than that just mentioned, but not essentially different. The letter to Frontenac is written upon both. There is a third map, of which the following is the title: Carte généralle de la France septentrionale contenant la descouuerte du pays des Illinois, faite par le Sr. Jolliet. This map, which is inscribed with a dedication by the Intendant Duchesneau to the minister Colbert, was made sometime after the voyage of Joliet and Marquette. It is an elaborate piece of work, but very inaccurate. It represents the continent from Hudson's Strait to Mexico and California, with the whole of the Atlantic and a part of the Pacific coast. An open sea is made to extend from Hudson's Strait westward to the Pacific. The St. Lawrence and all the Great Lakes are laid down with tolerable correctness, as also is the Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi, called 'Messasipi,' flows into the Gulf, from which it extends northward nearly to the 'Mer du Nord.' Along its course, above the Wisconsin, which is called 'Miskous,' is a long list of Indian tribes, most of which cannot now be recognized, though several are clearly sub-tribes of the Sioux. The Ohio is called 'Ouaboustikou.' The whole map is decorated with numerous figures of animals, natives of the country, or supposed to be. Among them are camels, ostriches, and a giraffe, which are placed on the plains west of the Mississippi. But the most curious figure is that which represents one of the monsters seen by Joliet and Marquette, painted

on a rock by the Indians. It corresponds with Marquette's description (ante, p. 59) This map, which is an early effort of the engineer Franquelin, does more credit to his skill as a designer than to his geographical knowledge, which appears in some respects behind his time."

Jacques Nicolas Bellin in an article published in Mémoire de Trévoux. oct.-nov. 1743. 16°. Paris, 1743. pp. 2521-2541, 2713-2737, entitled Remarques . . . sur les cartes & plans, qu'il à été chargé de dresser, pour joindre à l'histoire générale de la Nouvelle-France, du r. p. de Charlevoix, & au journal de son voyage dans cette partie du monde, makes frequent references to Franquelin; as does also Auguste Gosselin in an article published in Canadian royal society, Proceedings, v. 1, sec. 1, pp. 25-61; v. 3, sec. 1, pp. 93-117; v. 4, sec. 1, pp. 33-34, entitled: Les jésuites au Canada—Le p. de Bonnécamps, dernier professeur d'hydrographie au collège de Québec, avant la conquête.

For other maps of Franquelin see also titles 190, 203, 219, 220, 235, and 267.

According to Cyprien Tanguay's Dictionaire généalogique des familles canadiennes . . . Montréal, 1887, the date of Franquelin's birth is given as 1653. The following are miscellaneous references to Franquelin extracted from: Collection de manuscrits contenant lettres, mémoires, et autres documents historiques relatifs à la Nouvelle-France . . . Québec, 1883-1884.

"A Versailles, le 24° May, 1689.

"Ordre du Roy aux Sieurs de Denonville et de Champigny de donner au Sieur Franquelin, maistre de géographie, qui s'en va en Canada pour faire la carte des parties du Nord d'Amérique, tout le secours dont il aura besoing." v. 1, p. 451.

"1689. Monseigneur est supplié d'avoir à faire attention sur la recommendation qui luy en faicte par MM. de Denonville et Franquelin, en faveur dudit Franquelin qui a faict la carte du Canada." v. 1, p. 471.

"1693. Permission fut donnée au Sieur Franquelin, maistre d'hydrographie en Canada, de faire repasser en France sa famille composée de sa femme, de huict enfans et de deux servants " y. 2, p. 117.

"1693. Le Sieur de la Motte Cadillac a rendu compte de tout ce qui regarde l'estat de la Nouvelle Angleterre et de la Nouvelle Yorck. Il en a fourny des mémoires dont on se servira en tems et lieux. Il en a aussy fourny de l'estat des bayes, rades, rivières, ports et havres des dits païs et de l'Acadie. Il reste à faire des cartes exactes de l'entrée du golfe de St. Laurens et de la rivière jusques à Quebec. Il faut recueillir très exactement les connoissances qu'en pourront avoir les gens pratiques comme le Sieur Joliet, et les employer pendant l'hyver avec l'ingénieur le Sieur Franquelin, mesme ledit Sieur de la Motte Cadillac, pour en dresser les cartes et vérifier celles qui ont esté faictes." v. 2, p. 124.

"1694. Le Sieur Franquelin fut renvoyé au Canada pour y servir en qualité d'hydrographe." v. 2, p. 155.

"1697. Lettre de Monsieur de Chevry a Monsieur de Lagny.

"A Paris, mercredy matin, 16° janvier.

"Je vous envoye, Monsieur, le Sieur Franquelin, avec le brouillon du plan de la baye et de la ville de Baston, dont, malgré ses occupations pressez, il promet une copie régulière dans mardy proschain.

"Il a chez luy la carte des costes depuis Pentagouët jusques à cette baye, et depuis cette baye jusques à Manhatte, et le plan de cette ville et de ses environs. Je vous supplys de l'escouter affin qu'il nous tienne parolle car Monsieur de Vauban ne luy laisse guère de tems.

"Sy les Bureaux venoient icy aujourd'huy, on pourroit toujours faire voir ce brouillon à Monsieur Phelipeaux et à Monsieur de la Touche.

"J'ay l'honneur d'estre très passionnement, vostre très humble et très obéissant serviteur. De Chevry." v. 2, p. 253.

1688

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste Louis. b. 1653.

Carte de l'Amérique septentrionale . . . contenant le pays de Canada ou Nouvelle France, La Louisiane, la Floride, Virginie, Nlle. Suède, Nlle. Yorc, Nlle. Angleterre, Arcadie, Ile de Terre-Neuve . . . en l'année 1688, par Jean Baptiste Louis Franquelin, hydrographe du Roi à Québec en Canada. Ms. 157 x 100 cms.

Original in Bib. du Dépot de la Marine. Paris.

No. 161 in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposées à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892. Not pub. by Dufossé. LC 190

Note.—The Library of Congress has recently come into possession of an exact manuscript copy of this map. The correct title reads:

"Carte de l'Amérique septentrionale depuis le 25: jusqu'au 65° deg. de latt. & environ 140: & 235 deg. de longitude. Contenant les pays de Canada ou Nouvelle France, la Louisiane, la Floride, Virginie, N^{lle}. Suede, N^{le}. Yorc, N^{lle}. Angleterre Acadie, Isle de Terre-neuve & c. Le tout, très-fidellement dressé, conformément aux observations q', l'auteur en a faites luy mesme pendant plus de 16 années, par l'ordre des gouverneurs et intendans du pays, pour le service du roy, et pour leur instruction particulière; et suivant les mémoires & relations qu'il a eu soin de recûillir exactement par le mesme ordre & pendant le mesme temps, de tous les voyageurs les plus entendus qu'il a consultez et confrontez auec une application toute particulière; En l'année 1688: Par Iean Baptiste Louis Franquelin hydrographe du roy. A Québec en Canada. Échelle de cent quarante lieues [=6\frac{3}{4}\text{ m.]} [Colored] 40 x 63\frac{1}{2}\text{ unches.} [Bibliothèque du Dépôt des cartes et plans de la marine—Paris. Allas 4040^B no. 3]" An exact copy of the original ms. map by Franquelin dated 1688, deposited in the Archives du dépôt des cartes de la marine at Paris.

Title in the upper right-hand corner surrounded by a garland and drapery; in the left-hand corner, large crown, fleurs-de-lis, and globe. Large view of "Québec comme il se voit du côté de l'est" in lower right-hand corner.

This map while elaborate does not show careful drawing. The drawing is such as to magnify the french territory to the evident detriment of the English. It is valuable in connection with the Great Lakes, Upper Mississippi and St. Lawrence river region.

This map was praised by Parkman as the most accurate.

Harrisse, in his *Notes* . . . gives the title, p. 207, title 234. In the *Kohl Collection*, 232, the reduced manuscript copy is found with many

In the Kohl Collection, 232, the reduced manuscript copy is found with many omissions, including the view of Quebec. He subtitles it: "The Mississippi by J. B. L. Franquelin."

Winsor states in his description of this collection:

"It is called Carte manuscripte de l'Amérique septentrionale par J. B. Louis Franquelin, hydrographe du roy en Canada. Québec en 1688. It gives the Mississippi a wide, zigzag course, and makes it debouch on the coast of Texas. Kohl has not annotated it. It has been engraved for E. D. Neill's History of Minnesota, 1882; and this engraving is reproduced in the Nar. and Crit. Hist. America, iv, 230, 231, and in Winchell's Final report of the geological survey of Minnesota, vol. 1, pl. 2."

Parkman, in his La Salle and the discovery of the great West, France in England and America, part third. Boston, 1897. v. 2, pp. 228-9, in the "Appendix" describing "Early unpublished maps of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes," says:

"Perhaps the most interesting feature in Franquelin's map is his sketch of La Salle's evanescent colony on the Illinois, engraved for this volume. He reproduced the map in 1688, for presentation to the king, with the title Carte de l'Amerique Septentrionale, depuis le 25 jusqu'au 65 degré de latitude et environ 140 et 235 degrés de longitude, etc. In this map, Franquelin corrects various errors in that which preceded. One of these corrections consists in the removal of a branch of the river Illinois which he had marked on his first map,—as will be seen by referring to the portion of it in this book,—but which does not in fact exist. On this second map, La Salle's colony appears in much diminished proportions, his Indian settlements having in good measure dispersed. Two later maps of New France and Louisiana, both bearing Franquelin's name, are preserved in the Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine, as well as a number of smaller maps and sketches, also by him. They all have more or less of the features of the great map of 1684, which surpasses them all in interest and completeness."

Portions of some of these maps are reproduced in Pinart's Recueil de cartes. Paris, E. Dufossé, 1893. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1235. For reference to the various Franquelin maps, consult title 189, 203, 219, 220, 235 and 267 of this collection.

1688

Costa e Miranda, Joseph da.

Map of Western Europe, Africa and America inscribed: "Joseph Acosta Miranda Afez en Lisboa 1688." Ms. in colors on paper. 132 x 104 cms.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 31,321.

Shows only Florida peninsula and Gulf of Mexico with coast names only. Not worth copying.

Note.—The title of this map and the name of author as given in the British Museum catalogue is as follows:

31,321. Map of Western Europe, Africa and America, with drawings of mountains, animals, etc.; by Joseph da Costa e Miranda, Lisbon, 1688. Portug. Paper; 4 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 5 in.

Title 31,320. D is also by the same author:

D. Map of the West India islands and Central America, with the title "Noua descrisção das costas ilhas e terra firme das Indias ocidentais compostas [sic] a maior parte dellas pello que uio, e como o parçer de algun's pilotos praticos nas ditas costas, o capitam Cornelio Aleman em 30 de Iulho de 690 e nouamente traduzida a melhor forma por Joseph da Costa e Miranda cosmographo de cartas de marear em Lixboa anno de 1698." Portug. Drawn in gold and colours with the royal arms of Portugal. Vellum; 4 ft. 11 in. x 2 ft. 7½ in.

Vicente Almeida d'Eça in an article entitled: A cartographia maritima portugueza e os seus antecedentes, published in Boletim da Sociedade de geographia de Lisboa, dec. 1903, v. 21, pp. 451–462, says:

"Antonio de Miranda; segundo o sr. Sousa Viterbo era em 1676 o unico mestre examinado. Parece que seria seu filho Joseph da Costa Mirando, auctor dos mappas existentes na Escola Naval, e que são datados de 1681."

1689

Du Tralage, Jean Nicolas, sieur de Tillemon, d. 1696.

L'Amérique Septentrionale, ou la Partie Septentrionale des Indes Occidentales. Dressée sur les Mémoires le plus Nouveaux.

Du Tralage, Jean Nicolas—Continued.

Corrigée et augmentée Par le S. Tillemon; et Dédiée À son Excellence Monseigneur Pierre Venier, Ambassadeur ordinaire de la Sérénissime République de Venise, près de sa Majesté très Chrestienne Lovis le Grand Par le P. Coronelli, Cosmographe de la Serme République de Venise. À Paris Chez I. B. Nolin, sur le Quay de l'Horloge du Palais, Vers le Pont Neuf, à l'Enseigne de la Place des Victoires. Avec Privilège du Roy. 1689. Colored outline. 60.7 x 45 cms.

Note.—This map shows the various commercial routes on the east and the statement is given: "le P. Coronelli autheur de cette carte en a fait plusieurs autres de l'Amérique septentrionale, sçauoir le Canada, le Nouveau Mexique, l'Archipelague du Mexique, où sont les isles Antilles, etc."

For information relating to Coronelli, Nolin and Tillemon, whose correct name is Jean Nicolas Du Tralage, sieur de Tillemon, consult title 177.

1689

Mapa del camino que el año de 1689 hizo el Gobernador Alonso de Leon desde Cuahuila (Nueva España) hasta hallar cerca del lago de San Bernado el lugar donde havian poblado franceses. Ms. 40.5 x 29 cms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Ind. Sevilla. Secret^a de N. E. Secular. *Audiencia de Megico*. Expedientes sobre el reconocimiento y fortificacion de la Bahia del Espiritu Santo que esta en la costa septentrional del Seno Megicano. Años de 1690 á 1698. Est. 61; Caj. 6; Leg. 21.

Pedro Torres Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1, p. 66, no. 86. Facsimile in "De Leon's Expedition of 1689" by Elizabeth Howard West, in *The Quarterly* of the Texas State Historical Association, vol. viii, Jan. 1905, No. 3, p. 199, where its authorship is attributed to Carlos de Sigüenza y Góngora. WL 193

Note.—In a translation, by Elizabeth Howard West, of A brief compendium of the events which have occurred in the province of Texas from its conquest, or reduction, to the present day, by . . . don Antonio Bonilla . . . 1772, published in the Quarterly of the Texas state historical association, 1904–05, v. 8, are certain references to Alonzo de Leon among which this extract is of interest:

"[First entrada into the province of Texas, by Alonzo de Leon]

"He made known the entry of the French into the Bay of Espiritu Santo, and, by order of His Excellency the Conde de Monclova, Captain Alonzo de Leon,

governor of Coaguila, went thither.

"He began his expedition with a hundred men on the twenty-third day of March of the said year 1689, taking with him the above-mentioned Frenchman Juan Henrique. On the twenty-second day of April they found the fort which they were seeking dismantled, the buildings sacked, and the Frenchmen dead. On the twenty-third, [Leon] examined the bay, where only small vessels could anchor, and on the twenty-sixth [he explored] the San Marcos River, which has its outlet through the said bay. On the first of May, the chief of the Texas presented himself, bringing in his company two Frenchmen, streaked

with paint like the Indians. [The Frenchmen] brought news that more than a hundred of their companions had died of small-pox, and that the rest, surprised by the Indians, had miserably perished by stabs and blows. [Alonzo de Leon treated the chief of the Texas kindly. The latter, very much pleased, offered to go with some of his nation to the Province of Coaguila]

"[Second Entrada, by Alonzo de Leon]

"In the year 1690, the aforesaid Alonzo de Leon returned with a hundred and ten soldiers. He rescued two Frenchmen and one Frenchwoman.

"The feast of Corpus Christi was celebrated among the Texas on the twenty-fifth day of May, in the presence of the [Indian] chief and all his nation. When mass was over, the ceremony of raising the standard in the King's name was gone through with, possession was taken of the country, and the Mission of San Francisco de los Texas was founded."

In the article by E. H. West referred to in the title is the *Itinerary of the expedition made by general Alonzo de Leon for the discovery of the Bahia del Espiritu Santo and the french settlement.* 1689.

The same Quarterly for nov. 1908, v. 12, has an article by Herbert E. Bolton entitled Notes on Clark's 'The beginnings of Texas,' in which, in a note to page 149, notice of the map is given which says that the map is signed "Siguenza, 1689." A biography of Carlos de Siguenza y Góngora (1645–1700) is in Diccionario enciclopedico hispano-americano. v. 19. p. 105.

The following title is from the British Museum catalogue of additions, 1848–1853 (no. 17566):

"Derrotero de la jornada que hizo el general Alonzo de Leon para el descubrimiento de la Bahaia del Espiritu Santo y Poblacion de Franceses. Año de 1689. About 170 words to a page. It begins 'Marzo Dias 23. Este via salieron los que se hallaban en coahuila y anduvieron una legua rio abaxo' &c.''

Consult also p. 135 of Cesareo Fernández Duro's, Don Diego de Peñalosa y su descubrimiento del reino de Quiviva. 4°. Madrid, M. Tello, 1882, which is extracted from vol. 10 of the Colección de memorias de la Real academia de historia de Madrid, and R. C. Clark's The beginnings of Texas in the Quarterly of the Texas state historical association, january 1902. v. 5. pp. 171–205, for an account of the expeditions of Leon.

In a manuscript note by Lowery to the reproduction in this collection is the statement that:

"There is a duplicate facsimile copy of this map in the Biblioteca Nacional. Madrid. P. V. 4°. C–5. No. 22, with a query in the catalogue: 'Seria Siguenza el autor del plano?' This copy has a hole of about 3 cms. in diameter burned in the centre. There is in the 'Dépôt de Cart. Pl. et Journ. de la Marine, Paris, no. 14.199 (or 1499) a MS. map entitled 'Route que firent les Espagnols pour venir enlever les françois restez (sic) à la Baye S Bernard ou S¹ Louis aprez la perte du vaisseau de M². de la Salle en 1689' which appears to be based or copied after the Siguenza map, although drawn to a larger scale. See my photograph of the Paris map. 'Autos' on Leon's expedition accompany the map.''

Consult Hubert Howe Bancroft's *History of the Pacific states*, v. 10, pp. 399–400 for account of de Leon's expedition to Espiritu Santo.

For other references to Leon, consult title 197.

In the Archivo general of Mexico in a mss. collection entitled Memorias para la historia de la America septentrional, v. 27, is the "Derrotero de la jornada que hizo el general Alonzo de Leon para el descubrimiento de la Bahia del Espiritu Santo, y Poblaciob de Franceses, año de 1689, in Memorias para la historia de la America Septentrional, xvii 1 et seg."

Mapa del camino—Continued.

This is general Leon's diary beginning march 23rd and ending may 30th, 1689. The volume has been copied for the Texas state library and the library of the University of Texas.

Consult also Bethel Coopwood's Notes on the history of la bahia del Espiritu Santo in the Quarterly of the Texas state historical association, october, 1898, v. 2; and also the translation by Lilia M. Casis of the Letter of don Damian Manzanet to don Carlos de Siguenza, relative to the discovery of the bay of Espiritu Santo, in v. 2, pp. 253–312, january, 1899, of the same Quarterly.

The Library has two manuscript volumes purchased from the Barlow sale, entitled *Documentos para la historia ecclesiastica y civil de la provincia de Texas*. Vol. 1 contains an account of the journey performed by general Alonzo Leon for the discovery of the bay of Espiritu Santo and french settlement. 1689.

1689

Route que firent les Espagnols pour venir enlever les françois restez (sic) à la Baye S Bernard ou S^t Louis aprez (sic) la perte du vaisseau de M^r. de la Salle en 1689. Ms. about 32 x 31 cms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Dépôt de Cart. Pl. et Journ. de la Marine. Paris. No. 14.199 (or 1499) I have a photographic copy, which Chadenat says was in Margry's collection. Dimensions of photo, which appears to be that of the original: 32 x 31 cms. (about) See "De Leon's Expedition of 1689" by Elizabeth Howard West, in The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Asso. Vol. VIII, Jan. 1905, p. 201, note 3.

Note.—Parkman in his *La Salle and the discovery of the Great West* cites this map and also cites part of Margry's manuscript collection. Consult title 193 and the references to La Salle in title 183.

16902

Mapa del Seno Mexicano desde San Bernado hasta Nueva Francia, Rio de San Lorenzo, Lago del Delfin &c. Ms. 30 x 21 cms. Un signed, undated. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Ind. Sevilla. Secret: de N. E. Audiencia de Megico. Azogues Cartas y expedientes sobre el descubrimiento de Minas de Azogues en la N. E. y repartimiento de los que remiten de España años de 1698 a 1701. Est. 61; Caj. 6; Leg. 17.

D. Pedro Torres Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida," Tomo I, p. 52, No. 62, dates it 1665. It is in two sheets, substantially duplicates. The 1st sheet on which is the legend "La Enseñada de nueva España año de 1690," with but two or three names of localities, appears to be an exceedingly crude attempt at the second sketch (of which I have a tracing) The paper, handwriting, mode of drawing and use of capitals is identical in both, and the two sheets came together. I have absolutely no doubt but that the

undated sketch (my tracing) is by the same hand, and of the same date i. e. 1690.

WL 195

Note.—Consult reference in William R. Shepherd's Guide to the materials for the history of the United States in spanish archives (Simancas, the archive historico nacional, and Seville) 8°. Washington, D. C., Carnegie institution of Washington, 1907, p. 61. B. Audiencia of Mexico (Inventory I)

1. Expediente concerning the examination and fortification of the Bay of Espiritu Santo on the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, 3 legajos, 1684–1705.

2. Id. Concerning the french settlements on the gulf of Mexico, 1 legajo, 1701–1719.

1690?

A new mapp of the Empire of Mexico Describing the Continent to the Ismus of Panama together with all the Islands in the North Sea &c. F. Lamb sculp. 41.8 x 28 cms. 2 cart. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Shows coast names only. Virginia, Carolina, Florida & Gulf. Does not show California & New Mexico. Brit. Mus. Cat. Maps. 87. e. 28, gives London, 1690?

Note.—This map is taken from the 3rd edition of Thomas Gage's A new survey of the West-Indies. London, 1677. It was first published in this edition but is found in others published afterwards. The Library of Congress has also the 4th edition of 1699 containing this map.

For references to maps in first edition of Gage, consult title 144. Consult a life of Gage in *Dictionary of national biography*, v. 20. pp. 353-355.

For references to other maps of Francis Lamb, consult index to Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

1690

"Mapa del Viaxe que el año 1690 hizo el Gobernador Alonso de Leon desde Cuahuila hasta la Carolina, Provincia habilitada de Texas y otras Naciones al Nordeste de la Nueva España." 58 x 58 cms. Ms. in colors and description. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 61; Caj. 6; Leg. 21 (3).

In one corner is an inset "Descripcion exacta del Lago de San Bernardo y del de Todos los Santos que nuevamente se halló este año de 1690." The map is accompanied by "autos" relating to the expedition. This is an important map for Texas and gives details which do not appear in Cardenas', 1691, "Planta Cosmographica del lago de San Bernardo" &c. No. 88 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—For reference to this map and the document of this expedition of 1690, consult Elizabeth Howard West's De Leon's expedition of 1689, note, p. 219, and also Bethel Coopwood's Notes on the history of la bahia del Espiritu Santo, in the Quarterly of the Texas state historical association. Oct. 1898. v. 2.

An interesting item also in this last article, p. 165, is the following:

"The royal engineer, Don Augustin Lopez de la Cámara Alta, made a map of Nuevo Santander, including in the northeastern portion of it the ancient site

Mapa del Viaxe—Continued.

of the 'Presidio y Mision de la Bahía del Espíritu Santo,' showing it on the right margin of the 'Rio de Guadalupe' and placing the site of Santa Dorotéa on the left margin of the 'Rio de San Antonio,' also showing the Espíritu Santo bay into which the two rivers emptied. It also contains a tracing of the route of the troops in going to the presidio and mission on the Guadalupe. It was filed in the archives at Mexico, in connection with the report of Don José Tienda de Cuervo, royal inspector general, in 1757, and is still intact in volume 29 of the historical branch of the general archives.''
See also title 195.

1690-1733?

Schenk, Pieter, 1645-1715.

Tabula Mexicae et Floridae. Terrarum Anglicarum, et anteriorum Americae Insularum; item cursuum et circuituum fluminis Mississipi dicti. Amstel. prostant apud Petrum Schenck, Cum Privil. 61 x 47 cms. with above title exterior to measurement. Plate 61.5 x 49 cms. Colors. Undated.

Shows only Florida, New Mexico, Texas. Not California. LC 198

Note.—A copy of this impression is in the collection of the Library of Congress. It was copied from Guillaume Delisle's "Carte du Mexique et de la Floride, de terres angloises et des isles Antilles, du cours et des environs de la rivière de Mississipi, dressée sur un grand nombre de mémoires principalem^t, sur ceux de m^{rs}. d'Iberville et le Sueur."

This impression of Delisle was originally published in 1703, without, however, the descriptive notes inserted in the map or the commercial routes. The Schenk impression evidently reprinted from the 1722 impression of Delisle, is translated into latin, Lower California, is omitted, and an engraving of a naval battle not on the Delisle original is added. This Delisle map was republished by Ph. Buache, "gendre de l'auteur, avec privilège du 30 av. 1745."

Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, for description of the various Delisle's atlases containing these maps.

An impression of this map without date is found in Johann Baptista Homann's Neuer atlas, 1712–[1730] Consult the forthcoming volume to Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

The Schenk impression is probably a reprint of this, with differences only of cartouches and illustrations. For various other impressions of the Homann edition consult also the above "List."

The map here mentioned is probably the edition of 1710, of Pieter Schenk and Gerard Valck, *Atlas contractus*. It is not in the edition of 1709 described in Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*, *title 551*.

Consult Woltersdorf's Repertorium der land- und seekarten, 1813, p. 112, for a description of Schenk's atlases.

For notices of the life of Schenk, consult Abraham Jacob van der Aa, Biographisch woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1874, v. 17, pp. 287–288, and Georg Kaspar Nagler, Neues allgemeines künstlerlexikon, 1845, v. 15, pp. 185–192.

In 1717 the stock originally belonging to the firm of Visscher, founded in 1616, passed into the hands of Pieter Schenk.

1691

Mapa de la provincia donde habita la Nacion Casdudacho (Texas)

Santa Maria de Galve. 60 x 38 cms. Ms. on parchment with colors. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 61; Caj. 6; Leg. 2. In one corner is the coat of arms in colors of the families of Teran y Rios and the inscription: "Executose en la elevacion del Polo Boreo de 35 grados, 30 minutos dentro del seno Mexicano, governando el Exercito que le hizo el General Don Domingo Theran de los Rios Themiente General de la Nueva España. Año 1691. Hizose esta visita en dicha Nacion y Provincia en 28 de Noviembre" &c. No. 90 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1. 199

Note.—Consult references in James Alexander Robertson's List of documents in spanish archives relating to the history of the United States, p. 124, title 1883. For account of this expedition consult Robert Carlton Clark's The beginnings of Texas in the Quarterly of Texas state historical association, january 1902, v. 5, which states amongst other things that: "To command this third expedition the Conde de Galve appointed Don Domingo Teran de las Ryos, governor of Cohuila and Texas."

In the Archivo general, of Mexico, in a mss. collection entitled Memoria para la historia de la America septentrional, v. 27, is the Descripcion y diaria demarcacion executada por el general Don Domingo Teran principiada en 16 de mayo de 1691, y finalizada en 15 de abl. de 1692.

This is a full and detailed account of general Teran's movements during the time indicated by the title,—his journey to mission San Francisco; his return march to Espiritu Santo Bay; his expedition from Santa Margarita to the province of Nueva Montaña; his Paso derrota, y Tanteo en la tierra que hice . . . al nuevo descubrimiento de la nacion de los Cadodachos; and his final return to Santa Margarita and embarkation for Vera Cruz.

This volume has been copied for the Texas state library and the library of the University of Texas.

The manuscript volume in Library of Congress, entitled *Documentos para la historia ecclesiastica y civil de la provincia de Texas*, referred to in title 193, contains the following: "Instructions issued by the Superior Government to Gen!. Teran for entering Texas—1691."—"Description & Demarcation by Gen!. Teran—1692."

1691

Cardenas, Manuel Joseph de.

Planta Cosmographica del lago de San Bernardo con los senos y Rios que á él se comunican, descubierto por horden del Exmo. Sr. Conde de Galue Virrey, Gobernador y Capitan General desta Nueva España, observada y delineada por D. Manuel Joseph de Cardenas aficionado á las Matematicas.—Año de 1691. 27 x 40 cms. Ms. in colors.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 61; Caj. 6; Leg. 21 (1)

Extends from 27° to 29° 50′ North Latitude. A "relacion y derrotero del viaje hecho desde Vera Cruz hasta la Bahia de San Bernardo al descubrimiento de la poblacion que tenian los franceses" accompanies the maps. This map shows the Trinity River and the rivers emptying into the bay of San Bernardo for a part of their course. Their names are: Rio de la santissima Trinidad; Rio

Cardenas, Manuel Joseph de-Continued.

del espiritu santo; Rio de San Marcos (tributary of the Rio del Espiritu Santo) Rio de los franceses; Rio de Guadaloupe and Rio de Medina. An important map for Texas. No. 89 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—For references to this expedition to Espiritu Santo or San Bernard's bay, consult Robert Carlton Clark's *The beginnings of Texas*, with the bibliography attached in the *Quarterly of the Texas state historical association, january*, 1902, v. 5. The contents of the two volumes entitled *Documentos para la historia ecclesiastica y civil de la provincia de Texas*, variously mentioned in the above titles, are described in Herbert Eugene Bolton's *Some materials for southwestern history in the "Archivo general de Mexico"* published in the *Quarterly of the Texas state historical association*, october, 1902, v. 6, pp. 103–112; also in an article by prof. George P. Garrison, entitled *The archivo general de Mexico*, published in the *Nation*, for may 30, 1901.

1691

Le Clercq, Chrétien, 1641 ?-1699 ?

Carte Généralle de la Nouvelle France où est compris la Louisiane Gaspésie et le Nouveau Mexique auec les Isles Antilles. Dressée sur les mémoires les plus nouveaux. 1691. 33.8 x 48.5 cms. 1 cartouche. Unsigned.

Note.—No surname was given to this author, but the title of the map is so similar that I have given the full name, birth and death of the author whose work is described in title 202.

That there is a map of this title is seen by the following title, p. 33, title 90, of Gabriel Marcel's Cartographie de la Nouvelle France . . . 1885.

"Carte généralle de la Nouvelle France où est compris la Lovisiane Gaspesie et le Nouveau Mexique auec les Isles Antilles. Dressée sur les mémoires les plus nouveaux. 1691. L. Rouillard delineauit. L. Boudan sculp. (par Le Clercq d'après une note msse du temps sur l'exemplaire de la Bibliothèque) D. C. B. N. F. St. Victor. Pf. 200.5226.

"(Bien que cette carte ait été enregistrée par M. Harrisse sous le n° 367, nous la décrivons à nouveau à cause de quelques erreurs qu'il avait commises et de l'attribution qui lui est donnée)"

In a list by P. L. Morin, entitled Plans, cartes, vues et dessins relatifs à l'histoire de la Nouvelle France, title 42, p. 1617, in the Catalogue of the library of parliament, 1858, is a map evidently the same as mentioned in this list and entitled: Carte généralle de la Nouvelle France. 1 feuille. 1690. "Sur cette carte sont indiqués les lieux où les P. P. récollets, jésuites et autres missionnaires avaient leurs missions." See also title 202.

1692

Rouillard, I.

Carte généralle de la Nouvelle France où est compris la Lovisiane, Gaspésie et le Nouveau Mexique auec les Isles Antilles. Dressée sur les mémoires les plus nouveaux. 1692. I. Rouillard delineauit. L. Boudan sculp. 33 x 48.3 cms.

In Le Clercq (Chrétien, 1641?–1699?) First establishment of the Faith in New France. Now first translated, with notes, by John Gilmary Shea. New York, J. G. Shea, 1881. vol. 2, p. 8.

"Some copies of the map are said to bear the date 1692. The last figure has something of the appearance of a 2, but seems to be really a 1." Quoted by P. Lee Phillips in A list of Maps of America, p. 563.

Note.—The date 1692 has been retained in this title notwithstanding the statement, noted above, title 201, that it seems to be 1691. In the various bibliographical descriptions of this work of Le Clercq's, such as in Sabin, Rich, Le Clerc, and various others including the very extensive notice, title 169, pp. 157–167, in Harrisse's Notes, no mention is found of a map. The Carter-Brown Catalogue in the description of this work, mentions a map in the collection, but gives no notice of it. So the only information is what has been quoted in the Shea translation.

The following editorial note quoted from Winsor's Narrative and critical history of America, v. 4, p. 291, describes very fully this work, with references to the various accounts of the life of the author:

"This translation, of which only 250 copies were printed, was made by Dr. Shea. He introduces it with 'A sketch of Father Christian Le Clercq,' which includes a bibliographical account of his works. The book supplements in a measure Sagard's Histoire du Canada, since that had given the earlier labors as this portrays the later works of the Recollects, or at least more minutely than Sagard. The Recollects had been recalled to Canada to thwart the Jesuits, and Le Clercq reached Quebec in 1673, and was assigned in 1675 to the vicinity of the Bay of Gaspé as a missionary field; and it is of his labors in this region that we learn in his Nouvelle relation de la Gaspésie, which was printed in Paris in 1691 (cf. Harrisse, Notes, 170; Field, Indian bibliography, 902; Ternaux, 176; Faribault, 82; Lenox, in Historical magazine, ii. 25; Dufossé Americana, 1878, 75 and 100 francs; Sabin, vol. x. p. 159; Stevens, Bibliotheca historica, 1870, no. 1,113; Brinley catalogue, 102; Le Clercq, Bibl. amer., 746, 140 francs; Carter-Brown, vol. ii. no. 1,415; O'Callaghan, no. 1,360) and Le Clercq refers his readers to the present work for a continuation of the story, but it does not contain it, that portion being suppressed, as Dr. Shea thinks. The Jesuits are bitterly satirized by Le Clercq in the concluding part of the first volume, and in the second of the *Établissement*. Shea's collation of the Nouvelle relation does not correspond with the Harvard college copy, which has 28 instead of 26 preliminary leaves. See also Sabin's Dictionary, vol. x. no. 39, 649; Field's Indian bibliography, no. 903; Harrisse, Notes sur la nouvelle France, no. 170; Boucher de la Richarderie, vi. 21; Faribault, p. 82.

"The original edition of the *Établissement* had two varieties of title, one bearing the author's name in full, and the other concealing it by initials. It is very rare with either title, but copies can be found in the Carter-Brown Library (see *Catalogue*, no. 1,413) and in the Sparks Collection at Cornell University (see *Sparks Catalogue*, no. 1,482) Dr. Shea notes other copies in Baron James Rothschild's library at Paris, and in the Abbé H. Verreau's collection at Montreal. Mr. Stewart tells me there are copies in the libraries at Laval University, of the Quebec government, of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and of Parliament, at Ottawa. The Lenox Library has a copy of what seems the same edition, with the title changed to *Historical es colonies françoises*, Paris and Lyons, 1692. Mr. Lenox (*Historical magazine*, *january*, 1858), following Sparks and others, claimed that the 1691 edition was suppressed;

Rouillard, I.—Continued.

but Harrisse (*Notes*, etc. p. 159) disputes this in a long notice of the book, in which he cites *Oeuvres de Messire Antoine Arnould*, Paris, 1780, xxiv. 720, to the contrary. Le Clercq's book should have a map, 'Carte generalle de la Nouvelle France,' which is given in fac-simile in vol. ii. of this translation. It includes all North America, except the Arctic regions, but, singularly, omits Lake Champlain'

"President Sparks wrote in his copy: 'An extremely rare book. . . It is peculiarly valuable as containing the first original account of the discoveries of La Salle by two [Recollect] missionaries who accompanied him. From this book, also, Hennepin drew the account of his pretended discovery of the Mississippi River.' See the bibliographical notice in Shea's Discovery and Explorations of the Mississippi valley, p. 78. Sparks in his Life of La Salle, first pointed out how Hennepin had plagiarized from the journal of Father Membré, contained in Le Clercq. See further in Shea's Mississippi valley, p. 83 et seq., where Membré's journal in Shea's translation from Le Clercq was printed for the first time, and the note on Hennepin, following chap, viii of the present volume. Harrisse, Notes, etc., p. 160, points out what we owe to this work for a knowledge of La Salle's explorations. Cf. Parkman's La Salle; Field's Indian Bibliography, no. 903, with a note touching the authorship; Brunet, Supplement, i. 810, noting copies sold,—Maison-neuve, 250 francs; Sóbolewski, 150 thalers; Tross (1873), 410 francs; Dufossé, 600 francs; Le Clercq, no. 2,833. 1,500 francs.

"The bibliographers are agreed that others than Le Clercq were engaged in the *Établissement*, and that the part concerning Frontenac was clearly not by Le Clercq. Charlevoix says Frontenac himself assisted in it; and it is Shea's opinion that extraneous matter was attached to Le Clercq's account of the Recollect missions, to convert the book into an attack in large part on the Jesuits.—"

William F. Ganong, in the introduction to Le Clercq's New Relation of Gaspesia . . . 1910, in reference to this book says: "The book contains no pictures, and usually no maps, although the map of New France, made to illustrate his other book, is sometimes found in this. The eastern portion is reproduced in this volume."

1692

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste Louis, b. 1653.

Carte générale de la Nouvelle France dans l'Amérique Septentrionale, où est encore compris la Nouvelle Angleterre, la Nouvelle Yorc . . . et la Floride, par Franquelin.

See ibid. 1708 as my source of information. Extends from 15° N. lat. to 65° and west to include Gulf coast and part of Texas. Described inferentially. Not seen.

Note.—The full title of this map with accompanying remarks is from Harrisse's "Notes," p. 211-212, title 248:

"Carte généralle de la Nouvelle France dans l'Amérique Septentrionale où est encore compris la Nouvelle Angleterre la Nouvelle Yorc la nouvele Albanie, La Pansilvanie la Virginie et la Floride. 2e cartouche: À Monseigneur monsigneur le comte de Pontchartrain ministre et secretaire d'état par son très humble, très obéissant et très fidèle serviteur Franquelin. 53 x 44 c. B. D. C. M. Etats-Unis, Cartes générales, no. 10.

"Cette petite carte, d'un travail admirable, est évidemment une réduction faite à Paris, probablement par F. de la Croix, car dans l'angle gauche on

y voit la date de 1708, or en cette année Franquelin était mort, depuis au moins dix ans.

"Nous remarquons, venant se jeter dans le golfe du Mexique, une rivière des Cenis, sur laquelle il y a deux croix. L'une porte cette légende: 'Tombeau du Sr. De la Salle,' l'autre: 'Tombeau du Sr. de Morne.'

"Les noms des rivières et des lacs sont précisément ce qu'ils sont encore aujourd'hui, excepté le Missouri.

"Dans un cartouche à l'angle droit il y a une longue légende, dans laquelle l'auteur dit que cette carte est 'le resultat de vingt années d'application et de soins à parcourir les Païs qu'elle contient'—ce qui nous porte à lui donner la date 1692.

"Ce qui nous prouve encore que l'original de cette carte ne saurait être de 1708, c'est que Pontchartrain y est nommé sous le titre de Sécrétaire d'Etat, fonctions auxquelles il fut appelé en Novembre 1690, après la mort de Seignelay, tandis qu'en 1708 (il était depuis 1699) Chancelier de France."

A reproduction of this map is noted under date 1708, title 267. This is reproduced and descriped in the atlas and text of Marcel's Reproductions de cartes et des globes, pl. 40, pp. 133–135, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1138.

For references to Franquelin consult title 189, 190, 219, 220, 235 and 267.

1694

Jaillot, Charles Hubert Alexis, 1640-1712.

Amérique Septentrionale Divisée en Ses Principales Parties. Présenté à Monseigneur le Duc de Bourgogne Par Son trés-humb: et trés Obéissa: Seruiteur. H. Jaillot (in cartouche at l. h. corner) À Paris 1694. 58 x 46.5 cms. Colors. 2 cartouches.

Latin title: "America Septentrionalis in Suas Præcipuas Partes Divisa, ad usum Serenissimi Burgundiæ Ducis," exterior to above measurements.

WL 204

Note.—Auguste Jal, in his *Dictionnaire critique* . . . 2e ed. 1872, in an extensive notice of the Jaillot family says that this Jaillot was born about 1632 and not in 1640 as is stated by Michaud in his *Biographie universelle* . . . *Paris*, 1858, v. 20, p. 525. For this notice of Jaillot consult title 168.

The various editions of Jaillot's atlases are found in E. G. Woltersdorf's Repertorium der land- und seekarten . . . Wien, 1813.

Consult also for a list of maps, Nicolas Lenglet du Fresnoy's Méthode pour étudier la géographie . . . 3. ed. Paris, 1742, v. 1, pt. 2, pp. 195-240.

This map giving Jaillot as the author is simply Nicolas Sanson's map of the same title with his name replaced by that of Jaillot.

It is a reduced impression of the map entitled: Amérique septentrionale divisée en ses principales parties ou sont distingués les vns des autres les estats suivant qu'ils appertiennent presentemêt aux François, Castillans, Anglois, Suédois, Danois, Hollandois. Tirée des relations de toutes ces nations. Par le s^r Sanson, géographe ordinaire du roy. Présentée à monseigneur le davphin, par son très humble, très-obéissant et très fidèle seruiteur, Hubert Iaillot. À Paris, chez H. Iaillot joignant les grands Augustins aux deux globes. Auec privilège du roy pour vingt ans 1690, found in Sanson's Atlas nouveav . . . published by Jaillot, 1689, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 503.

It is also found dated 1692 and 1696 in the same atlases of those dates. Consult the same "List," titles 514 and 524.

Jaillot, Charles Hubert Alexis—Continued.

The impression described in this title is found in the atlas of Jaillot entitled Atlas royal l'usage de monseigneur le duc de Bourgogne . . . Paris, chez Nicolas de Fer, 1799.

This atlas is not in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, in the Library of Congress, but will be described in a supplementary volume.

A reduced copy of this map, with some changes and with Sanson as the author, dated 1695, is found in Jaillot's *Atlas françois* . . . 1695, described in the same "List."

An impression of this "Auec priuilege du roy, pour vingt ans 1719," with Sanson as author, is found in Jaillot's Atlas françois, 1700, described in Phillips's List of Geographical Atlases, title 534.

This map differs from the others as here Lower California is represented as a peninsula and not as an island.

The reduced impression in this collection is similar in every respect except in the second cartouche which has, instead of "à Paris, 1694," "à Amsterdam chez R. & J. Ottens." It is without date and found in Reiner and Joshua Ottens's Atlas minor, which is also without date but contains maps varying in date from 1695–1756. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 522.

1695

Fer, Nicolas de, 1646-1720.

La Californie ou Nouvelle Caroline. Teatro de los Trabajos, Apostolicos de la Compa. e (sic) Jesus en la America, Sept^e. Dressée sur celle que le Viceroy de la Nouvelle Espagne envoya il y a peu d'Années à M^{rs}. de l'Academie des Sciences. Par N. de Fer Géographe de sa Majesté Catolique. [Then follows an historical legend which terminates with] "Cecy a eté fait en 1695, pour le Viceroy de la Nouvelle Espagne, afin de pour suivre le dessin de la Conqueste et de la Conversion des Isles Californies ou Nouvelles Carolines. A Paris. dans l'Isle du Palais à la Sphere Royale 1720. 65.5 x 45 cms. WL 205

Note.—The Library of Congress has a "Liste table ou catalogue des ouvrages de géographie et de topographie que le s^r. de Fer géographie de sa majesté catolique a mis au jour depuis l'année 1670, jusqu'à 1722, '' pasted on the reverse of his "Partie la plus méridionale de l'Amérique . . . 1720.''

This map is mentioned among the "Cartes d'une feuille."

For a list of his maps consult Lenglet du Fresnoy's Méthode pour étudier la géographie. 3. ed. 1762, v. 1, pt. 2, pp. 187–194.

A notice of de Fer's life, with portrait and list of maps, is found in Allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. Weimar, 1803, v. 12, pp. 368-372.

Consult also title 245.

1695

Keulen, Joannes van, 1654-1704.

Pascært vande Zuyd Zee en een gedeelte van Brasil Van Ilhas de Ladronos tot R de la Plata t Amsterdam by Ioanes van Keulen aen de Nieuwe brugh in de Gekroonde Lootsman. Met Privilegie Voor 15 Iaaren. 59.5 x 51.3 cms. 1 cart. Undated.

In "De Groote Nieuwe Vermeerderde Zee-Atlas ofte Water-Werelt . . . t'Amsterdam, By Johannes van Keulen . . . 1695. Shows Cal. peninsula & Alta &c as an island; & nothing more.

LC 206

Note.—This map is no. [137] of Joannes van Keulen's De groote nieuwe vermeerderde zee-atlas ofte water-werelt. 1695, described in the supplement, in preparation, to Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, as follows:

"The earliest edition of the van Keulen atlas appeared in 5 v., from 1682–1684, issued by Joannes van Keulen, the first. This edition is given by Bom.

"Tiele gives an edition in one volume with this title, containing 31 maps, dated 1681. Bierens de Haan mentions a 1 v. edition of 34 maps, 1688, and Muller gives one of 146 maps, 1694.

"The maps were reissued many times by the various successors in the van

Keulen firm."

For reference to the van Keulen family with a list of their maps consult: Bom, Gerrit Dirk. Bijdragen tot eene geschiedenis van het geslacht "van Keulen" als boekhande-laars, intgevers, kaart- en instrumentmakers in Nederland; eene bibliocartographische studie . . . 8°. Amsterdam, H. G. Bom, 1885.

1695

Keulen, Joannes van, 1654-1704.

Pas kaart Van de Boght van Florida Met de Canaal Tusschen Florida en Cuba. Door C. J. Vooght Geometra t Amsterdam By Iohannis van Keulen Boek en Zee kaart Verkooper aande Nieuwe Brugh Inde Gekroonde Lootsman Met Privilegie voor 15 Iaaren. 59 x 51.3 cms. 1 cart. Undated. In "De Groote Nieuwe Vermeerderde Zee-Atlas ofte Water-Werelt . . . t'Amsterdam. By Johannes van Keulen . . . 1695.

Shows w. coast of Florida Peninsula.

LC 207

Note.—Consult title 206. This map is no. [112] in the atlas described in title 206.

1695

Keulen, Joannes van, 1654-1704.

Paskaart vande Noord Oost Kust van Cuba en d'Oost Kust van Florida vervaatende de Canal van Bahama met de Bahaamse Eylanden Door C. J. Vooght Geometra t Amsterdam by Johannis van Keulen Boek en Zee Kaart verkoper aan de Nieuwe brugh Inde Ge Kroonde Lootsman Met Privilegie voor 15 Iaaren. 58.5 x 51.3 cms. 1 cart. Undated.

In "De Groote Nieuwe Vermeerderde Zee-Atlas ofte Water-Werelt . . . t' Amsterdam by Johannes van Keulen . . . 1695. Shows east coast of Florida Peninsula.

LC 208

Note.—This map is no. 111 in the atlas described in note to title 206.

1696?

Allard, Carolus.

Recentissima Novi Orbis, Sive Americæ Septentrionalis et Meridionalis Tabula ex officina Caroli Allard Cum Privilegio Ordinum Hollandiæ et Westfrisiæ. 58 x 49.5 cms. 1 colored cart.

85241°--12---13

Allard, Carolus—Continued.

Phillips (P. Lee) in A List of Maps of America, p. 279, says the date 1696 is found in his map entitled "L'isle de Ré," no. 20, and also in nos. 21 and 31, "La Bretagne and la Provence," of his Atlas Minor. Amsterdami.

Note.—This map is no. 138 in Allard's Atlas minor, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 523.

1696?

Allard, Carolus.

Virginiæ partis australis, et Floridæ partis orientalis, interjacentiumq regionum nova descriptio. 38 x 50.7 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In his Atlas minor. Amstelodami, ex officinâ Caroli Allard. No. 141. The date 1696 is found in the map entitled "L'isle de Ré" no. 20, and in nos. 21 and 30. P. Lee Phillips. A list of maps of America. p. 279.

Based on Mercator's Virginiae item et Floridae . . . nova descriptio, 1606. Printed from same plates and with same title as: Jansson 1642; Guilielmus Blaeu, 1644; Johannis Blaeu 1662; Valck and Schenk 1710 (?) Reduced copy by Montanus 1671. LC 210

Note.—This map is no. 141 in the atlas described in note to title 209.

1696

Bisente, Juan.

Carte du golfe du Mexique et des Antilles. Ms. on parchment. 98 x 88 cms. Colored outlines. 3 cart. Original in Arch. Dép. de la Marine. Paris. Serv. Hyd. Pf. 140-1-4.

It is dedicated to admiral D. Guillermo Morphi. Juan Bisente was pilot at Havana. It extends as far as 38° N. lat. and west to include Gulf coast only. Coast names Interesting map of Florida. Only "Los Martires," "Muspa," and "B* de Carlos," a deep bay extending into centre of the peninsula, are shown on lower end. St. Marks is not shown. "Apalache" is written on west side of the Bay of Apalache. Of little geographical importance. No. 3 in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892.

Note.—A reproduction of this map is found in the Library of Congress.

1696

Coronelli, Marco Vincenzo, 1650-1718.

Golfo del Mexico. 23 x 28 cms. Unsigned, undated. In his Atlante Veneto. Venetia, 1696. vol. II, pt. 2, p. 156. LC 212 Note.—The atlas containing this map is described in Phillips' List of Geograph-

ical Atlases, title 521. For references to other works of Coronelli and his life consult title 177 of this work.

1696

Aa, Pieter van der, d. 1730.

Jonathan Dickenson Ramspoedige Reystogt van Jamaika na Pensylvania nagespoord.—Infortuné Voyage de Jonathan Dickenson, fait de la Jamaique en Pensylvanie, suivant ses Relations, et rendu plus parfait par de nouvelles Observations de differens Voyageurs, qui y ont été après lui, à present publié par Pierre vander Aa, à Leide. Avec Privilége. 28.7 x 21.7 cms. wl 212a

Note.—This map is taken from Pieter van der Aa, Atlas nouveau et curieux . . . 1729, v. 2, no. 37, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 95. It is also found in the dutch work entitled Ongelukkige schipbreuk en Yflyke Reystogt, van etlyke engelschen, in den jaare 1696 van Jamaika in West-Indiën, na Pensylvania . . . In 't engelsch beschreeven door Jonathan Dickenson . . . Leyden, Pieter van der Aa [ca. 1710] a copy of which is in the Library of Congress.

1698

Mapa de la Bahia de Santa Maria de Galue ó Panzacola. 55 x 39 cms. Ms. in colors. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 61; Caj. 6; Leg. 22 (2) In one of the corners: "El Maestre de Campo D. Andrés de Arriola registró, delineó y fortificó esta Bahia de Santa Maria de Galue de horden del Excmo. Sr. Conde de Montezuma, Virrey de la Nueva España . . . Año de 1698." There is a duplicate in the same file. No. 91 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—A small reproduction of this map is found in Peter J. Hamilton's *Colonial Mobile*, revised and enlarged edition, 1910, p. 44.

1699

Plano de una Bahia situada en 30 grados de latitud Norte y en 300 grados 45 minutos de longitud, 26 leguas al Este de la *Bahia de Santa Maria de Galue ó Panzacola*. 21.5 x 31 cms. Ms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 61; Caj. 6; Leg. 22 (1) Transmitted by D. Francisco Martinez with letter of May 16, 1699. No. 92 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—A tracing of this map, according to the original size, is found in the collection of the Library of Congress.

1699

Plano de la fortaleza nombrada Carlos de Austria en la nueva Poblacion de Santa Maria de Galue (Panzacola). Anonymous. 42 x 30 cms. Ms. in colors.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 61; Caj. 6; Leg. 22 (3) No. 93 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—A small reproduction of this map is found in Peter J. Hamilton's *Colonial Mobile*, revised and enlarged edition, 1910, p. 48.

1699

Fonville, ——— de.

À Monseigneur, Monseigneur le Comte de Maurepas, ministre et secrétaire d'Etat, superintendant général de la marine, par son très humble et très obéissant serviteur de Fonville, enseigne d'une compagnie franche du détachement de la marine. À Québec en Canada, 1699. Ms. 4 feuilles de 90 x 58 cms.

Original in Bib. du Dép. de la Marine. Paris, B. 4040 (9) There is a vignette view of St. Augustine, Florida, in one corner.

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Note.—Harrisse, in his Notes, p. 214, title 258, gives this title: "Carte en quatre sections de 90 x 53 cent. chacune, dressée par M. de Fonville, Enseigne, d'une compagnie de volontaires de la marine, et dédiée au comte de Maurepas. Elle est datée de Québec 1699.

"On remarque à chaque angle les cariatides du temple d'Erechthée à Athènes, et près du lieu où est *Matorga Bay* cette légende: 'l'endroit où sont ces petits lacs et ces iles marécageuses est celuy ou M. de Beaujeu a laissé M. de la Salle, ie l'ay eu du Sr. Minet qui y estoit Ingenieur du Roy.'"

The view of Quebec, an inset to this map, is reproduced in Pinart's Recueil de cartes, plans et vues relatifs aux États-Unis et au Canada . . . Paris, 1893, no. 8. The text describing this map of New France states: "Cette belle carte, en quatre feuilles, est encadrée par des cariatides qui rappellent celles du temple d'Érichtée, et offre dans de nombreux cartouches des vues de Québec, de Saint-Augustin, de la Floride, etc. Elle appartient à la bibliothèque du Dépôt de la Marine, sous le no. B. 4040-9."

Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1307.

1699

Plan de la côte et des environs du Mississipi. Ms. (1699) 74 x 49 cms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Bibl. du Dép. de la Marine. Paris. C. 4040 (3) Shows the Peninsula of Florida with Gulf of Mexico as far south as Tampico. Relates to La Salle and d'Iberville with interesting legends. No. 284 (2) in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892. LC 217

Note.—"Avec cette légende:

'A. Fort fait par Monsieur de La Salle à la rivière Aulanne, la prenant pour celle du Mississipi.

B. Vieux fort.

C. Fort fait par Monsieur d'Iberville en 1699.

D. Fort de Maurepas.' "

1699

Carte de la Coste et des environs du fleuve de Mississipi. 1699. Ms. 77 x 51.5 cms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Bibl. du Dép. de la Marine. Paris. C. 4040 (2) Shows the Gulf coast and Florida Peninsula as far N. as Cape Roman. Gulf names only. Gives Indian tribes. Relates to La Salle and d'Iberville expeditions with interesting legends. No. 284 (1) in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892.

Note.—A note attached to this map states:

"A. La baie de St-Louis est l'endroit où mit autrefois pied Monsieur de La Salle, et la rivière Aulanne est celle qu'il prenait pour celle du Missipy.

"B. Fort bâti par M. le Chevalier d'Iberville en 1699, à l'embouchure du fleuve du Missipy.

"C. Le Sieur de la Salle a fait le chemin que vous voyez depuis la baie St-Louis jusqu'à Senis."

Harrisse, in his Notes, p. 214, title 256, mentions this map and says:

"Nous remarquons deux légendes: A. La Baye St. Louis est l'endroit ou mit autrefois pied a terre Mons. de la Salle et la Rivière Aulanne est celle qui prenoit pour celle de Missipy. B. Le Sieur de la Salle a fait le chemin que vous voyez depuis la Baye St. Louis jusques a Senis.

"Sous le No. 3 du même recueil, nous trouvons une carte de 72 x 48 cent., qui semble être une réduction de celle-ci."

1699

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste Louis, b. 1653.

Partie de l'Amérique septentrionale où est compris la Nouvelle-France, Nouvelle-Angleterre, N.-Albanie et la N.-Yorc, la Pensilvania, Virginie, Caroline, Floride et la Louisiane, le Golfe Mexique et les Iles qui le bordent à l'Orient, etc. par Jean-Baptiste-Louis Franquelin, géogr. du Roi, 1699. Ms. 4 sheets of 69 x 45 cms.

Original in Bibl. du Dép. de la Marine. Paris. B. 4040 (12) Extends from 15° N. lat. to 65° and west to include Gulf of Mexico, showing part of Texas. California and New Mexico not shown. Unimportant. No. 278 (7) in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892.

219

Note.—For references to Franquelin's various maps and life consult titles 189, 190, 203, 220, 235 and 267 in this list.

Harrisse, in his Notes, p. 214, title 259, gives the title of this map and states: "Semble être une copie faite par F. de la Croix, ce qui expliquerait cette date de 1699, car on croyait généralement que Franquelin était mort avant 1695, année où Jolliet semble lui avoir succédé comme hydrographe du Roi."

The view of Quebec, an inset to this map, is reproduced in title no. 11, of Pinart's Recueil de cartes, plans et vues relatifs aux États-Unis et au Canada. fol. Paris, 1893, describéd in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1308.

1699

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste Louis, b. 1653.

Carte de l'Amérique septentrionale entre les 25 et 65 degrés de latitude et depuis environ les 240 jusqu'aux 340 de longit., conte-

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste Louis—Continued.

nant les pays de la Nouvelle France, La Louisiane, Floride, Virginie, Nouvelle Yorck, Nouvelle Angleterre, Acadie, etc. par Jean-Baptiste-Louis Franquelin. Ms. (1699) 4 sheets of 78 x 50 cms. each.

Original in Bibl. du Dép. de la Marine. Paris. B. 4040 (10) Includes the Florida peninsula, West Florida and eastern part of Texas. New Mexico and California are not shown. Lib. mark of this sheet is B. 4040 (10°) No. 278 (5) in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892. LC 220

Note.—For references to Franquelin's various maps and life consult titles 189, 190, 203, 219, 235 and 267 in this list.

The view of Quebec, an inset to this map, is reproduced in no. 10, of Pinart's Recueil de cartes, plans et vues relatifs aux États-Unis et au Canada . . . Paris, 1893, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1308.

1699

Plan de lentrée (sic) de la baye de Pensacola de Sainte marie de galue habitée par les espagnoles. Ms. 33.5 x 21.5 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-9-4. On the back is written: "1699 M. le marquis de Chasteaumorant."

Note.—The marquis de "Chasteaumorant" or more correctly Châteaumorand was in command of the ship "François" which escorted Iberville in the expedition sent out by the french government to seize the mouth of the Mississippi river. This map and the following one were evidently made in connection with this expedition.

The following notice is taken from Annuaire de la noblesse de France . . .

publié par m. Borel d'Hauterive. 1862, v. 19, p. 237:

"Joseph-Charles Joubert de la Bastide, chevalier, marquis de Châteaumorand, entra au service dans la marine sous les auspices de son oncle, l'amiral de Tourville, en 1672, fut nommé capitaine de vaisseau le 5 janvier 1684, chef d'escadre le 6 octobre 1712, chevalier de Saint-Louis le 24 août 1715, gouverneur général de Saint-Domingue le 28 janvier 1716, lieutenant général des armées navales du roi le 1er novembre 1720, recu chevalier de justice des ordres royaux et militaires de Notre-Dame du Mont-Carmel et de Saint-Lazare de Jérusalem le 22 mars 1722, décédé le 3 juin suivant. Il avait commandé les expeditions les plus difficiles, monté tantôt sur le Glorieux, tantôt sur le Triomphant. A la bataille de la Hogue, le feu de l'artillerie de son vaisseau fut si bien dirigé, que l'amiral anglais demanda, en le désignant, quel était le capitaine qui avait une croix noire à son hunier."

For information concerning the Iberville expedition consult an article by Andrew McFarland Davis entitled: Canada and Louisiana, in Winsor's Narrative and critical history of America, v. 5, pp. 16-24; also Winsor's The Mississippi basin, 1697-1763.

Letters, journals and reports relating to this expedition are found in Pierre Margry's Découvertes et établissements des français . . . 4 pte. Découverte par mer des bouches du Mississipi et établissements de Lemoyne d'Iberville sur le golfe du Mexique (1694–1703) Paris, 1881.

The following works may be consulted relative to the life and various expeditions of Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, 1661–1706:

Desmazures, Adam Charles Gustave. Histoire du chevalier d'Iberville, 1663–1706. x, 291 pp. front. (port.) pl., facsim., maps. 8°. Montreal, J. M. Valois, 1890.

Privately printed.

D'Iberville; ou, le Jean-Bart canadien et la baie d'Hudson. iv, 10 pp. 8°. Montreal, la bibliothèque paroissiale, 1868.

"Notice adressée gratuitement aux souscripteurs à l'Histoire des grandes familles du Canada," by François Daniel, 1867. (Verso of t.-p.)

Gagnon mentions a facsimile of d'Iberville's signature, which is wanting in this copy.

French, Benjamin Franklin. Historical collections of Louisiana and Florida, including translations of original manuscripts relating to their discovery and settlement, with numerous historical and biographical notes. New series. 4 p. l., 362 pp. facsim. 8°. New York, J. Sabin & sons, 1869.

"Subscriber's copy no. 44." 500 copies printed, according to Sabin.

Preceded by the author's Historical collections of Louisiana, 1846-53, 5 v., and followed by his Historical collections of Louisiana and Florida, 2d ser., 1875.

French originals of the first and third pieces are found in Pierre Margry's Découvertes et établissements des français dans l'ouest et dans le sud, 1879-88, v. 4, pp. 21-34, v. 5, pp. 375-586. The fourth is reprinted from Hakluyt's translation of L'histoire notable de la Floride, 1586.

Contents.

Memoir, addressed to count de Pontchartrain, on the importance of establishing a colony in Louisiana by m. de Rémonville. [By m. Argoud] 1697.—Narrative of the voyage made by order of the king of France, in 1698, to take possession of Louisiana. By m. P. Le Moyne d'Iberville. 1699.—Annals of Louisiana, from the establishment of the first colony under m. d'Iberville, to the departure of the author to France, in 1722. By m. Pénicaut.—History of the first attempt of the french (the Huguenots) to colonize the newly discovered country of Florida. By René Laudonnière.

Kastner, Frédéric de. Héros de la Nouvelle France. 1.– série . . . Québec, la cie d'imprimerie commerciale, 1902–

Reed, Charles Bert. The first great canadian, the story of Pierre Le Moyne, sieur d'Iberville. . . . with illustrations and maps. 3 p. l., [v]-vii pp., 2 l., [13]-265 pp. front. (port.) plates, maps partly fold.) 8°. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & co., 1910.

Bibliography: pp. [243]-248.

Voyage d'Iberville. Journal du voyage fait par deux frégates du roi, La Badine, commandée par m. d'Iberville, et Le Marin, par m. E. Chevalier de Surgères, qui partirent de Brest le vendredi, 24 octobre 1698, oú elles avaient relâché, étant parties de Larochelle le 5 septembre précédent. 1 p. l., 48 pp. 8°. Montréal, E. Senécal, 1871.

(The Literary and historical society of Quebec. [Manuscripts of the early history of Canada] 3d ser. no. 3) Cover-title. "Ce mémoir est d'un officier du Marin . . . peutêtre de M. Surgères." Consult note. [p. 1]

Plan de la Coste de la Floride depuis la riuière de indios iusques aux isles de saint diegue. Ms. 61.5 x 35.5 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-6-2. The legend on the map indicates among other places: "A. establissement des Espagnoles," which is on the "Baya de Pensacola de S^{te} Marie de Galue par les 30° 15^m." A second ms. copy of this same map has on it "auec la lettre de M. de Chateaumorant du 23 juin 1699."

Note.—The letter referred to, of m. Châteaumorand, is printed in Margry's work quoted in the above title 221, pp. 103–116. In this letter he says, "Yous le verrez marqué dans la carte que j'ay l'honneur de vous envoyer. C'est luy qui m'a nommé ces isles, les isles de Saint-Diegue. À ce que j'ay connu par la suite; il m'a parlé assez juste sur ce que je luy ay demandé. Je luy ay montré la carte que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'envoyer . . ." See also title 266.

1700?

Planta de un castillo para la Provincia de Apalache en la Florida en el sitio que llaman La tama. Ms. Undated, unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Dép. de la Guerra. Madrid. Arch. de Mapas. L M. 8^a-1^a-a. No. 27. Of interest for title only. No signature. Early 18th cent.

1700?

Carte de l'Amérique du Nord depuis les grands lacs jusqu' au golfe du Mexique. Ms. tracing. 73 x 54 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. 18th cent.

Original in Bibl. du Dép. de la Marine. Paris. C. 4040 (8) Extends from 25° N. lat. to 65° N. and west to include the California coast. Shows Florida peninsula, part of the Gulf of Mexico, New Mexico, California coast, but without details of New Mexico and California. No. 284 (7) in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892. LC 224

1700?

Carte du Nouueau Mexique tirée des Relations de Mons' le Comte de Peñalossa qui en a esté gouverneur en 1665 du manuscrit du père Esteuan de Perea custode de l'ord (torn) de saint françois dans le mesme pays et d'autres mémoires escrits sur les lieux. Ms. 18th cent. 43 x 30 cms. No name, date, or place. Anonymous.

Original in Bibl. du Dép. de la Marine. Paris. B. 4049 (28) Extends from 32° N. lat. to 40°, showing the Rio del Norte from its source to El Paso and west from Rio del Norte to include "Suñi" and "Moqui." Quivira is N. E. of Taos. Interesting, worth copying. No. 280 (2) in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892.

WL 225

Note.—The following notices of Peñalosa are taken respectively from H. H. Bancroft's North mexican states, v. 1, p. 386, and History of Arizona and New Mexico. 1889. pp. 168-170:

"Freytas, Relacion del Descubrimiento del Pais y Ciudad de Quivira, echo por D. Diego Dionisio de Peñalosa, etc. Escrita por el Padre Fr. Nicolás de Freytas, etc. Printed with an English translation, and notes on Peñalosa, Quivira, and La Salle's expedition, in Shea's Expedition of Don Diego de Peñalosa, Governor of New Mexico, from Santa Fé to the River Mischipi and Quivira in 1662. New York, 1882. 8vo, 100 p. This is a most interesting and important contribution to the earliest history of Texas, though I cannot agree with the editor's views respecting Peñalosa's expedition. A copy of Freitas' relation—copied by Navarrete for the Spanish archives in 1791 and this by Buckingham Smith in 1856—was given by Peñalosa in 1684 to Seignelai, French minister of the navy. The original is said by Peñalosa to have been sent to the king of Spain in 1663, with a printed memorial by Don Diego himself, not known to be extant. There is no question of the genuineness of the document as published by Shea." "Diego Dionisio de Peñalosa y Briceño ruled New Mexico in 1661-4, having been appointed in 1660. He was a native of Peru, and adventurer and embustero, bent on achieving fame and fortune with the aid of his unlimited assurance and his attractive person and manners, by which alone presumably he obtained his appointment from the viceroy. Of Don Diego's rule and acts, as in the ease of other rulers of the period, almost nothing is known. It appears, howover, that he visited Zuñi and the Moqui towns, heard of the great kingdom of Teguay through a Jemes Indian who had been captive there, and also of Quivira and Tejas, and the Cerro Azul, rich in gold and silver ores; and that he planned an expedition to some of these wonderful regions. I have seen an order dated at Santa Fé in 1664 which bears his autograph. Like his predecessor, Mendizábal, he became involved in troubles with the padre custodio representing the inquisition; or more probably, as I think, he went to Mexico in 1664 or later to urge his scheme of northern conquest, and there came in conflict with the holy tribunal, by which he was perhaps kept long in prison: and at any rate, in February 1668 he was forced to march bareheaded through the streets carrying a green candle, for having talked against the santo oficio and said things bordering on blasphemy. Unable to interest the viceroy and king in his project, he went to London and Paris in 1671-3, and there attempted to organize a grand filibustering enterprise of conquest against his former sovereign, freely resorting to falsehood, and claiming for himself the title of Conde de Santa Fé, with half a dozen others to which he had no claim. He died in 1687, and his efforts are closely connected with the expedition of La Salle of 1682-7; but these matters pertain to the annals of Texas, and not of New Mexico.

"In France Peñalosa presented to the government what purported to be a narrative of an expedition to Quivira made by himself in 1662, written by Padre

Carte du Nouueau Mexique—Continued.

Freitas, one of the friars of his company, and sent to the Spanish king. He never made any such entrada or rendered any such report. The narrative was that of Oñate's expedition of 1601, slightly changed to suit his purposes in Paris. I made known this fraud in an earlier volume of this series, but since have received the work of Fernandez Duro, published two years before my volume, in which that investigator, by similar arguments reached the same conclusions. I suppose that it is to Don Diego's statements in Europe that we must look for the origin of the famous hoax of Admiral Fonte's voyage on the north-west coast in 1640, the story having first appeared in 1708, and Peñalosa being represented as vice-admiral of the fleet."

Consult also:

Fernández Duro, Cesareo. Don Diego de Peñalosa y su descubrimiento del reino de Quivira . . . 1 p. l., 160 pp. 4°. Madrid, M. Tello, 1882. Del tomo 10 de la colección de memorias de la Real academia de historia de Madrid.

Savage, James W. The discovery of Nebraska and a visit to Nebraska in 1662 . . . Washington, 1893. pp. 35–60, The expedition of Penalosa.

Miller, Edmund Thornton. The connection of Peñalosa with the La Salle expedition.

[In Texas historical association. Quarterly. July, 1901. 8°. Austin, 1901, v. 5, no. 1, pp. 97-112]

Clark, Robert Carlton. The beginning of Texus. Fort Saint Louis and mission San Francisco de los Tejas.

[In Texas historical association. Quarterly. July, 1901. 8°. Austin, 1901, v. 5, no. 3, pp. 172-205]

Margry, Pierre. Découvertes et établissements des français . . . Troisième partie. Recherche des bouches du Mississipi et voyage à travers le continent depuis les côtes du Texas jusqu'à Québec (1669–1698) Paris, 1878.

For information by Estevan de Perea, consult his Relacion de la Nueva Mexico . . . [n. p.] 1630 and Relacion del Nuevo Mondo o de la conversion de los Xumanas, embéada al arzobispo de Mexico d. Francisco Manso, por Fray Estevan de Perea, de la orden de S. Francisco. [n. p.] 1640.

1700?

Spanish map of East and West Florida. Ms. 69 x 49 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-1-2. It is on a large scale and locates 8 or 9 Indian villages. "R. Ayz" corresponds about to Biscayne Bay. Worth copying.

17002

Côte occidentale de la Floride. Ms. 68.7 x 48.3 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-6-1. This is a Spanish map without title and is by the same hand as the Spanish map of East and West Florida 138-1-2. It gives two Indian villages "Achusi" on the E. side of "R. hondo" near its mouth and "Tascalusa" on the same river on the E. side at its fork.

1700?

Rivière de Pensacola. Ms. 13.3 x 10 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. 18th cent.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-9-1. 228

Carte Particulière de Pensacola habitation des Espagnols. Ms. 25 x 18.7 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. 18th cent.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-9-2. An interesting little map with Spanish fort and anchorage.

1700?

Aa, Pieter van der, d. 1730.

Iles de l'Amérique, situées dans l'Océan Septentrional, avec toutes leurs Côtes, Bayes, et Ports, suivant les Relations de ceux qui les ont découvertes et peuplées mises au jour par Pierre vander Aa, Marchand Libraire à Leide. 36 x 28.5 cms. 1 cart. Undated.

In Nouvel Atlas très-exact et fort commode pour toutes sortes de personnes . . . à Leide Chez Pierre vander Aa, Marchand Libraire. No date. Shows Florida peninsula and Gulf coast. Spanish coast names only.

Note.—The atlas from which this map is taken, published by Aa, is dated 1714, according to his Catalogue de livres, de cartes géographiques, des villes . . . à Leide [1715]

A full list of the contents of this atlas is given at the end of Aa's Atlas nouveau et curieux des plus célèbres itinéraires . . . à Leide, P. van der Aa [1714]

The same map without changes is found in La galerie agréable du monde . . . à

Leide, P. van der Aa, [1729] v. 4, Amérique, pl. 73.

It is also found with the addition of the names of "J. Covens et C. Mortier" in the cartouche, in Johannes Cóvens and Cornelis Mortier, Nieuwe Atlas . . . te Amsterdam, 1730-[1739] Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 576. For a list of works by Aa, consult P. A. Tiele's Nederlandsche bibliographie van land- en volkenkunde. Amsterdam, 1884, p. 2-6.

1700?

Aa, Pieter van der, d. 1730.

'T Amerikaans Gewest van Florida Door Ferdinand de Soto Nader Ontdekt en groot deels Bemagtigd. (Outside the map and within its frame is:) La Floride, Grand Pays de l'Amérique Septentrionale, plus avant découverte et presque toute conquise par Ferdinand de Soto en 1534. tirée de ses Mémoires, et de tous ceux qui ont paru jusqu' à présent, nouvellement rendue publique par Pierre vander Aa, à Leide, Avec Privilège. Map 22.5 x 15 cms. Enclosing frame 28.5 x 21.7 cms. Colors. 1 cartouche. Undated. WL 231

Note.—This map is no. 32 in Aa's Atlas nouveau et curieux des plus célèbres itinéraires . . . Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 96, for a description of this atlas. The date given, however, of 1728, should be changed to 1714 according to Aa's Catalogue de livres, de cartes géographiques . . . [1715] p. 4.

Aa, Pieter van der, d. 1730.

Scheeps Togt Van Iamaica Gedaan na Panuco en Rio de las Palmas Aan de Golf van Mexico Gelegen (in cartouche) Voyage par Mer de la Jamaique vers Panuco et Rio de las Palmas, situé sur le Golfe de Mexique, tiré des Mémoires de François de Garay et d'autres Auteurs plus nouveaux, récemment rendu public par Pierre vander Aa, à Leide. Avec Privilège. 33.7 x 21.5 cms. including frame. Colors. 1 cart. Undated.

Note.—This map is numbered 30, in Aa's Atlas nouveau et curieux des plus célèbres itinéraires . . . Consult Phillips'List of Geographical Atlases, title 96, for a description of this atlas. The date given, however, of 1728, should be changed to 1714 according to Aa's Catalogue de livres, de cartes géographiques . . . [1715] p. 4.

1700?

Aa, Pieter van der, d. 1730.

De Vaste Kust Van Chicora Tussen Florida en Virginie Door Lucas Vasquez d'Ayllon En Andere van Hispaniola Besterend . . . te Leyden door Pieter vander Aa met Privilegie. Undated. Phototype, 18.5 x 12.7 cms. In Sunny Lands [Monthly] F. A. Mann. Editor and publisher (St. Augustine, Florida) Vol. 1. no. 1. p. 17. Jan. 1900.

Note.—This map is copied from no. 33 in Aa's Atlas nouveau et curieux des plus célèbres itinéraires . . . Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 96, for a description of this atlas. The date given, however, of 1728, should be changed to 1714 according to Aa's Catalogue de livres, de cartes géographiques . . . [1715] p. 4.

1700?

Aa, Pieter van der, d. 1730.

La Floride. Suivant les Nouvelles Observations de Mess^{rs}. de l'Académie Royale des Sciences etc. Augmentées de Nouveau. Chez Pierre van der Aa. Avec Privilège. (Undated) 29.3 x 22.5 cms. 1 cart.

In Nouvel Atlas très exacte et fort commode pour toutes sortes de personnes . . . à Leyde chez Pierre vander Aa . . . (no date) Shows Florida and Texas.

Note.—The atlas from which this map is taken, published by Aa, is dated 1714, according to his Catalogue de livres, de cartes geographiques des villes . . . à Leide [1715] A full list of the contents of this atlas is given at the end of Aa's Atlas nouveau et curieux des plus célèbres itinéraires . . . à Leide, P. van der Aa [1714]

An impression of this map is found in Nicolas Gueudeville's Le nouveau théâtre du monde. Leide, P. van der Aa, 1713, no. 49. Also in La galerie agréable du monde... Leide, P. van der Aa [1729] v. 1, Amérique, pl. 20]

An atlas with the same title was published at Amsterdam by Cóvens and Mortier, without date, but probably 1735. Various maps in this atlas have the imprint "Leide, chez Pierre van der Aa." This map is here found titled in the contents, "La Floride," and in the cartouche of the map "La Louisiane."

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste Louis, b. 1653.

Carte gnlle de la (Nouvelle?) France septentrionalle, contenant la découuerte du pays des Ilinois, fait par le sieur Jolliet (Joannes Ludouicus Franquelin pinxit) Ms. 100 x 76 cms. Undated.

Original in Bibl. du Dép. de la Marine. Paris. B. 4040 (11) Extends from 15° N. lat. to 65° and west to the Gulf of California. No details are shown. No. 278 (6) in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892.

LC 235

Note.—The full title of this map is here copied from Harrisse's Notes, p. 199, title 214:

"Carte gulle de la France Septentrionalle contenant la découverte du pays des Ilinois Faite par le Sieur Jolliet. 2e cartouche: À Monseig. Monseigneur Colbert Conseiller du Roy en son Coseil Royal. Ministre et Secretaire d'Estat Commandeur et Grand Tresorier des ordres de sa Majesté Par son très humble, très obeissant et très fidelle serviteur Duchesneav Intendant de lanoule France. 1 m. x 70 c. (Ibid., no. 9.)

"Cette carte n'est pas l'oeuvre de Jolliet, comme M. Parkman semble le croire (*Great-West*, p. 409) car elle porte dans l'angle droit, en bas, la signature suivante: *Joannes Ludouicus Franquelin pinxit*.

"M. Duchesneau était encore au Canada en Juillet 1682 (Brodhead IX, p. 174) mais il avait virtuellement cessé d'être Intendant de la Nouvelle-France quelques mois avant, puisque la nomination de son successeur (M. de Meules) est de Mai 1682. Cette carte est donc antérieure à cette dernière date, et d'autant plus importante qu'elle a précédé les voyages authentiques de Cavelier de la Salle au Mississipi."

The Kohl Collection in the Library of Congress has a reduced reproduction of this map, measuring $20\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ inches within the border; with mss. description, outside the border, to this effect:

"The date of the map is not indicated and no Longitudes are given upon it.

"We have another map of the Mississippi of the year 1688, painted by the same J. L. Franquelin. (See our collection) There is stated, that this Franquelin was 'Hydrographe du Roy en Canada.' (Hydrographer of the King in Canada) and he dates his map from Quebec. That map of 1688 is much more detailed and shows a progress of the knowledge of the Mississippi. Of this our present map it is from many circumstances evident, that it is of a much earlier date and that it is one of the first French maps of the Mississippi ever made, if not the very first one itself.

"It is generally known that 'Sieur Jolliet' who is named as the originator of the map, was the Companion of father Marquette at his discovery of the Mississippi in 1673. He probably brought the materials of the map to Quebec, where the Royal Hydrographer Franquelin copied and compiled them, and put them in a general picture of the French dominions in America, which then the Intendant Duchesneau sent out to France for the King.

"Our map agrees in the principal points with the map given as Marquette's map

in Thevenot. We point out the following:

"The whole course of the Mississippi is given on one map in the same manner as on the other, and its mouth on both maps under 30° N. L. Only on our map the Mississippi is indistinctly prolonged to the North and the coasts of the Northern Ocean ('Mer du Nord') are near its head.

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste Louis—Continued.

"On both maps is written East of the mouth of Mississippi: 'Europeans' and West: 'Tahensa.' Many other names agree in the same manner. On both maps the 'w' or 'ou' in the different names is written '8.'

"The Latitudes of the Upper and Central M. are on both maps a little different, but on both wrong.

"The 'chameaux' (Camels), which Marquette only mentions, are painted on this map. Likewise portraits of Buffaloes, deer, bears and ostriches are added. On Marquette's map the Mississippi is written 'Mitchisipi' on this 'Messisipi.' The names of the Indian nations, which are written along the Eastern side of the upper M. are not on Marquette's map. They are however also not taken from Hennepin's map or report. Nothing indicates, that when this map was made Hennepin had already travelled along that part of the upper M. which Marquette and Jolliet did not see. Even his famous waterfalls of St. Anthony are not indicated. We should therefore at all events place our map before the year 1682, in which Hennepin travelled.

"Those Indian names, of which Marquette and Jolliet heard probably something by report, are however very interesting, because already the 'Siou' and the 'Ihanctwa' (Yanctons) are among them."

Parkman, in Appendix 1, relating to "Early unpublished maps of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes" in his France and England in North America, pt. 3, 1869, in speaking of Joliet says:

"There is a third map, bearing his name, of which the following is the title Carte généralle de la France septentrionale contenant la descouuerle du pays des Illinois, faite par le S^r Jolliet. This map, which is inscribed with a dedication by the Intendant Duchesneau to the minister Colbert, was made some time after the voyage of Joliet and Marquette. It is an elaborate piece of work, but very inaccurate. It represents the continent from Hudson's Strait to Mexico and California, with the whole of the Atlantic and a part of the Pacific coast, An open sea is made to extend from Hudson's Strait westward to the Pacific. The St. Lawrence and all the Great Lakes are laid down with tolerable correctness, as also is the Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi, called 'Messasipi,' flows into the Gulf, from which it extends northward nearly to the 'Mer du Nord.' Along its course, above the Wisconsin, which is called 'Miskous,' is a long list of Indian tribes, most of which cannot now be recognized, though several are clearly sub-tribes to the Sioux. The Ohio is called 'Ouaboustikou.' The whole map is decorated with numerous figures of animals, natives of the country, or supposed to be so. Among them are camels, ostriches, and a giraffe, which are placed on the plains west of the Mississippi. But the most curious figure is that which represents one of the monsters seen by Joliet and Marquette. painted on a rock by the Indians. It corresponds with Marquette's description (ante, p. 59) This map, if really the work of Joliet, does more credit to his skill as a designer than to his geographical knowledge, which appears in some respects behind his times."

In Winsor's Narrative and critical history of America, v. 4, p. 201–246, is an article entitled "Joliet, Marquette, and La Salle," by the editor, which gives the reduced reproduction and the following statement on p. 211:

"There is in the Parkman Collection another map ascribed to Joliet, and called in the sketch given therewith 'Joliet's carte générale,' which Parkman thinks was an early work (in the drafting, at least) of the engineer Franquelin. It is signed *Johannes Ludovicus Franquelin pinxit*; but it is a question what this implies. Harrisse thinks that Franquelin is the author, and places it under 1681. Gravier holds it to imply simply Franquelin's drafting, and affirms that it corresponds closely with a map signed by Joliet, which has already been men-

tioned as his earliest. Mr. Neill says of this map that it 'is the first attempt to fix the position of the nations north of the Wisconsin and west of Lake Superior. The Wisconsin is called Miskous, perhaps intended for Miskons; and the Ohio is marked 'Ouaboustikou.' On the upper Mississippi are the names of the following tribes: The 'Siou,' around what is now called the Mille Lacs region, the original home of the Sioux of the Lakes, or Eastern Sioux; the Ihanctoua, Pintoüa, Napapatou, Ouapikouti, Chaiena, Agatomitou, Ousilloua, Alimouspigoiak. The Ihanctoua and Ouapikouti are two divisions of the Sioux, now known as Yanktons and Wahpekootays. The Chaiena were allies of the Sioux, and hunted at that time in the valley of the Red River of the North. The word in the Sioux means 'people of another language,' and the *voyageurs* called them Cheyennes.''

The small map referred to on p. 213 of this article, entitled "Pays et peuple découverts en 1673 dans la partie septentrionale de l'Amérique par P. Marquette et Joliet, suivant la description qu'ils en ont faite, rectifiée sur diverses observations postérieures de nouveau mis en jour par Pierre vander Aa à Leide," is taken from Pieter van der Aa's Atlas nouveau et curieux des plus célèbres itinéraires . . . [1714] map no. 38, described in title 96, of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

Gabriel Gravier's Étude sur une carte inconnue. 8°. Paris. Maisonneuve & cie., 1880, states, p. 12:

"Cette carte représente le continent depuis le détroit de Hudson jusqu'au golfe de Mexique et depuis l'Atlantique jusqu'à la Californie.

"Une mer ouverte réunit la baie de Hudson au Pacifique.

"Le S.-Laurent, les grands lacs et le golfe du Mexique sont représentés assez exactement.

"Le Mississipi, nommé *Messissipi*, coule des environs de la *mer du Nord* au golfe du Mexique. Le long de son cours, au-dessus du Wisconsin, qui est appelé *Miskovs*, est une longue liste de tribus indiennes qui ne peuvent être reconnues bien qu'elles appartiennent à la confédération des Sioux.

"L'Illinois et les trois grandes rivières de la rive droite du Mississipi sont anonymes. L'Ohio est appelé *Ouaboustikou*.

"La carte entière est décorée de figures d'animaux du pays ou supposés tels. Dans les plaines occidentales il y a des autruches, des chameaux et une girafe. "La plus curieuse figure est placée sur la rive gauche du Mississipi, entre l'Illinois et l'Ohio. Elle représente en grisaille l'un des monstres dont Marquette donne une description que nous rapporterons plus loin.

"Si cette carte est de Joliet, dit M. Parkman, elle fait plus d'honneur à son talent de dessinateur qu'á ses connaissances géographiques.

"M. Harrisse pense qu'elle est de Franquelin parce qu'elle est signée Johannes Ludouicus Franquelin pinxit.

"Pinxit veut dire que Franquelin a dessiné la carte, mais rien de plus. S'il l'avait dressée, n'auraitil pas fait précéder pinxit de delineavit? Aurait-il dessimulé sa signature sous des caractères microscopiques et dans la bordure inférieure? Tant de modestie ne pouvait convenir qu'à un dessinateur.

"Il y a enfin une circonstance particulière et pour nous décisive. La description de M. Parkman, que nous avons vérifiée au Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine, répond exactement au tracé, très-caractéristique, d'une carte inconnue de Joliet que nous avons sous les yeux. De la comparaison attentive que nous avons faite de ces deux monuments il résulte que le tracé est de Joliet et le dessin de Franquelin. Ce qui pourrait être une addition de ce dernier, c'est Terre-Neuve et la partie méridionale de la Terre de Baffin.

"Nous admettons toutefois, avec M. Harrisse, que cette carte est antérieure à la grande expédition de Cavelier de la Salle et qu'elle est conséquement trèsimportante pour l'histoire de la géographie."

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste Louis—Continued.

The following reference to Du Chesneau is from the Proceedings and transactions of the Royal society of Canada, 2 ed. ser. v. 9, 1903, pp. 76-77:

"JACQUES DU CHESNEAU, quatrième intendant.

"Il y avait trois ans que le Canada n'avait pas d'intendant, quand M. Du Chesneau fut appelé à ce poste, en 1675. Sa commission est du 30 mai, de cette année. M. Du Chesneau, depuis dix ou douze ans, était commissaire dans la généralité de Tours; à la date de sa nomination à l'intendance du Canada, il était conseiller du roi, trésorier de France et général des finances de Touraine, seigneur de la Doussimière et d'Ambault.

"Du Chesneau recevait douze mille livres par an d'appointements, comme intendant. De plus, pour les frais de son déplacement, il recut trois mille

livres.

"Cette famille est originaire de Touraine. Guillaume Chesneau, chevalier, seigneur des Breux, Montay, et la Doucinière, échanson du roi, fils de Jean Du Chesneau, (chevalier des dits lieux; chambellan de Charles vII) et de Robine Fumée- qui eut d'Anne de la Lande, deux garcons. Nous avons relevé plusieurs alliances entre les maisons Voyer d'Argenson et de Fumée. Dans la généalogie Fumée, Jean Du Chesneau, mari de Robine, est qualifié seigneur des Pruneaux et de Montrié.

"M. Robert de la Lande, parent de Jacques du Chesneau était d'un mérite si généralement reconnu que le 9 mars 1646, il fut pourvu de la charge de sous-

gouverneur de Louis xIV.

'Les influences en cour de Jacques étaient donc très fortes, et c'est ce qui explique comment il a pu rester sept ans en Canada malgré ses querelles avec ceux qui l'entouraient, et les réprimandes et les censures souvent répétées du ministre. Parmi les plus sévères, citons celles où Colbert (2 juin 1680) lui dit qu'il fera mieux de repasser en France et se retirer à Tours, s'il n'est pas résolu à exécuter ponctuellement les ordres qu'il lui donne, et (du 2 mai 1681) l'avertissant de la part du roi que si son animosité contre M. de Frontenac ne cesse pas de suite, la première lettre qu'il recevra sera celle de sa révocation.

"Son intendance, enfin, se termine le 9 mai 1682, et il repasse en France.

"Son fils, qui prenait le titre de chevalier, l'avait suivi en Canada.

"Les armes de cette famille se formaient comme suit:—D'azur, semé de besants

d'argent, au chevron d'or brochant sur le tout,"

In Documents relating to the colonial history of the state of New York, edited by E. B. O'Callaghan, v. 9, are various reports and memoires by Du Chesneau relating to his official career in Canada. In one dated nov. 13, 1681, is a communication to m. de Seignelay, from which, p. 153, this statement is extracted: "The foregoing has given me the idea, My Lord, of informing you exactly of all the nations from whom we obtain peltries; of their interests, and how to attract all this trade. But as this subject is too extensive to be disposed of in one letter, I shall prepare a special Memoir thereupon to be presented to you. I shall take occasion to speak in it of Acadia, which is neglected; of the advantages to be derived from that and the country inhabited by the English, and shall annex to that Memoir the Map, divided into four parts, of all the places I shall mention. I pray you, My Lord, to accept it as a present, indicative to you of my most humble service."

The following references relating to Joliet and the reproduction of his map of 1674, can be consulted:

Gagnon, Ernest . . . Louis Jolliet, découvreur du Mississipi et du pays des Illinois, premier seigneur de l'île d'Anticosti: étude biographique et historiographique. xv, 284 pp. illus. (incl. facsim.) 4°. Québec, 1902.

Includes music. Preface by Thomas Chapais.

"Cavelier de La Salle, découvreur de l'Ohio, mais non du Mississipi," by J. Tailhan: pp. [225]-234.

"Anticosti et l'exploitation de m. Henri Menier," by Charles De Guise: pp. [259]-266.

"Notes sur Luis-Olivier Gamache, le 'Sorcier' de l'isle d'Anticosti . . . par l'abbé J.-B.-A. Ferland": pp. [267]-279.

Gravier, Gabriel. Étude sur une carte inconnue, la première dressée par Louis Joliet en 1674 après son exploration du Mississippi avec le p. Jacques Marquette en 1673. 49 pp., 1 l. fold. map. 8°. Paris, Maisonneuve & cie, 1880. Title in red and black.

Title vignette.

"Extrait des mémoires du Congrès des américanistes, session de Bruxelles, 1879."

Griffin, Appleton Prentiss Clark. The discovery of the Mississippi; a bibliographical account, with a fac-simile of the map of Louis Joliet, 1674; to which is appended a note on the Joliet map, by B. F. De Costa, D. D., with a sketch of Joutel's maps . . . 20 pp. front. fold.map. fol. New York, A. S. Barnes & co, 1883. "Reprinted from the Magazine of american history, march and april, 1883."

Marquette, Jacques. Beschreibung einer sonderbaren reise etlicher bisher noch unbekannter lånder und völcker im mitternächtigen America. Welche im jahr 1673 durch p. Marquette . . . und herrn Jolliet verrichtet worden. Aus dem französischen ins teutsche ubersetzet.

[In Hennepin, Louis. Beschreibung der landschafft Lovisiana . . . 24°. Nürnberg, 1689. pp. 353–425]

Marquette, Jacques. Voyage et découverte de quelques pays et nations de l'Amérique septentrionale, par le p. Marquette et sr. Joliet. 2 p. l., 43 pp. front. (fold.map) 16°. Paris, E. Michallet, 1681 [Maulde & Renou, 1845]

An edition of 125 copies reprinted for O. Rich and sons, from Thévenot's Recueil de voyages. Paris, 1681. no. 66. Signed: O. Rich.

Nouvelle découverte de plusieurs nations dans la Nouvelle France, en l'année 1673 et 1674. 21 x 153/4 inches.

[In Jesuit relations. 8°. Cleveland, Burrows bros. 1900. v. 59, p. 86]

Reproduced in facsimile from Revue de géographie, feb. 1880.

Weld, Laenas Gifford. Joliet and Marquette in Iowa. cover-title, 16 pp. map, diagr. 4°. Iowa City, the state historical society of Iowa [1903?]

Reprinted from the *Iowa journal of history and politics*, v. 1, no. 1, jan. 1903. Winsor, Justin.

Joliet, Marquette and La Salle. Historical sources and attendant cartography. [In his Narrative and critical history of America. fol. Boston, T. R. Osgood & co. 1885. v. 4, pp. 201–246]

For references to Franquelin see also titles 189, 190, 203 219, 220, 267.

1700?

Keulen, Gerard van, 1654-1726.

Pas Kaart Van de Golff van Mexico t Amsterdam by Gerard van Kevlen Boek en Zee Kaart verkoper aande Niewe-Brug inde Gekroonde Lootsman Met Privilegie voor 15 Iaaren. 58 x 51 cms. 1 cartouche. Undated.

Not in the (casual) collection of charts of Gerard & Jan Van Keulen. Brit. Mus. Cat. Maps 33.e.2. 1720? The date is from Muller & co. Amsterdam.

Note.—This map is reproduced with additions from Joannes van Keulen's map of the same title published in his *De groote nieuwe vermeerderde see*-85241°—12——14

Keulen, Gerard van-Continued.

atlas . . . Amsterdam, 1695. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases. (Supplement in preparation) The impression here described is from Claes Jansz Voogt's Nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fakkel . . . 1782. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1170.

All maps in this atlas were issued by Gerard van Keulen and Johannes van Keulen, who were Gerard Hulst van Keulen's predecessors in the publishing house of van Keulen.

Map no. [17] "Nieuwe en aldereerste asteekening van 't eyland St. Thomas . . . 1719," is the only map dated.

Includes maps by the following navigators: Kraay, Bertrand, Frezier, Lynslager, and Sikkena.

This copy does not correspond with the description of the fourth volume published in 1782, given in G. D. Bom's Bijdragen tot eene geschiedenis van het geslacht van Keulen. 1885. p. 30.

For information relating to the van Keulen family consult this work of G. D. Bom.

Consult also titles 206-208.

1700?

Keulen, Joannes van, 1654-1704.

Pascaerte van Westindien begrypende in zich de Vaste kusten en Eylanden, alles op syn waere lengte en breete op wassende graden gelegt. Met. Priviligie voor 15 Iaar. 't Amsterdam by Joannes van Keulen boekverkooper en graed-boog maecker aende nieuwebrugh in de gekroonde Lootsman. 58.5 x 51.1 cms. Colors. One cartouche. Undated.

Not in the (casual) collection of charts of Gerard & Jan Van Keulen. Brit. Mus. Cat. Maps 33.e.2. 1720? The date is that of Muller & co. Amsterdam.

Note.—This map is found in Joannes van Keulen's Le grand nouvel atlas de la mer . . . Amsterdam, 169[6] Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases—(Supplement in preparation)

For information relating to the van Keulen family consult G. D. Bom's Bijdragen tot eene geschiedenis van het geslacht van Keulen . . . Amsterdam, 1885. Consult also titles 206–208.

1700?

Louvigny, Louis de La Porte, sieur de, b. 1652.

Carte du fleuve Mississipi avec les noms des peuples qui l'habitent et des établissements des Espagnols et Anglais qui en sont proches, par de La Porte de Louvigny. Ms. Beginning of 18th cent. 51 x 40 cms. Undated.

Original in Bibl. du Dép. de la Marine. Paris. C. 4040 (10) Includes from 20° N. lat. to 45° N. and west to the "Riuiere de la Madalene" in Texas flowing from about 42° N. lat. due S. into the Gulf of Mexico. (Intended for the Del Norte?) Shows Florida Peninsula. New Mexico not indicated. No. 284 (9) in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue

des Documents Géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892.

Note.—"Avant la fondation de la Nouvelle-Orléans. On a marqué l'endroit où M. de La Salle a débarqué. On y voit une 'rivière qui tombe à la mer de l'ouest dans la mer Vermeille, sous le parrallèle du lac Michigan."

A reference to Louvigny, giving the date of his birth, is found in l'abbé Cyprien Tanguay's Dictionnaire généalogique des familles Canadiennes . . . 1871, v. 1, v. 170.

References are also found in Parkman's France and England in North America . . . Boston, 1879, v. 3; Nicolas Perrot's Mémoire sur les moeurs, coustumes et relligion [!] des sauvages de l'Amérique Septentrionale . . . Leipzig & Paris, 1864; and in Benjamin Sulte's Les Tonty in Proceedings and transactions of the Royal society of Canada for . . . 1893. v. 11, section 1, p. 3.

Consult also "Le sieur de Louvigny capitaine des troupes de la marine en Canada, ancien commandant des pays d'en haut, et le sieur de Mantet, lieutenant, ancien commandant à Chicago, travaillent depuis cinq ans à reprendre les projets de Cavelier de la Salle; les sauvages se joindront à eux. Mémoire pour continuer la découverte des mines et établissements des espagnols dans le Mexique par le Mississipi. Québec, 14 octobre 1697," in Pierre Margry's Découvertes et établissements des français . . . Quatrième partie. Découverte par mer des bouches du Mississipi . . . Paris, 1880, v. 4, p. 9–18. (Mémoire adressé au Ministre de la Marine. Archives du Ministère de la Marine)

1700?

Moll, Herman, d. 1732.

Florida. 11.5 x 9.97 cms. Unsigned, undated. Brit. Mus. Cat. 75.605 (3) gives 1710? and in Maps 50.e.21, 1700? Assumed date is 1700 according to Brit. Mus. Chart Curator. LC 239

Note.—This map and the one described in the following title are found in sir Jonas Moore's A new systeme of the mathematicks . . . v. 2, pt. 2, entitled A new geography, with maps to each country, and tables of longitude & latitude . . . 1681. A copy of this work is in Library of Congress. Some of these maps give H. Moll as engraver and others have no engraver mentioned. All, however, have the appearance of being engraved by Moll.

Both the maps described here and below are copied without change from P. Du Vals "Le monde ov la géographie universelle . `. . Paris, 1670. Consult title 481 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases. For a notice of a life of sir Jonas Moore consult Dictionary of national biography.

For a notice of Du Val consult title 153. See title 322 for a map of Florida by Moll.

This map and the one mentioned below are printed on the same sheet. The title as given in the *British Museum Catalogue of Maps*, col. 2736, reads as follows: New M. [and] Florida. [By H. Moll. London, 1700?]

In a notice of Moll's life in the *Dictionary of national biography*, this map is mentioned among his maps of North America as "New Mexico and Florida about 1700."

1700?

Moll, Herman, d. 1732.

New Mexico. 11.5 x 9.7 cms. Unsigned, undated.

Shows New Mexico and Pacific coast with California Upper & Lower as an island. Brit. Mus. Cat. 75, 605 (3) which gives 1710? and in Maps 50.e.21 which gives 1700? Assumed date is 1700 according to Brit. Mus. Chart Curator.

Note.—See note to title 239 for full information relating to this map.

Thornton, John.

A New Map of Carolina By Iohn Thornton at The Platt in the Minories, Robert Morden at ye Atlas in Corn-hill And by Phillip Lea at the Atlas & Herculus (sic) in The Poultry, London. 45 x 53.5 cms. 1 cart. Undated.

Inset in l. r. h. corner: A particular map for the going into Ashley and Cooper Rivers. 13.5 x 10 cms. Shows coast north of B. St. Matheo. Not in his Sea Atlas of 1704.

Note.—Various impressions of this map are in the Library of Congress collection. One was published by Geo. Willdey, without date; another entitled "Carte général [I] de la Caroline"... par le sieua [I] S[anson]" A copy of this map with presumable date of 1685 is found described in the "List of maps of America." by P. Lee Phillips, p. 612.

The date 1685? is given as about the time when the combined names of John Thornton, Robert Morden and Philip Lea are found in various publications of the *Term catalogue*, for 1683–1685.

In the English pilot, The fourth book . . . 1706 . . . for John Thornton and Richard Mount, is "A new mapp of Carolina by John Thornton at ye Platt in ye Minories. And by Will: Fisher at ye Postorn Gate on Tower hill London."

1700?

Thornton, John.

A New Chart of the Bahama Islands And the Windward Passage By John Thornton Hydrographer At the Sign of England, Scotland and Ireland in the Minories London. 53 x 43 cms. 1 cart. Undated.

In his "Atlas Maritimus or The Sea-Atlas" 1700? Shows Florida Peninsula as far N. as 28° N. lat. Coast names only. It is also found in 1704? copy.

Note.—An impression of this map is found in the Library of Congress copy of Thornton's Atlas maritimus, without date but presumably about the date given above. This atlas containing 23 maps is evidently in original condition. The two maps added were taken from a second, imperfect copy belonging to Henry N. Stevens, who has compared the present copy with the British Museum copy, which he states has 28 maps but does not contain "England," "Zeloan," "Mediterranean Sea" or sea-coasts of "Barbary." Two of these are in the present copy, the other two are added. "On the other hand the B. M. copy has several maps not in either of the H. S. copies but some of the B. M. are clearly later, one being dated 1702. From the evidence of these three specimens it is clear that the contents of copies varied as issued from time to time. Even the printed text exists in three separate impressions."

See also John Seller, The english pilot, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 2833.

Mention is also made here of an edition of 1703.

This map is also found in the English Priot. The fourth book . . . 1706 . . . for John Thornton . . . and Richard Mount.

1700?

Thornton, John.

A General Chart of The West Indies. By John Thornton Hydrographer. At the Signe of the Platt in the Minories, London. 53.7 x 44 cms. 1 colored cart. Undated.

In his Atlas Maritimus, London, [1700?] Two insets in upper l. h. cor. "Jamaica" 12.7 x 12 cms. and "Barbados" 8.7 x 12 cms. Gives Florida coast names only. Not in his Sea Atlas of 1704.

LC 243

Note.—For an account of the atlas containing this map see note to title 242.

1700?

Thornton, John.

A Generall Chart of the West Indies By John Thornton at the Signe of y. Platt in the Minories, London. 53.7 x 44 cms. 1 cart. Undated.

In his Atlas maritimus. London, [1700?] One inset "Barbados" in u. l. h. cor. This is the same as the preceding map with an inset less and omission in the title. Gives Florida coast names only. Not in his Sea Atlas of 1704.

Note.—The Library of Congress copy of this atlas mentioned above has not the impression with one inset "Barbados" in upper left-hand corner, but it contains "A generall chart of the West Indies by John Thornton at the Signe of ye Platt in the Minories, London."

1700

Fer. Nicolas de, 1646-1720.

Cette Carte de Californie et du Nouveau Mexique, est tirée de celle qui a été envoyée par un grand d'Espagne pour être communiquée à Mrs. de l'Académie Royale des Sciences Par N. de Fer Géographe de Monseigneur le Dauphin Avec privilège du Roy. 1700. C. Inselin Sculps. Colored outline. 34 x 22.5 cms.

WL 245

Note.—This map is taken from Nicolas de Fer's L'atlas curieux. 1700. For a description of the two editions of this atlas consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, titles no. 352 & 546.

A ms. outline copy of this map is found in T'Sersteuen's Cartes descriptions générales et particulières pour l'intelligence des affaires . . . en Europe, en Asie, Afrique, et Amérique . . . [1726] Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 570.

For a reference to de Fer's life, consult title 205.

1700

Carte de la côte de la Floride depuis le Cap St. Blanco aux Isles St. Diego. Ms. 65 x 40.7 cms. On the back is written: "p. Ste. Marie Gardemarine 1700."

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-6-3. This is the same map as the "Plan de la Coste de la Floride depuis la riuiere de indios" &c of 1699.

Note.—Consult title 222 for a description of the 1699 impression.

A ms. map $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 inches has, within a cartouche, a title very similar as follows: "Plan de la coste de la Floride depuis le Cap. S! Blanco, iusqu'aux Isles S! Diegue. [1700?]" Beneath the cartouche is, "Par Iaques Bureau."

Carte de la côte de la Floride—Continued.

This map shows in a scroll adjoining the cartouch under "Table des sondes," "A. Establissemt des Espagnols.

"B. Mouillage, ou est resté Mr d'Iberuille."

The Library of Congress has in its collection besides this map of Bureau another ms. map by the same author entitled: Plan de L'Ile à Vache & coste de S! Domingue . . . without date, and a photographic reproduction of a map, with date 1700, made from a ms. map in the Howard memorial library in New Orleans, entitled: "Carte des costes orientales de l'Amérique Septentrionale réduitte en cette forme par le s! C en Iuin 1700. premier exemplaire."

1700

Delisle, Guillaume, 1675–1726.

L'Amérique Septentrionale. Dressée sur les observations de M^{rs}. de l'Académie Royale des Sciences & quelques autres, & sur les Mémoires les plus récens. Par G. de l'Isle Géographe. à Paris Chez l'Autheur sur le Quai de l'Horloge Avec Privilège du Roy pour 20 ans 1700. N. Guérard inv. et fec. 60 x 45 cms. 2 cart. Colored outlines.

Note.—This impression contains the "Avertissement" in a cartouche below the scale. The Library of Congress copy of this map is found in Delisle's Atlas de géographie, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 533. Later editions are described in titles 535, 580, 581, 596 and 636 of the same work. For other editions in this collection consult titles 264, 268, 334, 335, 442 and 625. Consult the following references for articles relating to the life and works of Delisle:

Delisle, Guillaume, 1673-1726. Biography.

[In Allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. 8°. Weimar, 1802. v. 10, pp. 179–182; portrait p. 97]

A biographical sketch.

[In Walckenaer, Charles Athanace. Vies de plusieurs personnages célébres. 12? Laon, Melleville, 1830. pp. 360–367]

Dutouret, Vincent. Examen sur toutes cartes générales des quatres parties de la terre mises au jour par feu m. De Lisle, depuis l'année 1700 jusqu'en 1725. Pour servir d'éclaircissement sur la géographie. En 1728.

[In Lenglet Dufresnoy, Nicolas. Méthode pour étudier la géographie. 3e éd. 16? Paris, Rollins fils, 1742. v. 1, pp. 295–330]

Vol. 1, pt. 2, contains also "Liste des ouvrages géographiques de Guillaume De Lisle." pp. 165–168.

Fontenelle, Bernard Le Bovier de. Éloge de m. De l'Isle.

[In Académie royale des sciences. Histoire. 1726. 4? Paris, 1753. pp. 75-84] Also in his Œuvres. Éloges. v. 2, pp. 160-173. See a list of Delisle's articles in the "Table des noms des académiciens et de leur correspondans. 1666-1770. v. 4, pp. 217-218.

Nicéron, Jean Pierre. Guillaume Delisle.

[In his Mémoires . . . 16° Paris, 1729–1831. v. 1, pp. 214–231; v. 10, pp. 8–57]

1700

Lajonk, Jaime, and Siscara, Juan de.

Descripcion de la Bahia de Santa Maria de Galve y Puerto de Sª Miguel de Panzacola, con toda la Costa contigua, y las demas Bahias que tiene en ella, hasta el Rio de Apalache, observada y reconozida por los Ingenieros Dⁿ Jaime Lajonk, y Don Juan de Siscara. 1700. 64.7 x 48 cms. is the size of the map proper. Ms. on parchment 67 x 51.5 cms.

Original in Library of Congress.

WL 248

Note.—The original of this map was purchased by the Library of Congress from the collection of Pedro Vindel and described in his Cátalogo ilustrado de obrás Españolas . . . Madrid, 1903, v. 3, title 2807. The note to this title states: "Magnifico plano geográfico de 1700 dibujado á la aguada en varias tintas sobre excelente Vitela, de estos territorios que pertenecieron á la Corona de España y que hoy forman parte de los Estados Galveston, Nueva Orleans y Florida, pertenecientes ã la Gran República Norte Americana. Este magnifico mapa original é inédito que fué ejecutado en 1700 mide 0,62 metros de ancho por 0,52 metros de alto."

The sketch map in this collection was made from memory by Lowery a few hours after seeing the above original. He entitles the sketch "Map of Penzacola extending from Apalache nearly to the Rio Perdido . . ." There follows a description.

1701

Wells, Edward, 1667-1727.

A New Map of North America Shewing its Principal Divisions, Chief Cities, Townes, Rivers, Mountains &c. Dedicated To His Highness William Duke of Glocester. Delin. MBurg. sculpt. Univ. Oxon. 49 x 37 cms. 2 cart. & coat of arms. Unsigned, undated.

In his "A New Sett of Maps both of Antient and Present Geography . . . Imprimatur . . . Sept. 27, 1700 . . . Oxford, 1701."

WL 249

Note.—The Library of Congress copy of the atlas in which this map is found is described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 531.

The map is also found in various other editions of the atlas in the Library of Congress.

The Library of Congress copy, however, has "Imprimatur, Sept. 28, 1700 . . . Oxford . . . 1700."

A reduced reproduction of this map, of a later date, 1722, is found in Appendix F, entitled: Memoir upon the voyages, discoveries, explorations, and surveys to and at the west coast of North America and interior of the United States west of the Mississippi river, between 1500 and 1880 . . . , in George M. Wheeler's Report upon United States geographical surveys west of the one hundredth meridian . . . Washington, 1889, v. 1, p. 511.

California is here represented as an island and discoveries above about 45° N. lat. are ignored.

For a life of Wells, consult Dictionary of national biography, v. 60, pp. 227-228.

1701

Kino, Eusèbius François, 1644-1711.

Mapa del paso por tierra á la *California* y sus confinantes nuevas Naciones y Misiones nuevas de la Compañia de Jesús en la America Septentrional, Descubierto andado y demarcado por el

Kino, Eusèbius François—Continued.

Padre Eusebio Francisco Kino, jesuita, desde el año de 1698, hasta el 1701. Ms. 30 x 42 cms.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 67: Cai. 3: Leg. 29. Extends from 26° to 37° North lat. and 248° to 257° long. from (?) Indicates the rivers emptying into the Gulf of California, the missions, mountain ranges &c. No. 95 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida," Tomo 1. Considered in respect to Colorado River. Coues in Diary of Francisco Garcés, New York. 1900, p. 144.

Note.—Backer, in his Bibliothèque de la compagnie de Jésus. Bruxelles, 1893, v. 4, columns, 1044-1045, gives a life of Kino, and bibliography of his works, which contains the following notice of his map of Lower California:

"C. Mapa del paso por Tierra a la California, publicado por el Padre Le Gobien año 1706.

"D. Paso por tierra a la California y sus Confinantes Nuebas Naciones y nuevas Missiones de la Compañia de I H S en la America Septentrional descubierto, y anando, y demarcado Por el P. Eusebio Fran Kino Jesuita desde el año 1698 hasta el de 1701. Cette copie de la plus grande beauté se trouve reliée en tête de l'ouvrage du P. Perez de Ribas: Historia de los triumphos de nuestra Santa Fe . . . Conseguidos por los Soldados . . . de la C. de J. en las Missiones de Nueua España, (Madrid, 1645, fol.), exemplaire de la bibliothéque de l'École Ste Geneviève, S. J., à Paris. Passage par terre à la Californie. Découvert par le Père Eusebe-François Kino Jésuite depuis 1698 jusqu' à 1701 on l'on voit encore les Nouvelles Missions des PP. de la Compage de Jesus. (Gravé par Infelin) — dans les Mém. de Trévoux, mai 1705, p. 746.

"Cette carte est aussi dans le 5e Recueil des Lettres édifiantes.

"Le P. Alcazar s'est donné la peine de nous en faire lui-même une copie sur l'original . . . ' (Mém. de Trév., juill. 1704, p. 1238-9)

"Elle est aussi dans: Notes upon the first discoveries of California and the origin

of its name. Washington, 1878. 8°. (Par Jules Marcou)
"I. Le P. Kino dressa en 1697 une carte du Nouveau-Mexique, d'après la relation MS. du P. Estevan de Perea. De L'Isle s'en servit pour la sienne. (Mém. de Trév., 1703, p. 676)"

Garces' work here quoted in v. 2, contains a notice of Kino and his various journeys, pp. 522-556. The full title of this work is: On the trail of a Spanish pioneer; the diary and itinerary of Francisco Garcés . . . in his travels through Sonora, Arizona, and California, 1775-1776. Translated from an official, contemporaneous copy of the original Spanish manuscript, and edited, with copious critical notes by Elliot Coues . . . New York, F. P. Harper, 1900.

See also Documentos para la Historia de Mexico. Quarta série, Mexico, imprenta

de Vicente Garcias Torres, 1856, v. 1, pp. 227-343.

Besides the reproductions of this map already mentioned, the Library of Congress has also reproductions in the Royal society, London, Philosophical transactions. November and december, 1708. Sm. 49. London, for II. Clements, 1709, v. 26, no. 318, opp. p. 209, to accompany An extract of a memoir, concerning the discovery of a passage by land to California . . . by Francis Maria Picolo; insets to the maps of Thomas Pownall, of North America, also Emanuel Bowen, and Robert de Vaugondy's Recueil de 10 cartes, all of which are described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

The relation of Picolo is also found in Jean-Frédéric Bernard's Recueil de voyages au nord . . . Nouv. ed. Amsterdam, J. F. Bernard, 1732. v. 3,

p. 445-457.

It is also reproduced in the Kohl Collection, described by Justin Winsor, no. 289, as follows:

"Shows the results of the explorations of Father Kühn—a German, whose name was changed by the Mexicans to Kino, as Kohl says—instigated by the Jesuit Salvatierra. The map shows the convictions of Kino, that California was a peninsula, rather than a demonstration from his own explorations. He published his map originally in the Lettres édifiantes, vol. 5. (1705) and it is called 'Passage par terre à la Californie. Découvert par le Rev. Père E. F. Kino, Jesuite, depuis 1698 jusqu' à 1701.'

"See Father Kino's explorations indicated in the map of Alzate. (Ante, no. 270.)

"Kino's map was re-engraved by Buache in Paris (1754) by Sayer in a map of North America published in London, in the supplement of the french Encyclopédie (1777) by Marcou in Report of the chief of engineers, U. S. A., (1878) and in H. H. Bancroft's North Mexican states, 1,499. Consult Nar. and Crit. Hist. America, 11, p. 467."

This Kohl reproduction contains this ms. description:

"When the Jesuit Salvatierra began (1697) his explorations and missionary settlements in Old California, he was anxious to know, if this country was an island, as it was represented to be on the maps of the time, or if it was connected with the continent, as it was made to be on the ancient maps. He therefore persuaded his friend the Father Kühn, a German (whose name was changed by the Mexicans to Kino) to ascertain this fact.

"Kino or Kühn made for this purpose different exploring expeditions from Sonora, where he had his mission. He travelled through the sandy deserts, which surround the Mar Vermejo towards the North-East. He reached the Ghila and Colorado. He sailed down this river to its mouth, reached the opposite side and marched "many miles" into the interior of the country in a Southern direction. But because he fell short of provisions and strength he could not advance quite as far South as the Settlements and missions of his friend Salvatierra, and was obliged to return to Sonora (1701) Nevertheless Kino was convinced that California was not an island and so it was also proclaimed to be by father Salvatierra though it was not proved "with all the desirable certainity." Kino constructed a chart of the Northern end of the California Gulf, on which he put down his ideas and experiences, the rivers seen by him, the missions founded by him: 'Mission of St. Clara 1698,' that of 'St. Pierre 1699,' and that of 'S Dionysio 1700' on the Colorado.

"This map was published in Europe in the Lettres édifiantes and the present is a copy of that publication. It has the following title: 'Passage par terre à la Californie. Découvert par le Rev. Père E. F. Kino, Jesuite, depuis 1698 jusquà 1701' (Passage by land to California. Discovered by the Rev. Father E. F. Kino a Jesuit from 1698 to 1701.)—The European geographers did by far not correct at once their maps after Kino's views, partly because they did not believe in them, partly because they did not know them."

In an article by Jules Marcou entitled Notes upon the first discoveries of California and the origin of its name, published in U. S. War department, Annual report of the Secretary of War for the year 1878, v. 2, pt. 3, pp. 1648–1651, is an interesting discussion, from which the following is extracted, relating to the various maps of California and showing the differing opinions as to its being an island or peninsula:

"In the collection V of 'Lettres édifiantes et curieuses écrites des Missions étrangères par quelques missionaires de la Compagnie de Jésus, Paris, 1724,' is found a memoir touching the condition of missions . . . in California . . . The memoir was not printed until 1724, and was published in 1725.

Kino, Eusèbius François—Continued.

"A map of the greatest importance in the history of California and of Arizona accompanies this memoir. This map is entitled 'Passage par terre à la Californie découvert par le Rév. Pére Eusèbe François Kino, Jésuite, depuis 1698 jusqu' à 1701, où l'on voit encore les Nouvelles Missions des P.P. de la Compagnie de Jésus.'

"As the editor stated in the epistle or preface, the map of Father Kino demonstrated that California was not an island, but indeed a peninsula, which was

contrary to maps published at that period . . .

"Notwithstanding the discoveries of Uloa and Alarcon, many geographers maintained that California was an island, and the maps of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and even of the commencement of the eighteenth, show various opinions upon this important geographical question. Upon some, California is indicated as a peninsula, upon others as an island, and generally the oldest maps of the sixteenth century are the most correct.

"In like manner the map of the world, by Sébastian Cabot in 1544, that of Gérard Mercator in 1569, and that of Abraham Ortelius in 1570, all indicate that California is a peninsula. Even the maps of Michal Mercator in 1631, and of New France by the Jesuit father Louis Hennepin in 1683, make it a peninsula.

"But from the beginning of the middle of the seventeenth century the idea that California was an island generally predominated. It is thought that the author who did the most to make that opinion prevail was the Dutchman Joannes Janssonius of Amsterdam, who, in his atlas of the maritime world, gave a map borrowed as he says, from the Spaniards, in which California is represented as an island. All the geographers began to copy it. So upon the maps of North America, by Nicolas Sanson, from 1650 to 1669, we read the island of California; in like manner upon the maps of Jallot, 1674–1675; upon that of Potin of 1689, and upon that of William Berry (North America) published in 1680.

"The geographer Du Val, in his maps of America in 1655, 1676, and 1679, shows the *island of California* which he prolongs up to the Straits of Anian or Anien (which has later become the Straits of Juan de Fuca). Vanden-Aa [!] about the middle of the seventeenth century, gives also an island. Danckerts, of Amsterdam, in his *America Nova Descriptio*, 1661, represents, in like manner, California as an island, and so does the geographer Allard in the middle of the seventeenth century. The Dutch geographer Blaer [!] who represented California as a peninsula in 1662, made it an island in 1659 and 1670.

"New Mexico, by Coronelli in 1680, represents California as an island. The large and magnificent globe of the same geographer dedicated to Louis xiv in 1683, and which is preserved in the National Library at Paris, also shows California as an island. The same author writes upon a map, published at Venice at the close of the seventeenth century, "Isola di California."

"Nicolas de Fer, who had made this error in a map in 1698, perpetuated it even up to 1717, when in his map entitled "Amérique divisée selon l'étendue de ses principales parties" he still gives the island of California limited on the north by the North Strait and terminated at the south by Cape St. Luc (Cape Saint Lucas)

"Of all the geographers at the close of the seventeenth and commencement of the eighteenth century, Guillaume Delisle, first geographer of the King of France, Louis XIV, is the one who has shown himself the most sagacious. In a letter to M. Cassini, without date, but which must have been written about the year 1698, and which was published at Amsterdam by Jean Fréderic Bernard in the 'Receueil de voyage au nord,' Delisle shows a mind filled with sound criticism and a clear knowledge of facts touching California. Delisle after having well considered the matter, stated that he thought it prudent to leave blank, as

unknown, that part of the globe, and to make California 'neither an island nor a part of the continent,' and to await something more positive before arriving at a decision. He did not have to wait a long time for in his map of North America, dated 1700, Delisle joined California to the continent, and he maintained that California was a peninsula in his map of 1702. It is evident that after the commencement of the year 1700 Guillaume Delisle must have received information of the discovery, by the Jesuit father Kino, of the passage by land from New Mexico to California which this missionary had made during the year 1698.

"Beginning with the maps of Guillaume Delisle, the truth triumphed. Soon all map-makers adopted his opinion and made use of the famous discovery of Father Kino, joining California as a peninsula to the American continent . . ." Consult also title 253 for another reproduction of Kino's map.

For further notice of Kino, consult Irving Berdine Richman's California under Spain and Mexico. 8°. Boston, Houghton Mifflin co., 1911. pp. 42-61.

1701

Fer, Nicolas de, 1646-1720.

Les Costes aux Environs de la Rivière de Misisipi. Découvertes par M^r de la Salle en 1683, et reconnues par M^r le Chevallier d'Iberville en 1698, et 1699, par N. de Fer, Géographe de Monseigneur le Dauphin. 1701. Vincent de Ginville Sculpsit. 33 x 21.5 cms.

Accompanied by a page of text entitled "Description de la Découverte du Missisipi, Par N. de Fer. See "Cartographie de la Louisiane par R. Thomassy. Nouvelle Orléans, 1856. p. 209.

WL 251

Note.—This map appears in de Fer's L'Atlas curieux, issued in five annual parts from 1700–1704, and also in the edition of 1705. This map dated 1701 is found described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, titles 532 and 546.

Thomassy, in his Géologie pratique de la Louisiane . . . Paris, 1860, p. 209, says: "Cette carte de N. de Fer, est combinée de deux autres; la première est celle envoyée à Paris en 1700 et dont la Planche 1 (Figure 3) reproduit un extrait. La seconde est également conservée aux Archives scientifiques de la marine; mais la combinaison des deux cartes, au lieu d'en avoir fait une troisième meilleure, en a fait, comme il arrive le plus souvent, une bien inférieure.

"Ceci n'est vrai toutefois que sous le rapport géographique; car la carte de N. de Fer a le mérite de donner la statistique, peut-être la plus complète que l'on ait, des tribus indiennes contemporaines de l'expédition d'Iberville.

"Le seul exemplaire imprimé, que j'en connaisse, fait partie de ma collection Louisianaise."

For notices of de Fer consult title 205.

1701

Delisle, Guillaume, 1675–1726.

Carte des environs du Mississipi par G. de l'Isle, Géogr. Donnée par M. d. Iberville en 1701. Ms. 102 x 73 cms.

Original in Bibl. du Dép. de la Marine. Paris. C. 4040 (4) Includes the Florida peninsula, the Gulf coast to south of the Tropic and New Mexico, where Moqui is shown directly south of Zuñi. Route of the Spaniards to the Bay of St. Louis, English

Delisle, Guillaume—Continued.

route from Carolina to the Chicasaws &c. Extends from Checagou to Valladolid in Mexico. No. 284 (3) in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892.

Note.—A photographic copy of this map according to the original size is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

The title no. 284 referred to in this catalogue is followed by this note:

"284 (3)—Carte des environs du Mississipi par G. de l'Isle, Géogr. Donnée par M. d'Iberville en 1701. Ms. 1,02 sur 0,73.

"(Belle carte donnant la route des Espagnols à la baie St-Louis, celle de Cavelier de la baie St-Louis aux Arkansas, celle que les Anglais tiennent de la Caroline pour venir aux Chicassas. Les noms de villages et de villes sont accompagnés du nombre des feux. 'Dans la ville de Mexique, il y a 3 lieues de longeur et presque autant de largeur, et dont les maisons sont très belles; il y a plus de 4000 carrosses, plus de 100 églises, quantité de couvents de religieux et religieuses; il y a plus de 6000 Espagnols et Espagnoles; il y a plus de 200000 Indiens et Indiennes et plus de 100000 esclaves noirs et blancs; en tout plus de 400000 habitants sans compter les enfants, et des richesses immenses.' Cette carte embrasse en latitude l'espace compris entre Checagou et Valladolid au Mexique) Bibl. du Dépôt de la marine. C. 4040 (4)"

In an article by Delisle, entitled Lettre . . . sur l'embouchure de la rivière de Mississipi, published in the Journal des sçavans pour l'année 1700, Paris, 1701, pp. 362-373, he says, at end:

"M. d'Iberville y est retourné come vous savez, bien resolu de n'en pas revenir sans être parfaitement informé du Pays, come il se voit par une de ses letres, & j'espere à son retour en savoir davantage: car avant qu'il partît pour ce second voyage, on lui envoya une Carte & des memoires que j'ai faits, avec prière de faire atention aux choses que je lui demande."

This article was translated into english in The history of the works of the learned, may, 1700. London, 1700, v. 2, pp. 276-280.

It is also found in Jean Frederic Bernard's Recueil de voyages au nord . . . Amsterdam, 1732, v. 4, pp. 555-568.

Consult also an article by Delisle entitled: Sur la longitude de l'embouchure de la rivière Saint Louis, nommée communément le fleuve Misissipi . . . published in L'Académie royale des sciences. Histoire. 1726. Paris, 1753, pp. 249-259.

A manuscript copy of a map of great interest, in five sheets, each 20 x 30 inches, is found in the L. C. collection and is entitled: "Carte de la rivière de Mississipi, sur les mémoires de m. le Sueur qui en a pris avec la boussole tous les tours et détours depuis la mer jusqu'à la rivière St. Pierre, et a pris la hauteur du pole en plusieurs endroits par Guilliaume De l'Isle . . . 1702."

Consult also title 247 for reference to Delisle's L'Amérique septentrionale, 1700. Reed, Charles Bert. The first great canadian, the story of Pierre Le Moyne, sieur d'Iberville . . . with illustrations and maps. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & co., 1910. A reproduction of a portion of Delisle's map is found bet. pp. 226-227. Iberville's views relating to the maps of that region are expressed in this quota-

tion from the above work:

"In France his return was awaited with impatience. His reports aroused the interest of science, the zeal of commerce, and encouraged the Government to greater exertions. Iberville had carefully taken the latitude and longitude of the places he had visited, and thereby revealed the reasons for the previous geographical errors as well as those of La Salle, who had abandoned himself to incorrect maps. He says, 'All charts hitherto made have been drawn by people who do not know the degrees of latitude and longitude nor how far places are from one another and who do not count the turns and twists of the way.' Nevertheless maps continued to be published for a number of years which gave the location of the river incorrectly."

In Pierre Margry's Découvertes et établissements des français... Quatrième partie. Découverte par mer des bouches du Mississipi et établissements de Le Moyne d'Iberville... Paris, 1880, are various references to maps used and maps to be made by Iberville. In the letter of august 11, 1699, is this reference: "J'ay donné ordre à M. Remy, qui copie la carte de la rivière du Mississipi et des environs, de vous l'envoyer de La Rochelle, aussitost qu'elle sera faite. Je ne doute pas que vous ne l'ayez à présent."

In p. 315 reference is made to the "Fausses positions dounées par les cartes." The letter of august 30, states: "J'ay receu la carte que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'envoyer de la rivière du Saint-Esprit; je ne Sçay qu' en penser . . ."

In the "Mémoire pour servir d'instruction au sieur d'Iberville, capitaine de frégate légère, commandant la Renommée," pp. 348-354 is found: "Il rectifiera les cartes qui en out esté faites, fera en mesme temps des observations sur les dangers de cette coste pour les esviter et sur ce qu'il y aura à observer pour y naviguer seurement."

In a letter of julv 2, 1701, it is stated that "Le Sieur Remy Reno estoit embarqué avec moy sur la *Badine* pour lever les plans et cartes du pays où je passerois, ce qu'il ne fit point."

These are all the statements relating to maps which are referred to in the various reports and letters by Iberville in this work of Margry. The manuscript map of Delisle described in this title may have been made to accompany some report here mentioned.

Consult: Relation or journal of the voyage of father [Jacques] Gravier, of the Society of Jesus, in 1700, from the country of the Illinois to the mouth of the Mississipi river. Written to father de Lamberville and sent from fort Mississipi, 17 leagues from its discharge into the Mexican gulf or sea, on the 16th of february, 1701, in Jesuit relations and allied documents . . . Cleveland, the Burrows brothers, 1900. v. 65, pp. 101–179.

Desmazures, Adam Charles Gustave. Histoire du chevalier d'Iberville, 1663-1706. x, 291 pp. front. (port.) pl., facsim., maps. 8°. Montreal, J. M. Valois, 1890.

Privately printed.

Voyage d'Iberville. Journal du voyage fait par deux frégates du roi, La Badine, commandée par M. d'Iberville, et Le Marin, par M. E. Chevalier de Surgères, qui partirent de Brest le vendredi, 24 octobre 1698, où elles avaient relâché, etant parties de Larochelle le 5 septembre précédent. 1 p. l., 48 pp. 8° Montréal, E. Senécal, 1871.

[The literary and historical society of Quebec. Manuscripts of the early history of Canada. 3d ser. no. 3]

Cover-title.

"Ce mémoir est d'un officier du Marin . . . peut-être de m. Surgères." Consult Note. [p. 1]

For references to Delisle consult title 247.

1702

Kino, Eusèbius François, 1644–1711.

Tabula Californiæ, anno 1702. Ex autoptica observatione delineata á R. P. Chino é. S. I. 35.5 x 21.5 cms.

Kino, Eusèbius François—Continued.

In Der Neue Welt-bott . . . [Zusammengetragen von Joseph Stöcklein . . . Augspurg, und Grätz, 1726–58. Vol. 1. pt. 2. p. 74. Based on Kino's map of 1701. Diary of Francisco Garcés, Coues. 1900. p. 144.

Note.—This map accompanies the letter of Adam Gilg, or Adamo Gilo, published in the book above described, no. 53, p. 75, anno 1692.

The border title of this map is as above given. The title in the cartouche is as follows:

"Via terrestris in Californiam comperta et detecta per r. patrem Eusebium Fran. Chino è S. I. Germanum. Adnotatis novis Missionibus ejus dem Soctis ab Anno 1698 ad annum 1701."

Consult copy in Library of Congress.

For references to Kino and the various reproductions of his map consult title 250.

1702

Fer, Nicolas de, 1646-1720.

Le Vieux Mexique ou Nouvelle Espagne auec les costes de la Floride Faisant partie de l'Amérique Septentrionale Par N. de Fer. Géogr. de Monseig le Dauphin. À Paris chez l'Auteur dans l'Isle du Palais sur le quay de l'Orloge à la Sphère Royale Auec Privil. du Roy 1702. 32.5 x 22.5 cms.

Note.—This map is found in de Fer's L'atlas curieux, issued in five annual parts from 1700–1704, and also with date 1705 in the edition of that date. For description of this atlas consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, titles

532 and 546. A ms. copy of this map, dated 1726, is found in T'Sersteuens Cartes descriptions générales et particulières pour l'intelligence des affaires . . . en Europe, en Asie, Afrique, et Amérique . . . [1726] Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 570.

For notices of de Fer consult title 205.

1703

Carte des Environs du fort de St. Augustin à la coste de la Floride 1703. Ms. 58.5 x 39.5 cms. No name or place. Anonymous. Colors. Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-4-2. WL 255

Note.—This collection contains two copies of this map. One, a colored ms. copy is an "enlargement to about ½ of original of sketch made from original," the other is a reduced photograph entitled *Plan du port et fort de Saint Augustin de la Floride*. Both maps contain the following table:

- A. Bourg, Chateau, et Hermitage.
- B. Isle de la Cantere, descente du Secours.
- C. Entrée du Port et Banc.
- D. Entrée de la Barre de Matance.
- E. Chemin par ou les Anglois sont fui.
- F. Mouillage des Batimens Angolis.
- G. Mouillage de deux Batim~ Espagols [!]
- H. Mouillage de 2 fregatte [!] Espagnols.
- I. Mouillage põ la descente des Espagnols.
- L. Retraitte des Anglois.

Delisle, Guillaume, 1675–1726.

Carte du Mexique et de la Floride des Terres Angloises et des Isles Antilles du Cours et des Environs de la Rivière de Mississipi. Dressée Sur un grand nombre de mémoires principalem^t sur ceux de M^{rs} d' Iberville et le Sueur Par Guillaume Del'Isle Géographe de l'Académie Royale des Sciēces. A Paris, Chéz l'Auteur Rue des Canettes près de S^t Sulpice avec Privilège du Roy po^r 20. ans. 1703. C. Simonneau fecit. 64.5 x 47.4 cms.

For Mercator's influence on Florida territory settled by the French in 1562–64 see his "Virginiae item et Floridae . . . nova descriptio 1606." This map was republished with the same title and dated 1722 in his Atlas Nouveau, Amsterdam, J. Cóvens & C. Mortier [1741?] Vol. II. No. 39.

Note.—The Library of Congress collection contains this map in Delisle's Atlas de géographie, title 533, and in Julien's Le théatre du monde . . . described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, titles 533 and 641.

The same, dated 1722, engraved by "I. Stemmers senior," showing commercial routes, etc., is in Delisle's Atlas; consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 565; also in his Atlas nouveau, 1733, title 580; and [1741?] title 596. For various revised editions of this map consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

Reviewed in *Mémoire de Trévoux*. Avril, 1703, pp. 673-678. For references to Delisle, consult title 247.

1703

Mortier, Pieter

Théâtre de la Guerre en Amérique telle qu'elle est à present Possédée par las Espagnols, Anglois, François, Hollandois, &c: Nouvellement mis au jour, par Pierre Mortier . . . 51 x 59, or 57 cms.. exclusive of title.

In his Atlas Nouveau Des Cartes géographiques choisies, ou le Grand Théâtre de la Guerre . . . À Amsterdam, Chez Pierre Mortier, 1703. This map is republished in 1757(?) by Cóvens et Mortier in a large sheet and undated.

LC 257

Note.—This map is in two sheets, each measuring $22 \times 20\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The title given above is the top border one. Within the cartouche, is the title "Archipelague du Mexique où sont les isles de Cuba, Espagnole, Iamaĕque, &c. . ." It shows commercial routes and is illustrated with an engraving in the lower left hand corner of the second sheet.

The map is in the collection of the Library of Congress and is described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 2823. For the 1757 edition of this map consult title 427. For references to Pieter Mortier consult title 145.

1705

Pensacola Bay. "Copié par D. Laisné fils. 1705". Ms. 42.7 x 35.3 cms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-9-5.

Châtelain, Henri Abraham, 1684-1743.

Nouveau Mexique. 7.5 x 6.2 cms. Unsigned, undated.

With a descriptive text. In his "Atlas historique". Amsterdam, M.D.CC.V. vol. 1. Espagne. (6 vols. v. 1. 1705; vol. 6. 1719) This is one of 14 marginal maps with their descriptive text surrounding larger map of Spain printed on a sheet entitled: Carte d'Espagne et des Principaux Etats Appartenans à Cette Monarchie dans les 4 Parties du Monde. No. 34. This map measures 43.5 x 32.5 cms. exclusive of its title. In lower r. h. cor. "Avec Privilège de Nosseigneurs (sic with superior letter) les États de Holande et West Frise."

The 2^d edit. of the Atlas Historique of 1739 reproduces these maps with same vol. and paging. WL 259

Note.—The full title of this atlas, both editions of which are described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, titles 548 and 579, is:

Châtelain, Henri Abraham. Atlas historique, ou, nouvelle introduction à l'histoire, à la chronologie & à la géographie ancienne & moderne . . . par mr. C.

* * * [anon.] Avec des dissertations sur l'histoire de chaque état, par m.
[Nicolas] Gueudeville. 7 v. fol. Amsterdam, F. l'Honoré & Châtelain,
1705-20.

Edition varies: v. 1, 1705; v. 2-3, 1708; v. 4, 1714; v. 5-6, 1719; v. 7, 1720. See also title 579.

v. 3, published as tome 2, seconde partie.

Engraved frontispiece.

Title of v. 7: Suplément à l'Atlas historique . . .

Besides the above mentioned inset, it contains the following relating to America: Isles Antilles.—Golfe de Mexique.—Terre Ferme.—Le Perou.—Chili.—Rio de la Plata ou Paraguay.—Isles Philipines.

A notice of the life of Châtelain is found in Quérard's La France littèraire, v. 2, pp. 156-157; and of Gueudeville in the following:

Gueudeville, Nicolas, 1654-1820. Biography.

[In Aa, Abraham Jacob van der. Biographisch woordenboek der Nederlanden. 89 Haarlem, 1859. v. 7, pp. 537-539]

Paquot, Jean Noël. Nicolas Gueudeville.

[In his Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire littéraire . . . des Pays-Bas. 169. Louvain, 1763. v. 14, pp. 324-337]

1705

Sanson, Nicolas, d'Abbeville, 1600-1667.

Florida zoo als het van de Spaanschen en Franschen wordt bezeten, door N. Sanson, Geogr. Ordre du Roy. 24.6 x 17.5 cms.

WL 260

Note.—This map is found between pp. 340-341, v. 3, of A. Phérotée de La Croix's Algemene weereld-beschryving . . . Op een gantsch nieuwe, zeer klaere ordre in 't fransch beschreeven . . . t'Amsterdam, 1705.

It is an exact reproduction of that in Sanson's L'Amérique en plusieurs cartes . . . 1657, which is described, with other editions in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

For reference to the life and works of Sanson consult title 136.

See also title 149 for an account of the first edition of this map.

Sanson, Nicolas, d'Abbeville, 1600-1667.

T' Gebiedt van Guadalajara, Niew Mexico, en Californie enz, door N. Sanson d'Abbeville Géogr Ordin du Roy. 23.1 x 20 cms.

WL 261

Note.—This map is found between pp. 352-353, of A. Phérotée de La Croix's Algemeene weereld-beschryving . . . Op een gantsch nieuwe zeer klaere ordre in 't Fransch beschreeven . . . t'Amsterdam, 1705.

It is an exact reproduction of that in Sanson's L'Amérique en plusieurs cartes . . . 1657, which is described, with other editions in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases. For references to the life and works of Sanson consult title 136. See also title 148 for an account of the first edition of this map.

1705

Fer, Nicolas de, 1646-1720.

L'Amérique Septentrionale et les Terres Polaires Arctique Dressée par N. de Fer. À Paris Chez l'Auteur dans l'Isle du Palais à la Sphère Royalle avec Privil. du Roy 1705. 27.8 x 20.4 cms.

Note.—This map is taken from de Fer's Petit et nouveau atlas . . . Paris, 1705. The text is by Pierre Du Val. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 547.

For references to de Fer consult title 205.

For references to the life of Du Val consult title 153.

1705

Fer, Nicolas de, 1646-1720.

Carte Générale du Globe Terrestre et Aquatiques ou Mappemonde en deux Plans-Hémisphère Par N. de Fer Géographe de Monseigneur le Dauphin Avec Privilège du Roy 1705. Inselin sculps. 28 x 20.6 cms. Colored outline. WL 262a

Note.—This map is taken from Nicolas de Fer, Petit et nouveau atlas, 1705, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 547. For reference to de Fer's life, consult title 205.

1705

Châtelain, Henri Abraham, 1684-1743.

Nouvelle carte de l'Amérique Septentrionale dressée sur les plus nouvelles observations de Messieurs de l'Académie des Sciences et des Meilleurs Géographes avec des tables très instructives et curieuses de la division de tous les états et les différents souverains qui en sont possesseurs. 59.3 x 47 with above entête. Unsigned, undated.

Note.—This map is taken from "dernière éd. cor. & aug" of H. A. Châtelain's Atlas historique . . . 1732–1739. It is found in v. 1, dated 1732.

For a description of this atlas consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 579. For references to the life of Châtelain and Gueudeville see title 259.

This map shows the routes of various explorers on the Pacific coast.

85241°--12---15

Delisle, Guillaume, 1675-1726.

L'Amérique Septentrionale Dressée sur les Observations de M^{rs} de l'Académie Royale des Sciences & quelques autres, & sur les Mémoires les plus récens. Par G. de l'Isle. À Amsterdam Chez Pierre Mortier. Avec Privilège. 58.2 x 45.3 cms. Colors. 2 cartouches. Undated.

Latin title: America Septentrionalis in Suas Præcipuas Partes Divisa, ad usum Serenissimi Burgundiæ Ducis. Exterior to above measurements. The date 1705? is that given it by Muller & co. Amsterdam. See his maps with same title: à Amsterdam chez Pierre Schenk 1708; Amsterdam chez I. Cóvens & C. Mortier, ca. 1730, both of which are issues of the same map as this; and America Septentrionalis, apud Johan Frid. Probst undated, 1733? Also Amsterdam, chez R. & J. Ottens ca. 1760 (Muller), which is the same plate with an "Avertissement" of changes; and the map with Latin title, Augustae Vindelicorum, apud Tobiam Conr. Lotter, ca. 1780, which is the same plate, with an "Annotatio" and changes. For the influence of Mercator in the Florida settlements of the French of 1562–64 see his: Virginiae item et Floridae . . . nova descriptio, 1606 (i. e. River of May &c) wl. 264

Note.—For the first impressions of this map and the life of the author, consult title 247.

For references to the various atlases which Mortier published consult title 145. This impression does not contain the "Avertissement."

For other impressions of this map in this collection, consult titles 247, 268, 334, 335, 442 and 625.

1706

Aa, Pieter van der, d. 1730.

Zee en land togten Franzsen gedaan na, en in 't Americaans gewest van Florida, aller-eerst Joh. Pontius ontdekt. Vytgeroerd te Leyden door P. Vander Aa. undated. 16.5×23 cms.

In Verscheyde scheeps-togten na Florida, door Pontius, Ribald, Laudonnière, Gourgues en andere: gedaan in het jaar 1562, en vervolgens. Te Leyden, P. vander Aa, 1706.

Note.—A copy of this work containing the above map is found in the Library of Congress and is mentioned in Phillips' List of maps of America, p. 279.

It is volume 16 of Naaukeurige versameling der gedenk-waardigste zee en landreysen na Oost en West-Indiën . . . Leyden, P. vander Aa, 1707.

The map is also found in Aa's Atlas nouveau et curieux des plus célèbres itinéraires . . . à Leide [1728] which is described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases,

For notices of the life of Aa consult title 230.

1708

Plan de la Coste de la Floride depuis le Cap S^t. Blanc iusques aux isles st diegue. Ms. 24 x 18.7 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

On the back is written: "Join à la lettre de M. de Valeille du 12 Marz 1708. This is a reduction of the map "Plan de la Coste de la Floride depuis la riuière de indios" of 1699.

Note.—For a description of this map consult title 222.

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste Louis, b. 1653.

Carte générale de la Nouvelle France dans l'Amérique septentrionale, où est encore compris la Nouvelle Angleterre, la Nouvelle Yorc, la Nouvelle Albanie, la Pensilvanie, la Virginie et la Floride,

par Franquelin. 1708. Ms. 53 x 44 cms.

Original in Bibl. du Dép. de la Marine. Paris. C. 4044 (10) Extends from 15° N. lat. to 65° and west to include Gulf Coast and part of Texas. New Mexico and California not shown. Shows distribution of Indian tribes. It is a reduction of his map of 1692. No. 279 (1) in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. 1892. LC 267

Note.—For an earlier edition of this map consult title 203. A reproduction is found in Marcel's Reproductions de cartes & de globes relatifs à la découverte de l'Amérique . . . Paris, 1894, which is described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1138. The "Text explicatif," pp. 133-135, gives this description:

"' En partant du Canada et de la Louisiane, en regardant sur les vieilles cartes l'étendue des anciennes colonies françaises en Amérique, je me demandais comment le gouvernement de mon pays avait pu laisser périr ces colonies qui

seraient aujourd'hui pour nous une source inépuisable de prospérité.

" 'De l'Acadie et du Canada à la Louisiane, de l'embouchure du Saint-Laurent à celle du Mississipi, le territoire de la Nouvelle-France entoura ce qui formait la confédération des treize premiers États-Unis; les onze autres, avec le district de la Colombie, le territoire de Michigan, du Nord-Ouest, du Missouri, de l'Orégon et de l'Arkansas nous appartenaient ou nous appartiendraient comme ils appartiennent aux États-Unis par la cession des Anglais et des Espagnols, nos successeurs dans le Canada et dans la Louisiane. Le pays compris entre l'Atlantique au nord-ouest, la mer polaire au nord, l'océan Pacifique et les possessions russes au nord-ouest, le golfe mexicain au midi, c'est-à-dire plus des deux tiers de l'Amérique septentrionale reconnaîtraient les lois de la France.' (Chateaubriand, Mémoires d'outre-tombe, t. 1, p. 363)

"À cette question que se pose l'auteur du Génie du Christianisme, il y aurait une longue réponse à faire, car les causes de notre éviction ont été multiples; contenons-nous de signaler la politique maladroite de Louis xv qui lui a toujours fait sacrifier l'intérêt commercial et colonial aux visées chimériques qu'il poursuivait en Europe; les secours insuffisants que le Ministére envoyait en Amérique comparativement aux forces considérables qui y étaient accumulées par l'Angleterre, enfin le petit nombre de nos colons qui, bien que s'étant prodigieusement accru de 11,249 en 1688, à 25,000 en 1721 et à 54,000 en 1759, furent littéralement écrasés par la supériorité numérique de leur ennemis. Bien d'autres raisons peuvent être invoquées pour expliquer notre échec final après une période d'activité commerciale et de propérité, mais cette exposition

nous entraînerait trop loin.

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste Louis—Continued.

"Franquelin, l'auteur de la carte de la Nouvelle-France que nous reproduisons, carte qui appartient au Dépôt de la Marine et mesure $0^m,53 \times 0^m,44$, nous avertit qu'il a passé plus de vingt années à la préparer et à parcourir les pays qui y sont tracés. De suite on s'aperçoit du soin qu'il y a apporté et de la quantité considérable de renseignements qu'il a mis en œuvre. Elle est extrêmement chargée non seulement sur les côtes de la mer et sur les rives du Saint-Laurent qui étaient depuis longtemps occupées par nos colons, mais aussi dans l'intérieur des terres où se rencontrent en quantité les noms de rivières et de lacs ainsi que de tribus indiennes. C'est en vain, croyons-nous qu'on chercherait à cette époque une carte aussi riche en informations de toute sorte et dessinée avec plus de soin.

"Mais cette pièce est absolument défectueuse et les vices de construction qu'on y relève sont inhérents à toutes les représentations de l'Amérique du Nord dues à Franquelin. Ainsi, l'auteur nous donne le cours du Mississipi depuis sa source qu'il place par 58° de latitude nord jusqu'à son embouchure; ce tracé est absolument détestable, surtout dans la partie inférieure; il fait décrire au fleuve deux angles complétement fautifs puisque le Mississipi descend presque tout droit jusqu'à la mer. Cette erreur grossière pouvait se comprendre dans les premières cartes de Franquelin, voisines de la découverte, il n'en est pas de même pour celle-ci qui date des dernières de sa vie. Si, dans le coin gauche, au-dessous de l'échelle, on aperçoit la date de 1708, il faut que ces chiffres aient été ajoutés postérieurement. En effet, la pièce est dédiée à Ponchartrain, ministre et secrétaire d'État; or celuici quitta en 1694 le poste qu'il occupait pour devenir chancelier. Enfin nous savons qu'en 1708 Franquelin, comme nous l'avons prouvé plus haut, était mort depuis onze ans. Peu après cette carte de Franquelin, Guillaume Delisle avait publié en 1700 et 1703 des cartes de l'Amérique du Nord absolument supérieures comme exactitude à celle qui nous occupe. Si Delisle eut de bons renseignements, il ne put se pendant en avoir de meilleurs que Franquelin, hydrographe du Canada. Sa carte de Louisiane de 1718 sera relativement très bonne et il en sera de même pour sa carte de l'Amérique septentrionale de 1722. À quoi cela tient-il? sinon aux connaissances mathématiques et astronomiques plus étendues de Delisle. A ces qualités de premier ordre, nous le verrons ajouter l'érudition et un sens critique très fin et très sûr qui lui fera rejeter pour la carte d'Afrique la plupart des informations tirées d'auteurs de l'antiquité, du moyen âge ou modernes. Sa carte sera absolument nettoyée de tous renseignements de seconde main et il n'y subsistera plus que les résultats de voyages d'explorations auxquels il attachera créance.

"Une autre faute de Franquelin, c'est d'avoir donné aux lacs intérieurs trop d'étendue. Peut-être est-ce l'amour du détail, le désir d'être complet et d'utiliser tous les renseignements qu'il possédait, qui l'aura fait s'étendre sans qu'il y prit garde. Malgré les défauts que nous signalons, cette carte, comme les autres œuvres de Franquelin, est habilement dessinée et les ornements en sont ingénieux. On sent toujours que le géographe est doublé d'un artiste." For references to the life and maps of Franquelin, consult titles 189, 190, 203, 219, 220, 235 and 267.

1708

Delisle, Guillaume, 1675-1726.

L'Amérique Septentrionale. Dressée sur les Observations de M^{rs} de l'Académie Royale des Sciences. & quelques autres, & sur les Mémoires les plus récens Par G. de l'Isle Géographe. à

Amsterdam chéz Pierre Schenk, sur le vygendam, à l'Atlas de Sanson. Avec Privilège 1708. 58 x 44.5 cm.

See Delisle's maps with same title: Amsterdam chez Pierre Mortier, ca. 1705; Amsterdam chez I. Cóvens & C. Mortier ca. 1730; Amsterdam, chez R. & J. Ottens, ca. 1760; and with Latin title Augustae Vindelicorum apud Tobiam Conr. Lotter, ca. 1780. For Mercator's influence in the territory of Florida settled by the French in 1562–64 see his Virginiae item et Floridae . . . nova descriptio 1606.

Note.—This map is taken from Reiner & Joshua Ottens, Atlas minor, published without date, but containing maps separately dated from 1703 to about 1758. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 542, for a description of this atlas.

This impression contains the "Avertissement" in a cartouche under the scale. For descriptions of various editions of this map and notices of Delisle, consult titles 247, 264, 334, 335, 442 and 625.

It is also found in the Atlas minor . . . ex officina Nicolai Visscher . . . À Amsterdam chez la veve de Nicolas Visscher . . . described in title 336.

1710?

Delisle, Guillaume, 1675-1726.

(Entête) Carte de la Louisiane et du Cours du Mississipi. Dressée sur un grand nombre de Mémoires entr' autres sur ceux de M[‡] le Maire Par. Guill^{me} de L'Isle de l'Academie R^{le} des Sciences. A Amsterdam, Chez Jean Cóvens et Corneille Mortier. 60 x 43.5 exclusive of the above entête.

Inset in lower r. h. cor: "Carte Particulière des Embouchures de la Rivière S. Louis et de la Mobile." 14.5 x 11.5 cms. Brit. Mus. Cat. 73.210 (5) gives date 1710? Shows Florida and New Mexico.

LC 269

Note.—This impression of this map is taken from Delisle's Atlas nouveau, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 580. It is without date, the original date, which is 1718, not being given.

See also other editions of this map in titles 284, 288 and the english translation made by John Senex described in title 297.

For notices of Delisle consult title 247.

The date 1717 is found in the map in connection with Bienville's french establishment. The routes are shown of St. Denis, Mocoso, Bienville, Tonti, de Soto, from 1539-1542, etc. A ms. reproduction of this map is found in the *Kohl Collection*, no. 238 with this note:

"This is a copy of a map, which the celebrated French Geographer de l'Isle composed, and which was published in Amsterdam by Cóvens et Mortier. The year of the publication is not indicated. But from the two circumstances 1. that the date 1717 is still mentioned on the map (near Natchitoches), and 2. that the Geographer of Queen Anne, H. Moll, copied this map already in the year 1720 in England, it becomes very probable, that de l'Isle composed his work in the year 1718 or 1719.

"The map has the following title: 'Carte de la Louisiane et du cours du Missisippi, dressée sur un grand nombre de mémoirs, entre autres sur ceux de Mr.

Delisle, Guillaume—Continued.

Le Noire. Par Guill. de l'Isle de l'Académie Royale des sciences.' (Map of Louisiana and of the course of the Missisippi, drawn after a great number of memoirs, amongst others, after those of Mr. Le Noire. By William de l'Isle, of the Royal Academy of sciences)

"It is no doubt the most remarkable and most interesting map of the Missisippi, which we have of that time, and I believe that at the time being nobody could make a better map of those regions. The routes of the principal Spanish and French travellers through Florida, Louisiana and Texas are laid down upon it evidently with a great deal of care and after much study. Particularly the route of De Soto, I believe, never has been laid down in better harmony with the reports, which we have on it. The routes of St. Denis in 1715 and 1716 and of Cavelier 1687 may be considered as authentic.

"It is the first tolerable map which we have of the rivers and coasts of Texas. And all the French information of the Mississippi and the coast towards the East of its mouth is carefully collected upon it. It is the first map on which we find laid down the name Texas (los Teijas)

"It is also the first general map on which the Red River (Rivière Rouge) appears in its true magnitude. The lower Ohio has still the name: 'Ouabache ou de S. Jerome,' and only the upper part of the river is called 'Ohio ou la belle Rivière' (the handsome river) For the first time we receive some information about the two branches of the Ohio the Cumberland River (called on the map: 'Rivière des anciennes Chouanons') and of the Tenesee River (called on the map: 'Rivière des Casquinambaux')

"Between those two rivers we see also mentioned the great barrens of Kentucky in the following manner: 'Desert de six vint lieues d'étendue, où les Ilinois font la chasse de boeuf' (Desert of 26 leagues of extension in which the Ilinois hunt the buffaloe)

"We may say, that this map is the mother and main source of all the later maps of the Missisippi and of the whole West of the United States."

1710?

Valck, Gerard, 1626-1720, and Schenk, Pieter, 1645-1715.

Virginiæ partis australis, et Floridæ partis orientalis, interjacentiumq [ue] regionum nova descriptio. Amstelædami Apud Gerardum Valk. et Petrum Schenk. 49.5 x 38 cms. 2 cartouches. Undated.

This map is a republication, unaltered, of the map with the same title and dimensions in Blaeu's "Atlas Major, sive cosmographia Blaviana," Amst. J. Blaeu, 1662. vol. 11, "America", pp. 41–42, which see. Also the map in "Le Théâtre dv Monde" &c. of Guilielmus Blaeu 1644. The date is that given by Muller & co., Amsterdam. Based on Mercator's Virginiæ item et Floridæ. . . nova descriptio 1606. Printed from same plates and with same title as Jansson 1642; Guilielmus Blaeu 1644; Joannis Blaeu 1662; Carolus Allard, 1696 (?) Reduced copy by Montanus, 1671.

WL 270

Note.—This and the following map are probably taken from the edition of 1710? of Pieter Schenk and Gerard Valck's Atlas contractus. It is not in the edition of 1709 described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 551. Consult Woltersdorf's Repertorium der land- und seekarten 1813, p. 112, for a description of Schenk's atlases.

For notices of the life of Schenk, consult A. G. van der Aa, Biographisch woodenboek der Nederlanden, 1874, v. 17, pp. 287-288; also J. K. Nagler's Neues allgemeines künstler lexikon, 1845, v. 15, pp. 185-192.

In 1717 the stock originally belonging to the firm of Visscher (founded in 1616) passed into the hands of Pieter Schenk.

For references to other impressions of this map, consult title 126.

1710?

Valck, Gerard, 1626-1720, and Schenk, Pieter, 1645-1715.

Insvlæ Americanæ in Oceano Septentrionali, cum Terris adiacentibus. Amstelædami, Apud G. Valk et P. Schenk. 51×37 cms. Colored outline. 2 col. cart. Undated.

See Jansson, 1642; Guiljelmus Blaeu 1644; Ioannis Blaeu, 1667; Visscher 1680. Reduced copy by Montanus, 1671. wl. 271

Note.—This map is probably from the same atlas as described in title 270. For other impressions of this map consult title 125.

Another map of interest as showing part of Florida by the same authors is entitled "Insularum Hispaniolæ et Cubæ Cum Insulis circum jacentibus accurata delineatio," in the Atlas minor . . . À Amsterdam, chez la veve de Nicolas Visscher . . . described in title 339.

1710?

Leth, Hendrik de.

Carte de la Nouvelle France, où se voit le cours des Grandes Rivières de S. Laurens & de Mississipi Aujour d'hui S. Louis, Aux Environs des-quelles se trouvent les États, Païs, Nations, Peuples &c. de la Floride, de la Louïsiane, de la Virginie, de la Marielande, de la Pensilvanie, du Nouveau Jersay, de la Nouvelle Yorck, de la Nouv. Angleterre, de l'Acadie, du Canada, des Esquimaux, des Hurons, des Iroquois, des Ilinois &c. Et de la Grande Ile de Terre Neuve: Dressée sur les Mémoires les plus Nouveaux recueillis pour l'Établissement de la Compagnie Françoise Occident. 55 x 49.5 cms. including above title and 55 x 45.5 cms. exclusive of above title.

With inset Map, Plan and Vignette as follows: "Les costes de la Louisiane depuis la Baye de Ascension jusques acelle (sic) de St Joseph". 30.2 x 14 and 9.5 cms. in upper r. h. cor. "Les Environs de Quebec," a plan in oval cartouche in lower r. h. corner. "Veüe de Quebec" in a vignette below it. Colors. Muller & co., Amsterdam, says: Published by de Leth about 1710. This map with identical titles, but on a smaller scale is given by Gueudeville. Atlas Historique. Amsterdam, 1705–1719. Vol. vi. (1719) p. 91. See 1719. For Mercator's influence on the Florida region of the 1562–64 French settlement see his Virginiae item et Floridae . . . nova descriptio 1606. wll 272

Note.—The charter of *La Compagnie françoise occident* was registered 6th september 1717.

Leth, Hendrik de-Continued.

This map and the one in Gueudeville are reduced impressions of a map in the Library of Congress collection, measuring 38 x 43 inches, with two titles. The one to the left: "Lecours du Missisipi, ou de St. Louis. Fameuse Rivière de l'Amérique Septentrionale aux environs de laquelle se trouve le Païs appellé Lousiane. Dresseé sur les relations et Mémoires du Père Hannepin et de Mrs. de la Salle, Tonti, Laontan, Ioustel des Hayes, Joliet, et la Maire &c. Par N. de Fer, géographe de sa Majesté Catolique. Tous ces Mémoires Relations et découvertes se sont faites depuis 1681 jusques en 1717, qui est lannée de l'Établissement de la Compagnie doccident et pour laquelle cette Carte a été Dresseé. À Paris, Chez l'Auteur Isle du Palais à la Sphère Royale, 1718."

The one to the right: "La France Occidentale dans l'Amérique Septentrional ou le cours de la rivière de St. Laurens aux environs de la quelle se trouvent le Canada, l'Acadie, et la Gaspasie les Esquimaux, les Hurons, les Iroquois, les Illinois & la Virginie, la Marie-lande, la Pensilvanie, le Nouveau Jersay, la Nouvelle Yorc, la Nouvelle Angleterre et l'Isle de Terre-Neuve. Par N. de Fer géographe de sa Majesté Catolique, 1718."

Besides the description given in the above title, there are two designs, one "Armes de la Compagnie," the other "Armes de la province."

Thomassy, in his Géologie pratique de la Louisiane . . . 1860, pp. 211–212, gives the left title of this map with this criticism:

"Cette carte est plus remarquable par les itinéraires et souvenirs historiques qu'elle relate, que par les notions géographiques dont elle dote la science. Dan la partie qui intéresse la Louisiane, elle montre, au centre, les bouches du Mississipi avec la grande île du bayou Lafourche; vers l'est, elle s'étend jusqu' à la Florida, en indiquant les îles et les sondages du golfe du Mexique, et vers l'ouest jusqu'au Texas, où l'établissement français de la baie Saint-Louis et la fin tragique de M. De la Salle se trouvent indiqués.

"Cette Carte de De Fer et la précédente de De l'Isle furent dressées à l'occasion de l'établissement de la Compagnie française d'Occident. Mais l'une et l'autre seront à vérifier et à corriger sur les documents originaux, quand il s'agira de publier la carte générale de l'ancienne Louisiane pour l'édition américaine de cet ouvrage."

For a reference to de Fer's life consult title 205.

The Gueudeville impression mentioned in the above title is fully described in title 293 of this work. This map is also found in v. 6, of the edition of 1732. A large impression of the de Fer map, without name of author, entitled "Carte de la Nouvelle France . . . Amsterdam, chez la veuve de Jo. van Keulen & fils . . ." is found in C. J. Voogt's De nieueve groote lichtende zee-fakkel . . . Amsterdam, G. H. Van Keulen, 1782; consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1170. This impression does not contain as in the original map the two views of Quebec but instead an inset of the mouth of the Mississippi.

1710

Senex, John, d. 1740, and Maxwell, John.

North America Corrected from the Observations communicated to the Royal Society at London, and the Royal Academy at Paris. By Iohn Senex, and Iohn Maxwell Geographers 1710 . . . Iohn Senex sculp. 65 x 96.2 cms. 1 coat of arms. 2 cart. WL 273

Note.—According to the life of Senex in the *Dictionary of national biography*, "He printed with C. Price, probably in 1710, 'Proposals for a new sett of Correct Mapps.' In that year he issued, with Price and John Maxwell, maps of North

America and Germany, and in 1712 one of 'Moscovy.' They appeared collectively in 1714 as 'The English atlas,' under the joint names of Senex and Maxwell. 'A new general atlas' followed in 1721.''

This same map with the same date 1710 without Maxwell's name, by John Senex, f. r. s., is found described in his *Modern geography*, title 550 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases. Added to this map is the imprint: "Printed for T. Bowles in St. Pauls Church Yard, John Bowles and Son, in Cornhil, & Rob! Sayer in Fleet Street." According to this life Senex was made a fellow of the Royal society, july 4, 1728, and therefore the impression of the map with his name alone must have been a reprint.

A reproduction of this map is found in David Mills, A report on the boundaries of Ontario. 8? Toronto, 1873.

1715?

Moll, Herman, d. 1732.

A map of the West-Indies or the Islands of America in the North Sea: with ye adjacent Countries: explaining what belongs to Spain, England, France, Holland &c. also ye Trade winds, and ye several Tracts made by ye Galeons and Flota from place to place. According to ye Newest and most Exact Observations By Herman Moll Geographer. To Wil. Paterson Esq... Dedicated By Her. Moll Geographer. Printed for Tho. Bowles in St Pauls Church Yard and Iohn Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill. 101.5 x 58.8 cms. Undated.

Inset in u. r. h. cor: "A Draught of St. Augustin and its Harbour", 12 x 7 cms. "La Vera Cruz", 6 x 3.8 cms. "A Draught of ye Bay and Citty of Havana", 9.5 x 9.5 cms. "The Bay of Porto Bella", 9.5 x 9.5 cms. "A Draught of ye Citty of Caragena its Harbour & Forts", 18 x 9 cms. In l. l. h. cor: "The City of Mexico in New Spain." 35.2 x 9.6 cms. In American maps. Vol. 1. no. 13. P. Lee Phillips gives date and locality "London, 1715?"

Note.—Title 275 of this work is combined with this title as it is only a duplication. These large sheet maps of Moll were first published separately and afterwards brought together as a collection in an atlas entitled: The world described; or, a new and correct sett of maps. Some were published with dates and others without. The earliest 1709, the latest 1735? Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 554.

For information relating to Moll consult title 239.

In the portion relating to Florida, reference is made to "Coll. Moore." James Moore, sr., was governor of South Carolina and made expeditions into Florida in 1702 and 1703. He died in Charleston in 1706. For his life consult the National cyclopædia of american biography, v. 12, p. 154.

1715?

Moll, Herman, d. 1732.

Map of the Brittish-Plantations on the Continent of America. 1 cart. unsigned, undated. 29.5 x 34 cms. WL 277

Note.—This map has no place, date or author although as above seen it is placed under Moll's name. It is probably, however, by him and belongs to *The world described*, from which the above map, title 274-5, was taken.

Moll, Herman—Continued.

It has the letter A at the bottom and UUU at the bottom right hand corner. An impression without these letters is found in the Library of Congress copy of Thomas Salmon's *Modern history*, v. 30, at end.

Title 276 of this work is eliminated as having no bearing on this work.

1715

Moll, Herman, d. 1732.

A New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain on y? Continent of North America. Containing Newfoundland, New Scotland, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland, Virginia and Carolina. According to the Newest and most Exact Observations. By Herman Moll Geographer. (Date in dedicatory cartouche 1715). 61 x 101.5 cms. Colors.

Inset in lower l. h. cor. a map of Florida 16.5 x 18 cms. without title, but with the legend "The Design of this Map is to show the south part of Carolina, and the East part of Florida, possess'd since September 1712 by the French and called Louisiana; together with some of the principal Indian Settlements and the Number of the Fighting Men According to the account of Capt T. Nearn and others."

Note.—These large sheet maps of Moll were first published separately and afterwards brought together as a collection in an atlas entitled *The world described; or, a new and correct sett of maps.* Some were published with dates and others without; the earliest 1709, the latest 1735?. Consult Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases, title 554*.

For information relating to Moll consult title 239. This map is dedicated in the cartouche in the center "To the Honourable Walter Dowglass Esq. Constituted Captain General and Chief Governor of all ye Leeward Islands in America by her late Majesty Queen Anne in ye Year 1711."

Under this, the date of publication, 1715, is given, which may account for the statement in the *Dictionary of national biography*.

In this life of Moll, an edition of 1711 is mentioned which is also given under that date in the *British Museum catalogue*. This is no doubt erroneous cataloguing. The inset in this map of Louisiana shows from the following that this impression was made after 1730: "Chereries 3000 men, one of ye kings &c of this Nation was in England in 1730." The original impression of 1715, a copy of which is in the British Museum, has not this "Chereries."

The three impressions in the Library of Congress have the imprint . . . "Tho: Bowles . . . John Bowles . . . and by I. King . . . "

1715

Moll, Herman, d. 1732.

The Design of this Map is to shew the South Part of Carolina, and the East Part of Florida, possess'd since September 1712 by the French and called Louisiana; together with some of the principal Indian Settlements and the Number of the Fighting Men according to the account of Capt. T. Nearn and others. [London, 1715]. 15.5 x 17.7 cms.

This is an inset in l. l. h. cor. of: "A New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain on y? Continent of North America. Containing Newfoundland, New Scotland, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsilvania, Maryland, Virginia and Carolina. According to the Newest and most Exact Observations by Herman Moll Geographer . . . most humbly dedicated &c. 1715."

Note.—For information concerning this map, see title above, no. 278. In the Library of Congress collection is a map with various references to captain Tho. Nairn, which is not mentioned in this "List" and which is sufficiently important to be described here. It is:

"A Compleat Description of the Province of Carolina in 3 Parts. 1st The Improved Part from the Surveys of Maurice Mathews & M. John Love. 2ly the West part by Capt. Tho. Nairn. 3ly A Chart of the Coast from Virginia to Cape Florida. Published by Edw. Crisp. [Imprint from the dedication cartouche] Sold at the Carolina Coffee House in Birchen Lane London. Engraved by John Harris in Bull-Head Court Newgate Street London. [1711?]" This is a fine colored copy. The only other known copy of this rare map is in the Public record office, London, but it is in bad condition and in places defective. In the present copy the size of the paper is 39 x 32% which gives a margin of \(\frac{1}{4} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \) inch all round. The map itself consists of four sheets of various sizes printed apparently from four separate plates and then joined up. The title is in two lines in very large letters engraved on two narrow plates and printed on two slips of paper joined end to end and then parted at the top of the map. The sections are then joined up. The main map is comprised in sheets 2 & 3 with the coast line running diagonally, as it were, through the two. The title to sheets 2 & 3 is in an ornamental cartouche in the top left corner of no. 2. The design is a pedestal with curved sides tapering to the top, supporting the great seal of the Lords Proprietors. The dedication is on the face of the pedestal, "To His Excellency William, Lord Craven Palatine, The Most Noble Henry Duke of Beaufort . . . and the rest of the True and Absolute Lds & Proprietors of the Province of Carolina This Mapp is humbly dedicated by Edw. Crisp." Then follows the scale, beneath which is a note in two lines as to the productions of the country, followed by the imprint as given above. Sheet 2 occupies a space 22 x 19½ and in the lower right corner is an inset of irregular shape, 10½ x 11, "A plan of the Town & Harbour of Charles Town" with lettered and numbered references A-W and 1-15. Sheet 3 measures 16½ x 20¾ and has in the top left corner an inset, 7½ x 5¾, "The Town and Harbour of St. Augustine." Sheets 1 and 4 are apparently intended as insets to the main map. No. 1 measures $16\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ and the title is in the top left corner, "A Map of South Carolina shewing the Settlements of the English, French & Indian Nations from Charles Town to the River Mississipi by Capt Tho. Nairn." Sheet no. 4 measures 22 x 10½ and the title is in the top right hand corner, "A new Chart of the Coast of Carolina and Florida from Cape Henry to the Havana . . . described by Capt Tho. Nairn and others." The date 1711 has been given to this map for two reasons. Firstly, because William, Lord Craven to whom it is dedicated was chosen Lord Palatine on jan. 16, 1707-8 and died oct. 9, 1711. Secondly, because in the original ms. minute book of the Proprietors of Carolina, vol. 7 N. C., preserved in the Public record office, London, appears the following entry: "June 1711 ordered that mr E. Crisp be paid 10 guineas for his map of Carolina and the draught of Port Royal. Order'd that six hundred acres of land be directed to be admeasured and set out for the said Crisp in South Carolina, signed by the Lord Carteret for himself and the Palatine", &c &c.

Moll, Herman-Continued.

There is a subsequent entry under July 18, 1715 when in a Petition, with 23 other signatories, to the Comrs of Trade and Plantations concerning the Insurrection of the Indians and the deplorable condition of the Colony, Crisp describes himself as "a Merchant trading to Carolina."

A review of this map is found in the London daily journal, october 14, 1730:

"Mr. Nairn's Map of Carolina is a very defective one; and indeed the whole of that Gentleman's Map (tho' a Commissioner for the Indian Trade) is full of Errors: The Coast is wrong laid down, the Rivers drawn at random, and particularly the Watteree River is there made to run into the Sea, whereas it runs into the Santee River above 100 Miles up the Country; in short, there is not any one Map, or any one Account that has been hitherto published of that Country, that can be depended upon, the Descriptions being taken by Hearsay, or by very ignorant Persons, who have hitherto made Journals of that Country.

"Near the Santee River, the General Atlas makes Soto, in the year 1540, travel over the Mountains as high as the Appalachean Mountains, whereas at that particular Spot of Ground, it is Pine Flat Land, the lowest in the Province." Captain Thomas Nairn died in 1715. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled A Letter from South Carolina. 80. London, 1710, and later editions. A copy of this work is in the Library of Congress.

1717

"Mapa geografico que presentó con su informe al Virrey de la Nueva España, Don Juan de Olivan Rebolledo oydor de la Real Audiencia de Mexico en 18 de Diciembre de 1717 y á consecuencia del reconocimiento que hizo de estas Provincias de Orden de S. E." Ms. Anonymous. 42 x 31 cms.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 61; Caj. 6; Leg. 35. Includes the coast from Vera Cruz to "Movila" and "Panzacola" and the Provinces of New Galicia, New Mexico, Texas, &c. Forms part of an "expediente" or "testimonio" of said Oydor. No. 110 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—Transcripts of Varios extractos de la Carta de Don Juan de Olivan Rebolledo al Virey de la Nueva España Marqués de Valero are contained in the ms. volume in the Library of Congress, entitled: Documentos y relaciones para la historia de la Florida y la Luisiana 1493–1780 fielmente copiadas de sus originales, pp. 195–270. This contains notarial dates later than 1718. There is an extract from Informe del Sor. Olinav Rebolledo, dated, april 15, 1718, and Extracto del testimonio, may 2, 1717, and other matters, the whole forming an Expediente.

1717

Fer, Nicolas de, 1646-1720.

Le Golfe de Mexique, Et les Provinces et Isles qui l'Environe (sic) comme sont La Floride Au Nord, Le Mexique ou Nouvelle Espagne à l'Est La Terre-Ferme Au Sud, Les Is. Antilles, Lucayes, St. Domingue et Jamaique à l'Est. Dressés sur les Nouvelles Relations et les dernières Observations Par N. de Fer Géographe

'de sa Majesté Catolique. 1717. P. Starckman sculpsit. Paris, chez. l' auteur, 1717. 60 x 46 cms. including above entête.

WL 281

Note.—For information relating to the life and works of de Fer. consult title 205. This map is mentioned among the Cartes d'une feuille in the Liste table ou catalogue des ouvrages de géographie et de topographie que le s^r de Fer . . . l'année 1670, jusqu' à 1722. À Paris, chez I. F. Benard gendre de N. de Fer . . . 1722. This list is pasted on the reverse of his map, in the Library of Congress collection, entitled Partie la plus méridionale de l'Amérique . . . 1720.

1717

Moll, Herman, d. 1732.

A map of Mexico or New Spain, Florida now called Louisiana and part of California &c. By H. Moll Geographer. 17.7 x 25.3 cms. Undated.

In Atlas Geographus: or, a Compleat System of Geography . . . for America. In the Savoy, E. Nutt, for J. Nicholson, 1717. vol. v. p. 796. WL 282

Note.—The earliest map of this title dated 1701, although differing somewhat, is found in Moll's work entitled A system of geography; consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 536.

See the same work, title 557, for a description of the *Atlas geographicus*. Various other editions of this map are found described in this work. For references to Moll see title 239.

1718

Carte nouvelle et très exacte d'une partie de la Louissianne (sic) et de l'Isle de Cube en 1718. Ms. 94 x 93 cms. Carte Marine. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Bibl. du Dép. de la Marine. Paris. C. 4040 (6) Extends from Apalache Bay to the mouths of the Mississippi, showing part of the Florida west coast. Fort Crèvecoeur is shown abandoned by the French in 1718 and taken possession of by the Spaniards. No. 284 (5) in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892. LC 283

1718?

Delisle, Guillaume, 1675-1726.

Carte de la Louisiane et du Cours du Mississipi Dressée sur un grand nombre de Mémoires entrau^{tres} (sic) sur ceux de M^r le Maire Par Guill^{aume}. De l'Isle de l'Académie R^{1e}. des Sciences. 41 x 35.5 cms.incl.entête. Undated. Brit. Mus. Cat. 73.210.4. Paris, 1700? P. Lee Phillips in A List of Maps of America, p. 438, gives date 1718? Shows N. & West Florida & New Mexico as far west as Rio Grande. Florida peninsula as far south as Tampa.

Note.—The original of this map is described in title 287 dated 1718 which accounts for the above date. The impression here mentioned is reduced from that

Delisle, Guillaume—Continued.

map and is taken from the Amsterdam edition of 1737 of Garcillasso de la Vega's Histoire des Yncas. v. 2. In this work is also found a map entitled Le cours du fleuve Missisipi, selon les relations les plus modernes. À Amsterdam, chez J. F. Bernard.

An impression is also found in Jean Frederic Bernard's Recueil des voyages au nord . . . À Amsterdam, 1734. v. 5.

The water mark on this map consists of the letters LYN. The modern reproduction which differs in having illustrations of animals and a ship is in French's Historical collections of Louisiana, pt. 2.

For other impressions of this map see titles 269 and 288.

For references to the life and work of Delisle, consult title 247.

1718

Beranger, Jean.

Plan de la Baye de St. Joseph tiré par Jean Béranger le 1°. May 1718. Ms. 20 x 31.5 cms.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138–8–2. Interesting as giving the site of the French fort "Le fort de creue coeur." This fort was abandoned by the French in 1718 and occupied by the Spaniards. See "Carte Nouvelle . . . d'une partie de la Louissianne" &c. 1718. Title 283.

Note.—A photographic reproduction of this map is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

1718

Fer. Nicolas de, 1646-1720.

Partie méridionale de la Rivière de Missisipi, et ses environs, dans l'Amérique Septentrionale. Mis au jour par N. de Fer, Géographe de sa Majesté Catolique 1718. À Paris chez J. F. Benard sur le Quay de l'Orloge à la Sphère Royale avec Prive. du Roy 1718. 63.5 x 46.3 cms.

Influence of Mercator's Virginiae item et Floridae . . . Nova descriptio, 1606, shown in north course of the R. de May. WL 286

Note.—This map is mentioned among the Cartes d'une feuille in a Liste table ou catalogue des ouvrages de géographie et de topographie que le s^r de Fer . . . l'année 1670, jusqu'à 1722. Paris, I. F. Benard [1] . . . 1722. This is pasted on the reverse of his map in the Library of Congress, entitled Partie la plus méridionale de l'Amérique . . . 1720.

This map is ornamented with figures of birds, animals, ships, indian canoes, indian villages, etc. It contains: "Route que firent les espagnols pour venir à la Baye.—Route de la mr de la Salle.—Route de mr Cavelier de la baye St. Louis jusques aux Acansa.—Chemin qui mene aux Chicachas.—Chemin que tienent les anglois de la Caroline pour venir aux Chicachas."

For the life and works of de Fer consult title 205.

1718

Caiz, Juan las.

Carte du Golfe de Mexique et des Isles de Barlovento où sont exactement marqués les Ports, Bayes, Mouillages, Bancs, Ecueils, et

Corrigée de plusieurs fautes considérables par Juan las Caiz à la Vera cruz le jour de la conception en l'an 1718. Ms. 92.5×60.7 cms.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. 140–1–13. Shows the Florida Peninsula. Coast names only. Curious. LC 287

1718

Delisle, Guillaume, 1675-1726.

Carte de la Louisiane et Cours du Mississipi Dressée sur un grand nombre de Mémoires entrau^{tres} sur ceux de M[‡] le Maire Par Guill^{aume} Del'isle de l'Académie R[‡] des Scien^{ces} (Below in map is) À Paris Chez l'Auteur le S[‡] Delisle sur le Quay de l'Horloge avec Privilège du Roy Juin 1718. 64.3 x 48.5 cms. Colored outline.

Inset in l. r. h. cor. "Carte particulière des Embouchures de la Rivie. S Louis et de la Mobile." 16 x 13.5 cms. See Cartographie de la Louisiane par R. Thomassy. Nouvelle Orléans. 1856. p. 211. There appears to be an undated map of this with same title, dated 1710? by Brit. Mus.

WL 288

Note.—This is the earliest map by Delisle showing de Soto's route. The date 1717 can be seen in the map after Natchitoches.

Thomassy, p. 211, of his Géologie pratique de la Louisiane, says in describing this map:

"Cette carte intéresse particulièrement sous le rapport historique, à cause des nombreux itinéraires dont on y trouve le tracé: entre autres ceux de Fernand de Soto (1539–42) et de Saint-Denis (1713–16)"

In connection with this map consult the following:

A. L. Boimare. Notes bibliographiques et raisonnées sur les principaux ouvrages publiés sur la Floride et l'ancienne Louisiane, depuis leur découverte jusqu'à l'époque actuelle. Accompagnées de trois cartes, de Guillaume Delisle, publiées en 1703 et 1712. [Paris, 1855]

This work of Boimare is in the Library of Congress but lacks the maps. Lettre de mr. Delisle à mr. Cassini sur l'embouchure de la rivière Mississipi.

[In Bernard, Jean Frédéric. Recueil de voyages au Nord. 16°. Amsterdam, 1732. v. 4, pp. 555-568]

This letter is also given in Journal des sçavans pour l'année 1700. 16°. Amsterdam, 1701. pp. 362-373. An english translation appears in History of the works of the learned. May, 1700. London, 1700. v. 2, pp. 276-280.

The map of 1718 is the original of all of the various impressions of Delisle's Louisiana described in titles 269, 284, and the english translation by Senex, title 297.

In connection with this map besides the other articles referred to in these titles, consult Curious correspondence of De L'Isle, the geographer, as to the limits of Louisiana, etc. [1715-1716]

[In Historical (The) magazine. Aug. 1859. sm. 4° New York, C. B. Richardson, 1859. v. 3, pp. 231–233]

Consult also Carte de la Louisiane et du cours du Mississipi in Gabriel Gravier's Découvertes et établissements de Cavelier de la Salle . . . Paris, 1870.

For references to the life and works of Delisle consult title 247.

Plan de Pensacole et des deux Forts Espagnols pris par l'Escadre de M^r de Chamelin, le 9 de Septembre 1719. Ce plan levé par le S. D. . . après la prise du Fort par ordre de m^r de Chamelin qui le fit raser avec une partie des maisons. Ms. Anonymous. 35 x 22.7 cms.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-9-6. Important.

Note.—A photographic reproduction of this map is in the collection of the Library of Congress. The name of *Chamelin* in the title is evidently an error for that of *Champmeslin*.

For an account of this expedition consult: "Relation de Pénicaut. XXI. Arrivée de m. de Sérigny et de trois vaisseaux. Déclaration de guerre contre les espagnols et prise du fort de Pensacola. Trahison des espagnols, ils vont assiéger Pensacola et le reprennent. Les espagnols viennent pour faire une descente à l'isle Dauphine et sont repoussez. Arrivée de l'escadre de m. de Champmeslin et reprise du fort de Pensacola par les françois et sa demolition. Abandon de l'isle Dauphine. (1719)" in Pierre Margry's Découvertes et établissements des français dans l'ouest et dans le sud de l'Amérique septentrionale (1614–1754)... Cinquième partie. Première formation d'une chaine de postes entre le fleuve Saint-Laurent et le golfe du Mexique (1683–1724)... Paris, 1887. pp. 565–572.

Consult also Bernard de La Harpe's Journal historique de l'établissement des français à la Louisiane. Nouvelle-Orléans, A. L. Boimare; Paris, H. Bossange,

Also an english translation of this in B. F. French's Historical collections of Louisiana, 1851, pt. 3.

Consult the plan of Pensacola in the inset to the map described in the La Harpe manuscript, title 290.

For references to the life of Sérigny consult title 290.

1719

Carte de l'entrée du Port et Rade de Pensacola . . . faite par ordre de M[‡] de Sérigny. Ms. 35.5 x 18.5 cms. Colors. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-9-7. On back "Joint à la lettre de M. de Sérigny 26. 8. 1719." LC 290

Note.—This map and the one described above, title 289, are reproduced with the following title in La Harpe's manuscript in the Library of Congress:

"Carte de l'Entrée du Port et Rade de Pensacola où les pieds d'eau sont marqués, et la route que l'on doit faire pour bien chenaller qui est de se mettre entre le sud et le sud $^{1}/_{4}$ S O du fort, et gouverner droit entre le Nord, et le Nord $^{1}/_{4}$ N E sur le dit fort observant toujours de ranger le récif qui est à Babord en entrant aportée de fusil où l'on y voit les Brisans pour peu qu'il vente, ce Récif est fort sein, jl ny a qu'à se méfier des courants qui sont grands, l'on ne trouve pas moins de 21 à 22 pieds d'eau de mer basse dans la passe.

"La marée monte et baisse de 3 pieds toutes les 24 heures.

"Plan du grand fort de Pensacole pris sur les espagnols le 14 may 1719 par Mrs de Sérigny et de Bienville a lateste de quelques Canadiens et de 400 saugs les espagnols l'ayant repris le 5 aoust suivant, jl fut repris le 17, 7^{bre} de la mesme année par l'escadre du Roy commandée par M. de Champmaislin qui le detruisit entièrement.'' 15½ x 21 inches.

[In La Harpe, Bernard de. Journal historique concernant l'établissement des François à la Loüisianne tiré des Memoires de Mr. d'Iberville & de Bienville, Commandants pour le roi audit pays & sur les déscouvertes & recherches de m. Bernard de La Harpe . . . dedié et présenté au roi. Par . . . le chevalier de Beaurain . . . fol. à Paris, 1766]

On this map, only a few points on Pensacola bay are designated by name. These are "Le grand fort détruit," and east of that "Pte à la descente," and continuing to the northeast, "La vigii"; "Baye auschuitres"; and "La Pierriere"; opposite "Pte à la descente" are "Pte aux Cheureüils", and "Carenage". A considerable length of the "Isle Ste Rose", is given. To the southwest of "Le grand fort détruit", the "Récif" appears with a number of soundings given, and farther along is "Le grand lagon".

The map of the fort gives no names to the various parts indicated. Like all the other manuscript maps in this manuscript copy of de La Harpe's Journal historique, this map is well drawn and colored. It is used to illustrate de La Harpe's account in the Journal of the taking of the fort at Pensacola by the french may 14th, 1719, and the retaking of it by the spaniards on the 6th of august, also the second surrender of it to the french on september 17th In the title of the map of the fort, the retaking of it by the spaniards is noted as august 5th, while in the text it is given as august 6th This map is found in a manuscript copy of the Journal historique . . . de Bernard de la Harpe, made by Jean de Beaurain and, according to the title-page, presented to the king. There are other copies of this manuscript but no other copy contains the maps, which are therefore of unusual interest. There is little doubt that the maps were also made by Beaurain, who was geographer to the king.

A notice of Jean Beaurain, 1696–1771, is found in Nouvelle biographie générale. Didot. 1855, v. 12, p. 41.

A list of Beaurain's "Cartes particulières" is contained in Nicolas Lenglet Dufresnoy's Méthode pour étudier la géographie. 3é ed. Paris 1742, v. 1, pt. 2, pp. 247-250. The following notice of Sérigny is from Fréderic de Kastner's Héros de la Nouvelle-France . . . Québec, 1902, 3d ser., p. 80:

"Joseph Lemoyne, sieur de Sérigny, né en 1668, était le sixième fils de Charles Lemoyne et fut un marin distinqué. La découverte de la conspiration de Cellamare ayant amené une guerre entre l'Espagne et la France, Sérigny prit une part brillante aux opérations de la Floride et de la Louisiane. Pendant que son jeune frère, Chateauguay, à la tête de 700 Canadiens et sauvages, attaquait Pensacola du côté de la terre, Sérigny l'attaqua par mer le 15 mai 1719, et le fort fut emporté. Les Espagnols ayant débauché une partie de la garnison le reprirent en juillet. Ils essayèrent aussi de reprendre l'île Dauphine, mais en furent repoussés après une brillante résistance de Sérigny qui fut fait capitaine de vaisseau. Il mourut en 1734, gouverneur de Rochefort et il y aurait encore de ses descendants en France. Un Lemoyne se distingua au combat de Sidi-Ferruch qui précéda la prise d'Alger en 1830."

Consult also the life of Le Moyne d'Iberville in Nouvelle biographie générale. Didot. Paris, 1862. v. 30, pp. 634-641.

This plan was probably made by m. St. Denis who was connected with this expedition. See also title 289 for references to Sérigny. Consult also a map of Pensacola bay, may 22 to october 17, 1719, made by order of m. Sérigny and others, in A. B. Hulbert's Crown collection, v. 5, no. 40.

85241°--12---16

Châtelain, Henri Abraham, 1684-1743.

Carte très curieuse de la Mer du Sud, contenant des remarques nouvelles et très utiles non seulement sur les ports et isles de cette mer. Mais aussy sur les principaux Pays de l'Amérique tant Septentrionale que Méridionale, Avec les Noms & la Route des Voyageurs par qui la découverte en a été fait. Le tout pour l'intelligence Des Dissertations suivantes. Tom: vi. N°. 30 Pag: 117. 140 x 37.8 cms. (exclusive of title) wl. 291

Note.—This map, one sheet of the two sheet map relating to the northern portion, is found in Châtelain's *Atlas historique*, 1705–1720, v. 6, dated 1719, and also in the later edition of 1732–1739, v. 6, dated 1732.

Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases for a description of this atlas, titles 548 and 579.

The map was copied from Nicolas de Fer's fifteen sheet map, published in 1713, entitled "Carte de la mer du Sud & de la mer du Nord où se trovent les Cartes d'Amérique, d'Asie, d'Europe & d'Afrique, situées sur ces mers. This map of de Fer is reviewed in Mémoires de Trévoux. Mai, 1713, pp. 926-927.

The following translation of this review is found in Mémoirs of literature . . . 2d ed. London, R. Knaplock, 1722. v. 7, p. 26:

"Mr. de Fer, well known by his Atlas, and by a great Number of particular Geographical Maps, published by him for many Years past, has lately put out a Map of the South-Sea, which may be said to be more Curious and Valuable than any other. That Map contains all the Coasts of America, both in the South-Sea and the North-Sea, attended with many Ornaments. One may see in the upper Part of it the Cuts of Christopher Columbo, Americo Vesputio, Magellan, and other Famous Travellers, who first discovered that Noble Part of the World. At the Bottom of that Map, the Author not contented to insert an Extract of the Voyages of le Maire, Oliver du Nord, and James l'Hermite, describes also the South-Sea, the Traverse of that Sea, especially from Acapulco to Manilla, and the Streights of Magellan, and le Maire. The whole is adorned with Plans of Towns, and Forts, Plants, Animals, and many other Particulars. This Map consists of Fifteen Sheets, but it may be reduced into a small Volume in 4to." For references to Châtelain, consult title 259.

In an atlas by R. & J. Ottens, entitled, Atlas sive geographia compendiosa... [1756?] described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, no. 117, title 617, is a map without date entitled: "Carte nouvelle de la mer du Sud... Donné au public, par And: & Henry de Leth à Amsterdam," probably made about 1720, which is copied more or less from this map by de Fer.

1719

Châtelain, Henri Abraham, 1684-1743.

Carte contenant le Royaume du Mexique et la Floride, Dressez sur les meilleures observations & sur les Mémoires les plus Nouveaux. 52×38 cms. and including above title 52×40.5 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In his "Atlas Historique." Tom. vi. 1719. No. 27. p. 101. Shows all except California and California coast. For Mercator's influence on French Florida settlements of 1562–64 see his Vir-

giniae item et Floridae . . . nova descriptio 1606. (i. e. the River of May) & Jansson's Virginiae Partes australis et Floridae . . . Nova descriptio 1642. Is this Gueudeville map found also in vol. v1 of the Amsterdam 1732–1739 ed.? WL 292

Note.—This map is copied from Delisle's map entitled "Carte du Mexique et de la Floride . . . 1703." See title 256 for a description of the original map of 1703.

1719

Châtelain, Henri Abraham, 1684-1743.

Carte de la Nouvelle France, où se voit le cours des Grandes Rivières de S. Laurens & de Mississipi, Aujour'd'hui S. Louis, Aux Environs des-quelles se trouvent les États, Païs, Nations, Peuples &c. de la Floride, de la Louisïane, de la Virginie, de la Marie-lande, de la Pensilvanie, du Nouveau Jersay, de la Nouvelle Yorck, de la Nouv. Angleterre, de l'Acadie, du Canada, des Esquimaux, des Hurons, des Iroquois, des Ilinois &c. Et de la Grande Ile de Terre Neuve: Dressée sur les Mémoires les plus Nouveaux recueillis pour l'Établissement de la Compagnie Françoise Occident. 48.7 x 42 cms. including above title, and 48.7 x 39.5 cms. exclusive of title. Unsigned, undated.

In his "Atlas Historique." Amsterdam, 1705–1719. Tome vi. (1719) No. 23, p. 91. The map has the following insets: "Les costes de la Louisiane depuis la Baye de Ascension, jusques acelle (sic) de St. Joseph," &c. 27.5 x 11.7 x 8 cms. in u. l. h. cor. "Les Environs de Quebec," a plan in ornamental square cartouche in lower r. h. cor. "Veüe (sic) de Quebec" in vignette below it. See the same map published by De Leth (?) about 1710? (Muller's date & author) Reproduced in edit. 1732–1739 same vol. & page.

Note.—This map is copied after the map described in title 272, which is a reduced impression of the Nicolas de Fer map of 1718 described in title 272. A copy of the atlas is described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, titles 548 and 579.

1719

Sanson, Pierre Moulart-, d. 1730.

Port de Sancta Maria de Galle ou de Pensacoula qui est par la Latitude de 30^d 10^m et par la Longitude de 285^d 24^m. 41 x 15.7 cms. (Printed on same plate with Partie de la Coste de la Floride &c., by the same hand. Unsigned, undated.

An interesting map with soundings and legends, giving sailing directions. The map shows position of fort and the Spanish settlements.

WL 294

Note.—See title 295 for completed title of this map.

A photographic reproduction is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

Sanson, Pierre Moulart-, d. 1730.

Partie de la Coste de la Floride où se trouve L'embouchure de la Rivière de Missisipi dans le Golfe du Mexique. Ces remarques ont été faites en 1699 par le Pilot e Catho dans le vaisseau le Marin commandé par M^r. d'Hiberville capitaine de vaisseau du Roi et se trouvent À Paris chez le S^r. Moullart-Sanson Géographe ordinaire du Roi. Rue Foinianto vis à vis le Vieux Louvre 1719. 41 x 10.5 cms. (Printed on same plate as Port de Sancta Maria de Galve)

LC 295

Note.—A photographic reproduction of this map is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

The map is not mentioned in the Catalogue des livres & traités de géographie de messieurs Sanson . . . de Nicolas Sanson père, de Nicolas, de Guillaume, & Adrien Sanson ses fils, & de Pierre Moullart Sanson son petit-fils. Qui se vendent à Paris chez le sieur Robert, géographe ordinaire du roi, sur le Quay de l'Horloge, given in Nicolas Lenglet Dufresnoy's Méthode pour étudier la géographie . . . Paris, 1742. v. 1, pt. 2, pp. 110-139.

This map is in Paris, Bibl. nat., Cartes P. F. 9.39.

1719

Senex, John, d. 1740.

A New Map of the English Empire in America viz Virginia, Mary Land, Carolina, Pennsylvania, New York, New Iarsey, New England, Newfoundland, New France &c. Revis'd by Io. Senex. 1719. I. Harris sculp: 58.2 x 50 cms. 1 cart.

In A New General atlas containing a Geographical & Historical Account of All the Empires, Kingdoms, and other Dominions of the world . . . London, 1719. Inset in l. r. h. cor: A Generall Map of the Coasts & Isles of Europe, Africa and America. 30 x 22 cms. Above it: The Harbour of Boston or Mattathusetts Bay. 7.3 x 8 cms.

Note.—This map showing french origin is an exact copy of the map with the same title by Robert Morden and sold by Robert Morden and Christopher Brown, which is advertised in the Term catalogue no. 22, published june, 1701. It differs from the map of an earlier date, the complete title of which is: "A map of ye English Empires in ye Continent of America viz Virginia Maryland Carolina New York New Iarsey New England Pennsilvania. Sold by R. Morden at ye Atlas in Cornhill neer ye Royal Exchange London. W. Binneman sculpsit." [1690]? The Morden-Brown impression is also found in Christopher Brown's edition of Wit's Atlas maior [1706?] described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 549.

The french map which is evidently the base from which this map is made is the one entitled "Carte Nouvelle de l'Amérique Angloise . . . Par le sieur S[anson]" found in Le Neptune françois, Amsterdam, P. Mortier, 1693-1700, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 517. This map also contains the inset of Boston harbor. For a life of Senex consult Dictionary of national biography.

Senex, John, d. 1740.

A Map of Louisiana and of the River Mississipi by Iohn Senex. In cartouche: This map of the Mississipi Is Most humbly Inscribed to William Law of Lawreston Esq. 58.5 x 49 cms. 1 cart. Undated.

In A New General Atlas, containing a Geographical & Historical Account of All the Empires, Kingdoms, and other Dominions of the World . . . London, 1719. wll 297

Note.—Translated verbatim from Delisle's "Carte de la Louisiane et cours du Mississipi . . . 1718."

For a description of this map see title 288; for other impressions, titles 269 and 284.

For life of Senex consult Dictionary of national biography.

1720?

Aa, Pieter van der, d. 1730.

Nova Hispania, Nova Galicia, Gvatimala. 35.3 x 28.5 cms. 1 cart. Unsigned, undated.

Date and author from Brit. Mus. Cat. Shows the Southwestern end of Florida Peninsula, Gulf of Mexico and on the Pacific as far North as Cinaloa. New Mexico and California not shown. Unimportant.

Note.—This map is from Arnoldus Montanus, De nieuwe en onbekende weereld of beschryving van America... Amsterdam, 1671. The same map is in John Ogilby's America, of the same date.

It is found in British Museum catalogue under Mexico, as being by van der Aa, as doubtful. There is, however, in his Galerie agréable du monde [1729] v. 1, a map of America, with the french title: "Nouvelle Espagne, nouvelle Galice, et Guatimala dans l'Amérique Septentrionale Suivant les Mémoires de ceux qui en on fait la découverte, récemment mis au jour par Pierre vander Aa . . ."
For notices of the life of van der Aa, consult title 230.

17202

Keulen, Gerard van, 1654-1726.

Pas kaart Van de Boght van Florida Met de Canaal Tusschen Florida en Cuba Door Gerard van Keulen t Amsterdam By Gerard van Keulen Boek en Zee Kaart Verkoper aande Niewe brugh Inde Gekroonde Lootsman Met Privilegie voor 15 Iaaren. 59 x 51.7 cms. Undated.

Brit. Mus. Cat. dates his maps 1720?

WL 299

Note.—This map is taken from Claes Jansz Voogt's, (died 1696) De nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fakkel . . . 1782, map 15, bet. pp. 24-25; consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1170. An early edition of this map is found in pt. 4, 1698, map 15, bet. pp. 36-37, of his atlas La nueva, y grande relumbrante antorcha de la mar. Amsterdam [1700?] Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 530.

Keulen, Gerard van-Continued.

For an extensive list of the maps published by van Keulen consult catalogue of Frederik Muller & cie, entitled Géographie, voyages, cartographie . . . Amsterdam, 1911, pp. 12–23.

For a notice of Gerard van Keulen consult title 236.

Consult list of Voogt's works in:

Haan, David Bierens de. Bibliographie néerlandaise . . . 8°. Rome, 1883. Tiele, Pieter Anton. Nederlandsche bibliographie. 8°. Amsterdam, 1884, p. 255–257.

1720

Carte de la côte de la Louisiane depuis l'Embouchure du Mississipi jusqu' à la Baie de St. Joseph ou l'on marque toutes les Isles, Ports et bon Mouillages qui s'y trouvent, suivant les Observations faites par M. de Sérigny en 1719 et 1720. Ms. 71.5 x 26 cms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-1-9.

LC 300

Note.—A photographic reproduction of this map is in the collection of the Library of Congress. The following description is taken from R. Thomassy's Géologie pratique de la Louisiane... Nouvelle-Orléans et Paris, 1860, pp. 212–213:

"Cette carte de Sérigny est, sans comparaison, la plus importante pour l'étude des côtes de la Louisiane et du*littoral appartenant aujourd'hui aux États du Mississipi et de l'Alabama; nous l'avons reproduite jusqu'à la baie de Pensacola inclusivement (Pl. 11) la portion plus à l'est étant sans intérêt pour la Louisiane. Elle donne à l'Ile à la Corne le nom d'Ile à Bienville, qui mériterait bien de lui être restitué, et montre l'étonnante longueur qu'avait alors l'Ile Dauphine. Celle-ci, dont l'Ile Petit Bois n'avait point encore été détachée, comptait plus de vingt milles de long, en attendant d'être coupée en deux par quelques tempêtes, comme nous le verrons représenté sur la carte du chevalier De Novan. en 1769.

"Quant aux sondages de la carte Sérigny, il ne faut point s'étonner de leur nombre, car ils indiquaient le seul moyen qu'on eût alors de se reconnaître en approchant des bouches du Mississipi. Les navires allaient droit d'abord dans ce qu'on appelait l'enfoncement du golfe du Mexique, et après avoir reconnu la côte, ils venaient se présenter en vue des îles au Vaisseau et Chandeleurs. C'est ainsi qu'ils évitaient 'le risque de tomber dans l'ouest,' comme l'avaient fait De la Salle et M. de Beaujeu.

"La note, relative à ce mode de reconnaissance, est tirée d'un mémoire manuscrit des mêmes Archives; et je l'ai guillemetée sur la carte, pour indiquer qu'elle ne fait point partie de l'original. J'en dis autant de tout ce qui est, ici ou ailleurs, entre deux parenthèses: ce sont des extraits de cartes et documents contemporains, dont je me réserve de citer exactement les sources dans l'édition américaine de ce travail.

"Un dernier trait caractéristique de la carte Sérigny, et le plus important de tous, est la forme qu'offraient alors les bouches du Mississipi, d'après le relèvement de cet ingénieur. Ainsi, une passe sud-ouest était nettement tracée, mais beaucoup plus courte que celle d'aujourd'ui et en outre impassable. Quant à la bouche actuelle du sud, elle était encore à sortir du chaos des radeaux et des terrains mouvants, et les colons songèrent encore moins à elle qu'à la précédente. Sérigny, qui avait donné son nom à la première passe, parce

qu'il l'avait découverte, n'y avait trouvé que 7 et 10 pieds d'eau. Or, à la différence de celle-ci, la passe de l'est avait 10, 14, 16, 18 pieds d'eau; ce qui la fit considérer, dès le début, comme la seul bouche du Mississipi, et fit passer les autres sous un complet silence.

"Les conditions impraticables de ces dernières firent que les cartes espagnoles appliquèrent tantôt à celle du sud-ouest, tantôt à celle du sud, ou bien à toutes les deux réunies, la dénomination de Cabo de lodo ou Cap de boue. Il était difficile, à coup sûr d'y mieux caractériser les monticules boueux (Mud-lumps)

qui n'ont jamais cessé d'y créer des embarras à la navigation.

"Ajoutons, quant à la passe de l'est, qu'elle n'était encore formée que par de petites îles en pleine mer, sentinelles avancées de la formation du terrain actuel." The reproduction in this work of Thomassy has two insets: "Vue de la Nouvelle Orléans en 1719," and "Embouchures du Mississippi d'après Guillaume Delisle Juin 1718."

The Library of Congress has a manuscript map, probably made about 1732, which includes a portion of the coast described in this title and is called:

"Carte de la côte de la Louisiane depuis la baye St. Joseph, jusqu'à celle de St. Bernard où tous les ports et bons mouillages sont marquez par des ancres; avec la quantité de piés d'eau que l'on y trouve. [anon.] Eschelle de 20 lieues marine [=3 in.] 11 x 32¾ inches."

This map extends as far north as "Natchitoches."

For information relating to the life and expedition of Joseph Lemoyne de Sérigny, consult titles 289 and 290.

1720

Beauvilliers, Le sieur ———— de, d. 1730.

Carte nouvelle de la partie de l'ouest de la province de la Louisiane, sur les observations et découvertes du sieur Bénard de La Harpe, commandant sur la Rivière Rouge et où paraissent ses routes colorées de jaune et établissement relatifs à son Journal dressé par le St de Beauvillier gentilhomme servant du Roi et son ingenieur ordinaire, de l'Académie royale des sciences à Paris en novembre 1720. Ms. 49 x 64 cms.

Original in Bibl. du Dép. de la Marine. Paris. C. 4040 (7) Includes the Texas coast and Texas with New Mexico as far west as the eastern bank of the Rio del Norte. No. 284 (6) in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892. See "Cartographie de la Louisiane par R. Thomassy. Nouvelle Orléans. 1856." p. 214.

Note.—Thomassy says of this map:

"L'année 1720 était celle où, après la fondation de la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis 1717, on songeait à la protéger en fortifiant l'entrée du fleuve. Aussi est-ce en vue de ces grands intérêts que semble, avoir été dressée la carte en question. C'est du moins ce qu'indique son cartouche, représentant la cité naissante et les bouches du fleuve, où il s'agissait d'établir le port et la place maritime dont la carte suivante donnera le plan détaillé."

A copy of this map is evidently the one found in the following work in the Library of Congress:

"Carte nouvelle de la partie de l'oüest de la Louisianne, fait sur les observations & découverte de M. Bernard de la Harpe, l'un des commandans audit pays." 19¹/₄ x 27³/₄ inches.

Beauvilliers—Continued.

[In La Harpe, Bernard de. Journal historique concernant l'établissemen des françois à la Loüisianne tiré des Mémoires de mrs d'Iberville & de Bienville. Commandants pour le roi audit pays & sur les déscouvertes & recherches de m. Bernard de la Harpe . . . dédié et présenté au roi. Par . . . le chevalier de Beaurain . . . fol. Paris, 1766]

This map is in a manuscript copy of the *Journal historique* . . . de *Bernard de La Harpe*, made by Jean de Beaurain and according to the title-page, presented to the king.

There are other copies of this manuscript but no other copy contains the maps, which are therefore of unusual interest. There is little doubt that the maps were also made by Beaurain, who was geographer to the king.

The map is beautifully drawn and colored. It shows North America as far north as the headwaters of the Mississippi river, west of the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean, and to a considerable distance east of the river; in the south to a line through Mexico just south of Yucatan.

Along the Mississippi river and its tributaries and the gulf of Mexico the map shows considerable detail. Many streams, mountains, and towns appear, also forts and Indian villages. In the western part there is no detail except along the coast, while in Mexico there is considerable. There are many islands off the coast of Yucatan, each indicated by name.

The routes of m. de la Harpe in his travels are shown, also: "Route de m. de St. Denis en 1717; Route de m. du Tisné en 1719; Route faite en 1720 par 300 espagnols dont 75 ont estélués pay les Pantimaha et Otoctata suv les bords de la r des Canser."

There is a short list of explanations of the emblems used in the map to indicate the character of the settlements.

In Henri Marie Auguste Berthaut's Les ingénieurs géographes militaires 1624–1831. Paris, 1902. v. 1, p. 16, the following reference is made to Beauvilliers:

"Enfin, plusieurs ingénieurs furent envoyés aux colonies, tant pour y exécuter des levés topographiques que pour y étudier des projets de fortifications. La carte des îles du Saint-Laurent, avec les forts, fut dressée en 1724 par de Beauvilliers. On leva les côtes de la Louisiane, le cours du Mississipi dans cette région (1722), le delta du Mississipi, la Nouvelle-Orléans (1722), etc."

Gabriel Marcel, in his work entitled Reproductions de cartes & de globes . . . avec texte explicatif . . . Paris, 1894, in the chapter entitled "Plan de la Nouvelle-Orléans," p. 116, says:

"Deux ans auparavant, le Sieur de Beauvilliers, gentilhomme servant du roi et son ingénieur ordinaire, de l'Académie des sciences à Paris, comme il se qualifie, avait dressé sur les Mémoires de Bénard de la Harpe une carte de la Louisiane, et y avait ajouté une petite vue de 0^m , 04 de haut sur 0^m , 095 de large qui nous montre le commencement de la Nouvelle-Orléans en novembre 1720; c'est, croyons-nous, la vue la plus ancienne de cette ville que l'on posséde."

The reproduction mentioned in La Harpe does not contain an inset view of New Orleans.

1720

Devin, ----

Carte de la Coste de la Louisiane depuis la Baye de St. Louis ou de St. Bernard jusqu'à celle de St. Joseph ou l'on a marqué exactement tous les Bancs et Battures et la quantité de pieds d'eau que l'on y trouve; Levée aux années 1719 et 1720 par Devin. 97 x 33 cms. Ms. in colors.

Original in Paris. Bibl. Nat. Cartes C 3717. No. 40 in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés à la . . . Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892.

Note.—A photographic reproduction of this map is in the collection of the Library of Congress. For the various reports and accounts relating to the exploration of the bay de St. Bernard consult pp. 319–354, in Margry's Explora-

tion des affluents du Mississipi . . . (1679-1754) Paris, 1886.

The following ms. maps in Bernard de La Harpe's manuscript Journal historique . . . described in title 301, bear indirectly or incidentally upon this subject: [1] Plan de la baye du St. Esprit. Nommée par les François de St. Bernard. Scituée dans le Golfe du Mexique par 28 degrez 25 minutes de latitude & 279 degrez 45 minutes de longitude. Les Espagnols dans l'année 1718, s'y sont etablis sour le commandement de Don Martin Datarconne, & ils l'ont fortifiée en 1722 . . . Échelle de 20 Lieues Espagnolles. 15½ x 20½. The last of the manuscript maps, probably prepared by Jean de Beaurain for de La Harpe's Journal historique. On the map there is no detail in the interior.

Upon opposite sides of the river are noted the "Ancien établissement de Mr. de la Salle." and the "Presidio."

Soundings in the harbor are given.

There is a list of explanations of letters used on the map to indicate the character of the land.

A translation of de La Harpe's Journal historique, appears in v. 3, of French's $Historical\ collections\ of\ Louisiana$, and the following extracts are made from this english translation:

"He [m. de la Salle] embarked . . . in 1684 for the Mississippi river, but by sailing too far to the west, he missed its mouth, and landed in a bay which he called St. Louis, where he built a fort and established a colony on the banks of the Guadaloupe river, in the month of February, 1685. From thence he went in search of the Mississippi river by land a second time, and while engaged in this undertaking, he was inhumanly murdered by one of his companions. The colony left by him were in part killed by the Indians, and the remainder carried off by a detachment of Spaniards from the new kingdom of Leon, under the command of Don Gregorio Salinas Baronas."

"At Natchitoches he [m. de La Harpe] was informed that don Martin de Alarconne . . . had arrived from the Rio (Bravo) del Norte, where he had established several missions, and a post at Espiritu Santo bay, in the vicinity of the rivers

Guadaloupe and St. Mark."

[2] Plan du Port françois ainsy nommé par m. Benard de la harpe qui en afait la découverte et pris possession au nom du Roy le 27 aoust 1721. Il est scitué dans le Golphe du Mexique à 100 lieües de costé de l'oüest de l'entrée de la riuière du Mississipy à la Lattitude de 29 degrez 15 minuttes et 282 degrez 55 minuttes de longitude. 15 x 20³/4. This map made probably by Jean de Beaurain, gives no detail in the interior. It shows an island called "Isle de la Harpe," at the entrance to the harbor. Through the entrance to the harbor the soundings are given, and to the north the point of land opposite the end of "Isle de la Harpe," is called "Fontaine." On the land to the west, the following note is given: "Il peut auoir dans cette ouverture de Baye quelques Enfoncemens ou Riuières dont on n'a pû prendre connoissance."

To the east on a point of land, there are two small bodies of water marked, "Étangs d'eau douce," and farther north the region is marked "Pays de nations errantes et antropophages."

M. de La Harpe made an expedition to form a settlement at St. Bernard's bay, leaving Fort Saint Louis on august 16, 1721. "He sailed along the coast west

Devin, ——— Continued.

of the Mississippi for one hundred leagues or more, and on the 27 august entered a fine bay which he believed to be St. Bernard's situated in 29° 15′ n lat." This however was Port François, St. Bernard's bay being farther west.

[3] R. des Ouachitas. 16 x 11. Map without title. Probably by Jean de Beaurain. Shows river called "R. des Ouachitas," emptying into the "R. Rouge" some distance from the point where the Red river empties into the Mississippi.

The Mississippi river is shown from a point south of the mouth of the Red river, as far north as Natchez, that being the only point indicated by name. Southeast of the Mississippi, a region occupied by the Tonica Indians is indicated by the name, "Les Tonica."

The course of the Red river is followed as far as a village named "Tasnoucou-goula ou Ajoüelle." Following the course of the "R. des Ouachitas" from its mouth, the first stream which is given a name is "Ruisseau," which connects the "R. des Ouachitas? with the Mississippi.

Farther along the "R. des Ouachitas," comes the "habitation de m. de Villmont," then a point in the river marked "Rapide," near to the mouth of a stream called "R. aux Boeufs". Next comes the "habitation de mrs. des Marches et de Mezieres," and last of all the "habitation de m. de Cantillon." This region was visited by m. de Bienville in 1700.

[4] Petite jsle et fort des Natchitoches établie par les françois sur la Rivière rouge aportée de pistolet de la grande terre, elle a 600 toises de long sur 300 de large. 9½ x 12¼. Manuscript map probably by Jean de Beaurain, to illustrate de La Harpe's Journal historique. The island opposite the fort is marked, "Grand jsle des Natchitoches habitée par les sauuages." The text of the "Journal" says: "Au mois de janvier 1717, m. de La Motte envoya un sergent et six soldats prendre possession de l'jle des Natchitoches, dans la Rivière rouge, où les espagnols avaient dessein de s'établir."

1720

Moll, Herman, d. 1732.

A New Map of the North Parts of America claimed by France under ye Names of Louisiana, Mississipi, Canada and New France with ye Adjoyning Territories of England and Spain. A great part of this Map is taken from ye original draughts of Mr Blackmore, the ingenius Mr Berisford now residing in Carolina, Capt Nairn and others never before Publish'd, the South West part of Louisiana is done after a French Map Published at Paris in 1718 . . . By H. Moll Geographer. 1720. 102.5 x 61.5 cms. In colors.

Inset in r. h. "The Harbour of Port Royal" 17.3 x 10.5 cms. and "A Map of ye Mouth of Mississipi and Mobile Rivers &c." 17.3 x 12.7 cms. Vignette, "Indian Fort Sasqusahanok" in u. l. h. cor. Shows Florida, New Mexico, Texas but *not* California. Has an interesting note of Capt. T. Nairn's Florida expedition. LC 303

Note.—This map is found and described in title 554 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases. The atlas described is a collection of Moll's maps, some published with dates, others without.

A much reduced impression with notes and insets eliminated, with the same title, is found in the various editions of his *Atlas minor*, from 1729. For a notice of Moll's life, consult *Dictionary of national biography*.

Title 304 in this list has been eliminated as being a duplicate of this title.

Plano del Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Pilar de los Adays, en la frontera de los Texas, Nuevo Reyno de Philipinas, cuya fortificacion demarcó y dexó executada el Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo en 1º. de Noviembre de 1721 . . . Sylverio Sculp. Mex. 40 x 29 cms. Engraved, unsigned. Anonymous.

In Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 136; Caj. 7; Leg. 7. Tomo v. fol. 246. Forms part of the "Derrotero/ de la expedicion/ en la Provincia de Texas/... escrito por el B^r Don Juan Antonio de la Peña, impreso en México en 1721. fol. 21. No. 114 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida," Tomo 1.

Note.—A copy of Peña's work is not in the Library of Congress The British Museum has a copy with a reference in the catalogue from Aguayo to Azlor, Joseph de, marquis de San Miguel de Aguayo.

The title of this work is given in full in José Toribio Medina's La imprenta en

Mexico (1539-1821) . . . Santiago de Chile, 1908, v. 4. p. 86.

For an account of Aguayo's expedition consult Henderson K. Yoakum's History of Texas... 1855, v. 1, which contains an interesting map entitled: "Map of Spanish Texas"; and Appendix in v. 1, no. 1, marques de Altamira's Testimonio. Consult also an article by Isaac Joslin Cox, entitled The southwest boundary of Texas, in the Quarterly of the Texas state historical association, october 1902, v. 6. Also The municipal government of San Fernando de Bexar, 1730–1800, by Mattie Alice Austin, in the same Quarterly, for april, 1905, v. 8, no. 4.

Also The Louisiana-Texas frontiers, by Isaac Joslin Cox, july, 1906, and The

founding of Mission Rosario, by Herbert E. Bolton, october, 1906.

Aguayo's Diary is found in Memorias de Nueva España, v. 28, which is copied in the ms. in the Library of Congress entitled Documentos para la historia ecclesiastica y civil de la provincia de Texas. Tomo segundo.

A copy of the complete volumes of the Memoria de Nueva España is found in the

University of Texas.

The sixth Entrada by Aguayo, with notes describing the various missions mentioned in the titles following this, are found in Antonio Bonilla's Brief compendium of the history of Texas, 1772, translated by Elizabeth Howard West, in the Quarterly of the Texas state historical association, july, 1904.

For a description of the "Derrotero" consult Herbert Eugene Bolton's article entitled: Some materials for southwestern history in the Archivo general de Mexico, in the Quarterly of the Texas state historical association, jan. 1904, pp. 212.

1721

Plano del Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Pilar de los Adais en la frontera de los Texas, Nuevo Reino de Filipinas, cuya fortificacion delineó y dejó executada el Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo en 1º de Noviembre de 1721. 30.5 x 43 cms. Ms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 67; Caj. 3; Leg. 11 (3) Description endorsed and accompanied by documents relative thereto. No. 113 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—Consult note to title 305.

Mapa de la Bahia del Spiritu Santo de la Provincia de las Nuevas Filipinas [Texas] que dexó observado el Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo en 10 de Abril de 1722. 42.5 x 60 cms. Ms. in colors. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 67; Caj. 3; Leg. 11. (1) Marginal legends and accompanied by documents relating thereto. No. 111 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—Consult note to title 305.

1722

Plano del Presidio de Nuestra Señora de los Dolores, junto á la Mision de Nuestra Señora de la Concepcion que está en el centro del pais de los Texas, que erigió y delineó el Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo. 30 x 42 cms. Ms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 67; Caj. 3; Leg. 11. (5) Description endorsed and accompanied by documents relative thereto. No. 112 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—Consult note to title 305.

1722

Plano del Presidio de Nuestra Señora de Loreto en la Bahia del Spiritu Santo de la Provincia do Texas, Nuevo Reino de Filipinas que demarcó y dejó abiertas las zanjas de toda la fortificacion el Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo . . . 30.5 x 43 cms. Ms. Unsigned. Undated. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 67; Caj. 3; Leg. 11. (2) With description endorsed and accompanying documents relating thereto. No. 115 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—Consult note to title 305.

1722

Plano del Presidio de San Antonio de Bejar, en la Provincia de Texas, Nuevo Reyno de Philipinas, á seis leguas de Coaguila; cuya fortificacion demarcó el Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo . . . Sylverio Scul. 40 x 29 cms. Engraved. Unsigned. Undated. Anonymous.

In Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 136; Caj. 6; Leg. 7. Tomo v. fol. 251. In "Derrotero/ de la expedicion/ en la Prov^a de Texas/... escrito por el B. Don Juan Antonio de la

Peña, Impreso en Mexico en 1722. fol. 26. No. 118 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—Consult note to title 305.

1722

Plano del Presidio de San Antonio de Vexar de la Provincia de Texas, Nuevo Reino de Filipinas á seis leguas de la de Coaguila, cuya fortificacion demarcó el Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo . . . 30 x 42 cms. Ms. Unsigned. Undated. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 67; Caj. 3; Leg. 11. (4) Description endorsed and with accompanying documents relative thereto. No. 117 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—Consult note to title 305.

1722

Plano del Presidio de Nuestra Señora de Loreto de la Bahia del Espiritu Santo de la Provincia de Texas, Nuevo Reyno de Philipinas, que demarcó y dejó abiertas las zanjas de toda la fortificacion el Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo . . . "Sylverio f." 28 x 38 cms. Engraved. Undated. Anonymous.

In Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 136; Caj. 7; Leg. 7; Tomo v. fol. 249. In "Derrotero/ de la expedicion/ en la Provincia de Texas/... escrito por el B. Don Juan Antonio de Peña, impreso en Mexico en 1722. fol. 22. No. 116 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—Consult note to title 305.

1722

Delisle, Guillaume, 1675-1726.

Carte du Mexique et de la Floride des Terres Angloises et des Isles Antilles, du Cours et des Environs de la Rivière de Mississipi. Dressée Sur un grand nombre de mémoires principalement sur ceux de Mr. d'Iberville et le Sueur Par Guillaume De l'Isle Géographe de l'Académie Royale des Sciences. À Amsterdam Chez Iean Cóvens & Corneille Mortier Avec Privilège 1722. 60 x 46.5 cms. Colored outlines. 2 cartouches.

In his Atlas Nouveau. Amsterdam, J. Cóvens & C. Mortier (1741?) Vol. 2. no. 29. The title "Tabula Geographica Mexicae et Floridae" &c. is exterior to above measurements. See map 1703.

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this map is taken consult title 596 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

The first edition of this map, published in 1703, is described in title 256 of this work. For references to the life of Delisle, consult title 247.

Buache, Philippe, 1700-1773.

Carte réduite des isles de l'Amérique et du golfe du Mexique, comprenant les côtes de la mer du Nord depuis la baie de Chesapeack en Virginie jusqu' à la rivière des Amazones, et les côtes de la mer du Sud depuis la Californie jusqu' à Porto-Viejo, dressée sous le ministère de M. le Comte de Maurepas et sur les ordres de M. le Chevalier de La Blandinière par Philippe Buache, hydrographe du Dépot de la Marine. 1724. Ms. 198 x 133 cms.

Original in Arch. Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 140–1–14. No. 76 in Quatrième Centenaire de la Découverte de l'Amérique. Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés à . . . la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, 1892. Extends to 40° N. lat. and west to head of the Gulf of California. Includes the Gulf of Mexico; California coast and New Mexico not shown. Coast names only. Only seven or eight names appear on the Florida Peninsula, some of which are Spanish, but several on the east coast, French names (given by Ribaut?) i. e. "La manche" to the S. of the "river St. Augustine"; "c françois" between "r. s. mathieu" to the south and "r. s. pierre" to the north. LC 314

Note.—For an extensive notice of Buache consult Biographie universelle (Michaud) also J. P. Grandjean de Fouchy's Éloge de m. Buache in L'Académie royale des sciences. Histoire, 1772. Paris, 1776, pp. 135-150. For a list of his works, consult Table des noms des académiciens et de leur correspondans, 1666-1770. v. 4, pp. 53-54.

A copy of the map is in the Library of Congress.

Consult also:

Catalogue des cartes & ouvrages géographiques de mm. De l'Isle et Buache... De celles de m. Jaillot... Qui composent le fonds géographique du sieur [J. A.] Dezauche successeur des sieurs De l'Isle & Buache; ainsi que des cartes de la marine du roi, dont il seul l'entrepôt général. Paris, Dezauche, n. d.

[In Delisle, Guillaume, and Buache, Philippe. Atlas géographique et universel.

2 v. fol. Paris, Dezauche, 1781-1784. v. 2, 2 pp. at end]

"Supplément au catalogue", printed on small slip and attached to last page. Vuacheux, Ferdinand. Note sur un recueil de cartes manuscrites de Buache conservé à la bibliothèque de Havre.

[In France. Ministère de l'instruction publique et des beaux-arts. Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques. Bulletin de géographie historique et descriptive. 1899. 8°. Paris, imprimerie nationale, 1900. no. 2, pp. 477-480]

Vuacheux, Ferdinand. Un mémoire et une lettre du géographe. Philippe Buache (1767)

[In France. Ministère de l'instruction publique et des beaux-arts. Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques. Bulletin de géographie historique et descriptive. 1901. 8°. Paris, imprimerie nationale, 1901. no. 2, pp. 267-274]

The following interesting note, probably relating to this map, is from $L'Acad\acute{e}$ mie royale des sciences. Histoire. Avec les mémoires de mathématique & de physique pour la même année . . . Paris, 1732. p. 106.

"M. Buache, employé à travailler au dépôt des Cartes de la Marine établi en 1721, ayant profité pour l'avancement de la Géographie de tout ce qu'il avoit sous les yeux, apporta à l'Académie une Carte qu'il avoit dressée du Golphe de Méxique & des Isles de l'Amérique. Cette partie du Nouveau Monde est la plus fréquentée par les Navigateurs François, & les erreurs des Cartes en deviennent d'autant plus dangereuses. Celle de Pieter Goos, dont les Pilotes se servent ordinairement, se trouva par les recherches de M. Buache assez éloignée du vrai. Il rendoit sensible à l'œil, par des contours d'une couleur différente, combien elle différoit même assez considérablement de la Carte du Méxique de feu M. Delisle; mais beaucoup moins de la dernière édition en une feuille de l'Amérique du même Auteur. M. Buache faisoit gloire d'être Disciple de M. Delisle; mais il avoit eu l'avantage de travailler sur quantité de Mémoires que le Maître n'avoit pas connus. Plus on en a devant soi, plus on peut approcher de la vérité dans les détermination; mais aussi le travail se multiplie à proportion par le grand nombre d'attentions, de réflexions & de combinaisons nécessaires.''

1725?

Mortier, Pieter.

Mer de Sud ou Pacifique, contenant l'Isle de Californe, les Costes de Méxique, du Pérou, Chili, et le Déstroit de Magellanique & c. . . . [anon.] Amsterdam, P. Mortier, [1725] 58.5 x 73.7 cms. The date is that given by P. Lee Phillips in A List of Maps of America. p. 184.

Note.—This map was taken from v. 2, dated 1700, of *Le Neptune françois*, described in Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*, *title no. 517*. For references to Mortier consult title 145.

1725?

Seutter, Matthew, 1678-1756.

Mappa Geographica Regionem Mexicanam et Floridam, terrasque adjacentes ut et Anteriores Americae Insulas, cursus itidem et reditus navigantium versus flumen Missisipi, et alias colonias ob oculos ponens, cura et sumtibus M. Seutteri. Augustae Vindel [icorum, 1725?] Brit. Mus. Cat. 75605(10) gives date 1725? 57 x 47.5 cms. Undated.

Note.—This is a duplicate of title 328, which consult for a more definite description.

1725-1760

Seutter, Matthew, 1678–1756.

Novus Orbis sive America Meridionalis et Septentrionalis, per sua Regna, Provincias et Insulas iuxta observationes et descriptiones recentiss. divisa et adornata cura et opera Matth. Seutter Chalc. Aug. 57 x 49.5 cms. Colors. 2 cart. Undated.

See the same map with the sole change of Seutter's qualities: i. e. "Sac. Caes. Maj. Geographo Aug. Vind." (Brit. Mus. Cat. 1720–1755?) wl 317

Note.—The latest date found on this map is descriptive of "I. de Anycan dedecta Anno 1705," found east of the coast of "Magellanice." This impression is not found in his Grosser atlas, 1734? described in Phillips List of Geographical Atlases, title 583, nor in his Atlas novus, 1740, described in the same list, title

Seutter, Matthew-Continued.

593. Consult notices of Seutter in Allgemeine deutsche biographie. Leipzig, 1892, v. 34, pp. 70–72, and in Christian Sandler's Matthäus Seutter und seine landkarten. [In Verein für erdkunde zu Leipzig. Mitteilungen, 1894. Leipzig, 1895, pp. 1–38]

For the other impression of this map consult title 329.

1727

Barreiro, Francisco Alvarez.

Plano Corographico del Reyno y Provincia de el *Nuevo Mexico* una de las de Nueva España situada entre los 31 y 28 grados de Latitud Boreal y los 258 y 264° de Longitud á el respecto de el Meridiano de la Isla de Thenerife. No. 3. 51.5 x 40.5 cms. Ms. in colors on parchment.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 67; Caj. 4; Leg. 4. (3) "Levantado de orden del Excmo. Señor Marqués de Casafuerte, Virrey de Nueva España, por Don Francisco Alvarez Barreiro Ingeniero en Gefe de el Nuevo Reino de Philipinas, Provincias de los Thejas, siguiendo para la demarcación de sus territorios y fronteras con las naciones de indios barbaros, las ordenes que le fueron dadas por el Brigadier Don Pedro Rivera Villalon. 12 Enero 1727."

It is number 3 of a series of five maps and is accompanied by a descriptive memorial of the regions laid down in the several maps of the series. No. 122 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1. There is a copy in the Brit. Mus. Add. Mss. 17.651. It is 34 x 27.5 cms. & can be reduced to less than ½. An important map. For Brit. Mus. title see under 1770.

Note.—Besides this map described as above there are three others by Barreiro, titles 536, 538 and 541, mentioned in this collection, which are copied and in the collection of the British Museum. They are evidently out of chronological place in this list and are described in connection with this title. The date 1770, in title 538, is the year in which this map was reduced from the original. Lanzas, in his work above mentioned, describes six maps by Barreiro. Two of the maps mentioned in this collection are nos. 121 and 122. No. 538 does not seem to be mentioned but it was probably compiled by Surville from Barreiro's various maps.

The descriptive memorial here referred to is thus described in Lowery's The Spanish settlements within the present limits of the United States. Mss. . . . Texas, 1673-1803:

"Descripcion de las Provincias internas de la Nueba España para mas clara inteligencia de los Planos que la acompañan, en que se determina el numero de Naciones existentes en cada una, y el de Yndios de ambos sexos de que se componen sus pueblos. Frutos que en sus territorios produce cada una, con las Maderas Animales, y temperamientos. Fecha de orden del Exmo Sor Virrey de aquel Reyno, por Dn. Francisco Alvarez Barrciro (or Barreiro) Teniente Coronel, &c. Brit. Mus. Add. Mss. 17,563, fol. 159–177 of about 544 words to a page." Contains description of "nuevo Leon," "Philipinas" and "Texas."

On october 15, 1722, Juan de Acuña, marqués de Casafuerte arrived in Mexico as thirty-seventh viceroy of New Spain. He is said to have been one of the best of all the representatives of royalty, being remembered in the history of the country as the 'Great Governor.' He died in 1734 at the age of seventy-seven. For further information consult H. H. Bancroft's Mexico, v. 3, pp. 349-351.

For a notice of Pedro Rivera Villalon consult José Mariano Beristain de Souza's Biblioteca hispano-americana septentrional . . . Mexico, 1821, p. 37.

A description of this work is given, with the following note, in José Toribio Medina's La imprenta en Guatemala (1660–1821) Santiago de Chile, 1910, p. 85:

"Rivera salió de México el 21 de Noviembre de 1724 y sólo vino á regresar el 29 de Junio de 1728, habiendo andado en todo 3,082 leguas. *En el 'Diario'* describe día por día cuanto vió en el viaje, situación geográfica de los lugares, costumbres de los habitantes, producciones del suelo, etc."

The Library of Congress has a copy of Rivera's work entitled: Diario y derrotero de lo caminado, visto, y obcervado en el discurso de la visita general de precidios, situados en las provincias ynternas d Nueva España, que de orden de Su Magestad executô D. Pedro de Rivera. . . Guathemala, S. de Arebalo, 1736.

In the first page of this Diario, Rivera says:

"Como para el conocimiento de los Reynos y Provincias lo demuestran en vn Plano los Geographos: describo yo en este Mapa el estado de las Provincias, que andube, y reconocicon la experiencia practica, para que ala primera vista, quede el menos inteligente con el conocimiento de aquellos pasages, y de lo que ellos se incluye, las distacias que median entre vnas y otras Provincias, con las Latitudes, y Logitudes, en que cada vna se halla, para la inteligencia de todas las partes que forman aquel compuesto, y de lo prolixo de mi peregrinacion, ala que me destino la obediencia."

From this paragraph it seems that a map should accompany this work, but no map appears in any of the copies which are mentioned. Frequent references are made throughout the text to Francisco Alvarez Barreiro, most of them showing that he was directed to make certain maps and plans of the various provinces inspected.

In Antonio Bonilla's *Brief compendium of the history of Texas*, published in the *Quarterly of the Texas state historical association for july 1904*, the *Revista* of Rivera is given, pp. 37–40.

Consult also titles 536, 538, 541.

1729

Aa, Pieter van der, d. 1730.

Partie méridionale de la Virginie et la Partie Orientale de la Floride, dans l'Amérique Septentrionale suivant les Mémoires les plus exacts de ceux qui les ont découvertes, de nouveau mises en lumière par Pierre van der Aa, Marchand Libraire à Leide. 35.3 x 28.7 cms. 1 cartouche. Undated.

In his La Galerie Agréable du Monde. vol. 1. Amérique. Leide, [1729] For the date here given see P. Lee Phillips' A List of Maps of America. p. 980. See Jan Jansson 1642, 1653; Blaeu; and Montanus 1671.

Note.—Aa, in his catalogue entitled: Bibliotheca selectissima, v. 2, p. 379, gives the date of 1729 to his publication entitled La galerie agréable du monde. For information relating to Aa, consult title 230.

Aa, Pieter van der, d. 1730.

La Floride, Suivant les Nouvelles Observations de Mess^{rs} de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, etc. Augmentées de Nouveau. À Leide. Chez Pierre van der Aa. Avec Privilège. 38.3 x 26.5 cms. including border. wL 320

Note.—Based upon Delisle's "Carte du Mexique et de la Floride... 1703" and taken from Gueudeville's Le nouveau théatre du monde... 1713, map no. 43.

For a description of this atlas consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 558. This map, with different border is in Aa's La galerie agréable du monde . . . [1729] v. 1. Amérique, no. 20; also in his Nouvel atlas très exact, 1714. It is also found under the title "La Louisiane" in an atlas of the same title published by Cóvens & Mortier, in Amsterdam, about 1735.

For information relating to van der Aa, consult title 230.

1729

Aa, Pieter van der, d. 1730.

La ville, le château et le village de St. Augustine en Amérique. 26.5 x 35.5 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In his La Galerie agréable du Monde. Leide [1729] vol. 1. Amérique. pl. 22. For date here given see P. Lee Phillips, A List of Maps of America. p. 755.

Note.—A copy of the work containing this plan is in the Library of Congress. For date consult title 319 and for information relating to van der Aa, title 230.

173-

Moll, Herman, d. 1732.

Florida Called by y^e French Louisiana &c. By H. Moll Geographer. 27.2 x 20 cms. Undated.

In Atlas Minor . . . By Herman Moll . . . London (173-?) No. 54. Brit. Mus. Cat. K. 122 (79) dates it bet. 1700 and 1710.

Note.—This impression is taken from the edition of 1736? Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 585. It is found in all the editions. First published in the edition of 1729; consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 574. Based upon Delisle's map of Louisiana, 1718. For life of Moll, consult Dictionary of national biography.

1730?

Ottens, Reiner, and Ottens, Joshua.

Nova Tabula Exhibens Insulas Cubam et Hispaniolam Vulgo S. Domingo Dictam Insulas Lucaias seu Bahamanas ac Peninsulam Floridae ex Novissimis Observationibus Hispanorum Anglorum Gallorum atque Hollandorum in lucem edita. à R. et I. Ottens Amstelodami. 54 x 84.5 cms. Colors. Undated.

There is a second title to the lower southern half of the same map: Nova Isthmi Americani, qui et Panamiensis item Dariensis, Tabvla in qua Vrbes Porto Bello, Panama et Carthagena, verissimis suis locis positæ... a Reinero et Josva Ottens Amstelodami. Brit. Mus. Cat. 80510 (3) gives date 1730?. In upper part are three insets, one of which is: A Draught of St. Augustine and its Harbour (and with a French-title) Definition de St. Augustin avec ses Terres circonvoisines Ports Profondeurs. 11 x 13.5 cms. Both large and small maps are interesting. The larger shows the Florida Peninsula.

Note.—This map is made up of two of the Ottens maps—Cuba as the upper half, and the Isthmus of Panama as the lower. They were evidently intended to be so joined as they fit exactly, including the route track of the galleons which runs through both.

A copy of this map containing the first title is in the collection of the Library of Congress, dated 1745?

The second title belongs to a map described in R. & J. Ottens' Atlas minor, described in title 616 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases. The reason for this date is given in the note.

The inset of St. Augustine in the first map is based upon the inset in the map by Moll, of the West Indies about 1715.

For notices of Ottens consult A. J. van der Aa's Biographisch woordenboek der Nederlanden. Haarlem, 1868, v. 13, pp. 241–242; also P. A. Tiele's Nederlandsche bibliographie van land und volkenkunde. . . . Amsterdam, 1884.

17302

Ottens, Reiner, and Ottens, Joshua.

Insulæ Americanæ Nempe: Cuba . Hispaniola . Iamaica . P^{to} Rico . Lucania . Antillæ vulgo Caribæ . Barlo-et Sotto-Vento . etc. Amstelodanum . par Reinier & Josua Ottens Cum Privilegio. 58 x 48 cms. 1 cart. Undated.

The title above the map is: Stoel des oorlogs in America waar in vertoont werden alle desself voornaamste eylande nieuwelycks uytgegeven door Reinier & Josua Ottens. Florida is well shown. Brit. Mus. Cat. date 1730?

Note.—This map is found also in R. & J. Ottens' Atlas minor, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 616. The title above the map shows that it was issued to illustrate the war between the french and the british which began in 1756.

For information relating to Ottens consult title 323.

See later impression under title 693.

1730?

Seutter, Matthew, 1678-1756.

Accurata delineatio celeberrimae Regionis Ludovicianae vel Gallicé Louisiane . . . cura et manu M. Seutteri. 56.5 x 49 cms. Undated. Brit. Mus. Cat. 73.210 (2) gives 1730? Augsburg?

WL 325

Note.—This is a duplication of title 331 where it is more fully described.

Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d', 1697-1782.

Carte des Isles de l'Amérique et de plusieurs Pays de Terre ferme situés au devant de ces Isles & autour du Golfe de Mexique. Dressée sur un grand nombres de Cartes particulières, sur les instructions des Navigateurs et Voyageurs, sur les récits des Historiens Espagnoles qui fournissent des détails qu'on n'a point fait entrer dans les Cartes. Le tout réduit sous la Projection la plus favorable, et s'accordant avec des déterminations Astronomiques de Longitude de la Martinique, St Dominigue, la Jamaïque, Carthagene, et la Louisyane. Par le St d'Anville, Géographe Ordre du Roi. mars 1731. 44 x 30.5 cms. Exterior to measurements, "Tom. 1. pag. 1"."

In his Atlas Général. Paris, 1727–80. No. 36. See this map published by Homann Heredes ca. 1740, which I have. See Cartographie de la Louisiane par A. Thomassy. Nouvelle Orléans, 1856. p. 216.

Note.—This map is mentioned in the copy of Anville's Atlas, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 571.

Other editions and reproductions are also found mentioned in this work. Consult the following works relating to the life and works of Anville:

Barbié du Bocage, Jean Denis, and Manne, Louis Charles Joseph de. Notice des ouvrages de m. d'Anville, précédée de son éloge. [Par m. Joseph Dacier] 2 l. (6) pp. 1 l., 5-120 pp. 12°. Paris, Fuchs, 1802.

"Dans cette notice m. Barbié du Bocage indique les changemens qu'il a faits aux ouvrages de m. d'Anville ainsi que l'époque de ces changemens."

Reviewed in *The monthly review, for jan.-april, 1803, v.40, p. 544.* "The object of this Notice is to announce a complete edition of the works of this celebrated geographer."

Condorcet, Marie Jean Anthoine Nicolas Caritat, marquis de. Éloge de m. d'Anville.

[In Académie (L') royale des sciences. Histoire. 1782. 4°. Paris, 1785. pp. 69-77]

Also in his Œuvres, v. 2, pp. 529-540.

Dacier, Joseph Bonaventure. Éloge de m. d'Anville.

[In Académie (L') des inscriptions et belles-lettres. Histoire. 1780-1784. 4°. Paris, 1793. v. 45, pp. 160-174]

Inventaire de la collection de cartes de m. d'Anville. 355 l. unpd. fol.

An eighteenth century manuscript, being a catalogue of 8,793 maps, giving scales, authors, engravers, etc. with notes. Enclosed are two leaves in ms. referring to the arrangement of a catalogue of his manuscripts, addressed to monsieur Maisonneuve.

Wolkenhauer, Wilhelm. J. B. Bourguignon d'Anville. Ein erinnerungsblatt zu seinem 200. geburtstage.

[In Deutsche rundschau für geographie und statistik. Juli, 1897. 8°. Wien, A. Hartleben, 1897. v. 19, pp. 468–471 incl. portrait]

D'Anville, géographe. Sa vie et ses ouvrages.

[In Magasin pittoresque. 1839. fol. Paris, 1839. v. 7, p. 216 incl. portrait]

Catesby, Mark, 1679 ?-1749.

A map of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands with the adjacent parts. 43 x 58.5 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In his The Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama islands . . . fol. author, Löndon, 1731. vol. 1. front. LC 327

Note.—The Library of Congress has the 1731-43, 1754, 1770, 1771 editions of this work which contain this map.

For a life of the author consult Dictionary of national biography. For the edition of 1755 of this map consult title 421 under Seligmann.

1731-1760

Seutter, Matthew, 1678-1756.

Mappa Geographica Regionem Mexicanam et Floridam Terrasque adjacentes, ut et Anteriores Americæ Insulas, Cursus itidem et Reditus Navigantium versus flumen Missisipi et alias Colonias ob oculos ponens, cura et sumptibus Matthæi Seutteri, S. Cæs. et Reg. Cath. Maj. Geographi et Chalcographi Augustæ Vindel (En tête). Tob: Con: Lotter Sculps. 57 x 47.5 cms. and x 50 with entête. Colors. 1 cart. 1 vignette. Undated.

Inset in u. r. h. cor.: "Bahia Portus Belli." 8.3 x 9 cms. "Tractus Bahiæ et Civitatis Havanæ." 8.7 x 9 cms. "Tractus Civitatis Carthagena Castel ejus." 16.4 x 7 cms. "La Vera Cruz." 5.5 x 4 cms. For approximate date see: Matthäus Seutter und seine Landkarten von Chr. Sandler, in "Mitteilungen des Vereins für Erdkunde zu Leipzig, 1894. Leipzig, Duncker & Humbolt, 1895." p. 1. et seq. WL 328

Note.—This map is translated into latin from Delisle's map published in 1722 which is a revised edition of his 1703 map entitled: "Carte du Mexique et de la Floride." Consult title 313 for this original french edition.

This latin impression by Seutter was taken from Homann's Grosser atlas, 1737, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 586, and is also found in other editions of his atlas. It is entitled "Regni Mexicani seu Novæ Hispaniæ..." It contains in place of the inset of harbors a sketch of traders bartering with indians. The Pieter Schenk impression which is earlier than the Homann, is entitled "Tabula Mexicae et Floridae." It differs in the omission of the engraving.

An exact reproduction of this map in all its points has the name of Lotter in place of Seutter. In the inset to Seutter's impression, entitled "Bahia Portus Belli", is the following: "Admiralis Vernon Bachiam intrans d. 21 Novembr. 1739." This map is no. 190 in the "Verlagsübersicht bis 1760," reprinted in Sandler's notice of Seutter.

Title 316 is a duplicate description of this map.

For notices of the life and works of Seutter consult title 317.

1731-1760

Seutter, Matthew, 1678-1756.

Nova Orbis sive America Septentrionalis, divisa per sua Regna Provinc: et Insul: cura et opera Matth: Seutter S. C. M. Geogr. Aug. V. A. C. Seutter delin. Tob. Conr. Lotter Sculpsit. 25.3 x 19.5 cms. 1 cart. colors. Undated.

In Lotter, Tobias Conrad. Atlas Minor præcipua Orbis terrarum Imperia, Regna et provincias, Germaniæ potissimum . . . opera Tobiæ Conradi Lotteri Chalcographi et Geographi Aug. Vind. [No date] WL 329

Note.—A copy of the atlas from which this map is taken is in the Library of Congress and will be described in a supplement to the List of Geographical Atlases. This atlas is the same as Matthew Seutter's Atlas minor, in titlepage, text and maps, with the exception of the fact that Lotter's Atlas minor contains 11 more maps than Seutter's. The date 1744 assigned to this atlas is found in the text under the heading "Germania." Besides those of Lotter, many of the maps were made by Matthew and Albert Carl Seutter. The Seutter atlas is the earlier edition.

This map is a reduced impression of the map described in titles 317 and 330. For references to Seutter and Lotter consult titles 317 and 334.

1731-1760

Seutter, Matthew, 1678-1756.

Novus Orbis sive America Meridionalis et Septentrionalis per sua Regna, Provincias et Insulas iuxta observationes et descriptiones recentiss. divisa et adornata cura et opera Matth. Seutter. Sac. Cæs. Maj. Geographo Aug. Vind. 57.6 x 50 cms. Colors. 2 cartouches. Undated.

See the same map with the change of Seutter's qualities, i. e. "Chalc. Aug." Brit. Mus. Cat. date 1720–1755? wl 330

Note.—This impression is found in Seutter's Atlas novus, 1740, and also in his Grosser atlas, 1734? described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, titles 583, 593. For other impression, consult title 317, and the reduced impression 329.

For references to the life and works of Seutter and Lotter, consult title 317.

1731-1760

Seutter, Matthew, 1678-1756.

Accurata delineatio celeberrimæ Regionis Ludovicianæ vel Gallice Louisiane ol. Canadæ et Floridæ adpellatione in Septentrionali America descriptæ quæ hodie nomine fluminis Mississippi vel St Louis per colonias et navigationes Gallorum ob immensas opes et adfluentiam magis magisque inclarescit ex fide digniss, Itinerariis consignata et in lucem edita cura et manu Matthæi Seutteri. S. C. M. G. Augustan. 56.5 x 49 cms. 1 cartouche. Colors. Undated.

In his "Atlas Novus Sive Tabulae Geographicae Totius Orbis Faciem, Partes, Imperia, Regna et Provincias exhibientes exactis-

sima cura iuxta recentissimas observation. Aeri incisae et venum expositae à Matthaeo Seutter. S. C. M. G. Augustae Vindelicorum" [No date] Inset upper l. h. corner: "Les costes de la Louisiane depuis la baye de Ascension jusques acelle (sic) de S. Joseph où se trouve les Embouchures des Rivières Mississipi (sic), ou de S. Louis, de la Mobile, de Pascagoula, etc. avec les Isles, Ports et Habitations ou Possessions des Francois." 30 x 13.5 x 9.5 cms. Colors. 1 cartouche. For the date here given see: Matthäus Seutter und seine Landkarten von Chr. Sandler, in: Mitteilungen des Vereins fur Erdkunde zu Leipzig 1894. Leipzig Duncker und Humbolt, 1895.

Note.—See a description of the atlas from which this map is taken in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 583. This atlas has two titles,—the main title Grosser atlas and the engraved title Atlas novus. The date 1734? is given as it occurs on several maps in the atlas.

For a duplicate title of this map, consult title 325. This map is a reduced impression, with the inset, of Nicolas de Fer's map of 1718, described in title 272. For notices of the life and works of Seutter, consult title 317.

1732

"Carta de la Bahia del Espiritu Santo de las Provincias de las Nuevas Filipinas que dexó observada Don Melchor de Media Villa y Ascona en 10 de Abril de 1732", &c. 41 x 31 cms. Ms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 67; Caj. 5; Leg. 6. Remitted by the Viceroy of Mexico, the Marquis de las Amarillas, with letter no. 14 of Nov. 1, 1732 and with a "testimonio de autos" upon the erection of new missions in the "Provincia de los Texas." No. 126 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—For reference to Agustin de Ahumada y Villalon, marqués de la Amarillas, who died in 1760, consult H. H. Bancroft's History of Mexico, v. 3, p. 360. For Media Villa, consult Bancroft's History of North mexican states, v. 1, p. 619. Consult also Antonio Bonilla's Brief compendium, p. 37, in the Quarterly of the Texas state historical association, july 1904. For further information relating to this bay, consult titles 307 and 309.

1732

Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d', 1697-1782.

Carte de la Louisiane Par le S^r d'Anville Dressée en Mai 1732 Publiée en 1752. Guill? De la Haye. 92.3 x 51.5 cms.

Extends from 29° N. lat. to 32° 50′ N. lat. and from Apalachicola River in the East to Nachitoches in the West. WL 333

Note.—This map is also described in the various editions of Anville's atlases described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

Consult an article on this map by Henry Sale Halbert, with small reproduction, in the *Mississippi historical society*. *Publications*, 1900, v. 3, pp. 367-371. For references to the life and works of d'Anville, consult title 326.

Delisle, Guillaume, 1675-1726.

America Septentrionalis, Concinnati juxta Observationes Dnn. Academiæ Regalis Scientiarum et nonnullorum aliorum, et juxta annotationes recentissimas Per G. de l'Isle, Geographum. Venalis prostat Augustæ Vindelic: apud Iohan Frid: Probst, Haered. Ieremiae Wolffii, N. 5. 60.3 x 45.5 cms.

Note.—This is a latin translation of Delisle's map of 1700 described in title 247. For other editions consult titles 264, 268, 335, 442, and 625.

For information relating to the life and works of Delisle consult title 247.

The Library of Congress has two impressions of this latin edition of Delisle's map, both containing the "Annotatio" below the "Scalæ." One copy has the imprint "apud Tobiam Conr: Lotter Calcographum." The other is in Tobias Conrad Lotter's Atlas novus, 1756? This impression has the imprint "apud Tobiam Conr. Lotter Geogr. et Calcogr." The original edition of 1700 has the "Avertissement" in a cartouche under the scale. The latest date found in this atlas is 1740 in the cartouche to the map entitled "Borussix Regnum." The following are reasons for dating this atlas as above:

Matthäus Seutter died in 1756. One son Albrecht Carl, and two daughters survived him. One of these daughters married Tobias Conrad Lotter in 1740; the other married Georg Balthazar Probst, the engraver. The firm, after Seutter's death was continued for a short time by his son, Lotter and Probst. The son died and Probst retired leaving Lotter the head of the firm. T. C. Lotter was born in 1717 and worked for Seutter from the time he married his daughter. His son, Matthäus Albrecht Lotter. born 1741, succeeded his father in 1777.

Nagler, in his *Kunstler lexicon*, gives a notice of a Johann Balthasar Probst, b. 1673, d. 1748, who was a pupil of J. Wolff, whose daughter he married. Jeremias Wolff died at Augsburg in 1724 in the 51st year of his age.

This edition contains the "Avertissement", or in latin "Annotatio", in a cartouche underneath the scale.

1733?

Delisle, Guillaume, 1675-1726.

L'Amérique Septentrionale Dressée sur les Observations de Mrs de l'Académie Royale des Sciences. & quelques autres, & sur les Mémoires les plus récens. Par G. de l'Isle. À Amsterdam Chez I. Cóvens & C. Mortier. Avec Privilège. 58 x 45 cms. Colored outlines. 2 cartouches. Undated.

In his "Atlas Nouveau. Amsterdam, J. Cóvens & C. Mortier [1741?] Latin title: "America Septentrionalis in Suas Præcipuas Partes Divisa, ad usum Serenissimi Burgundiæ Ducis", exterior to above measurements. Date of P. Lee Phillips in List of Maps of America. p. 569. See his maps with same title: Chez Pierre Mortier, ca. 1705; Amsterdam, chez Pierre Schenk, 1708; Amsterdam. chez R. & J. Ottens, ca. 1760; and with Latin title, Augustae Vindelicorum apud Tobiam Conr. Lotter, ca. 1780. wl. 335

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this map is taken, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 596.

For information relating to the first edition of this map with references to the life and writings of Delisle, consult title 247.

Consult titles 264, 268, 334, 442, and 625 for other impressions. The same map is found in Delisle's Atlas nouveau dated 1733; consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 580.

This impression does not contain the "Avertissement."

1733?

Schenk, Pieter, 1645-1715.

America Septentrionalis. Novissima (in a cartouche) America Meridionalis. accuratissima. P Schenk ex: Amstelæd: cum Privil. (in a 2d cartouche) 56 x 48 cms. In colors. Undated.

P. Schenk's date is 1690-1733.

WI. 336

Note.—This map is taken from "Atlas minor sive geographia compendiosa, qua orbis terrarum per paucas attamen novissimas tabulas ostenditur Amstelædami ex officina Nicolai Visscher.—Atlas complet contenant toutes les cartes géographiques du monde, recevillies, des meilleurs auteurs, et assemblées d'une manierre abregée par Nicolas Visscher. À Amsterdam chez la veve de Nicolas Visscher, avec privilège des N. S. les États Généraux."

A copy of this atlas, the latest date of which is 1717 contained in one of the maps, is in the collection of the Library of Congress and will be described in the Supplemental List of Geographical Atlases.

It is based upon the map of N. Visscher entitled: "Novissima et accuratissima totius America descriptio," an impression of which is found in his "Atlas contractus orbis terrarum" published previous to 1675.

This was reproduced with the title: "Novissima et accuratissima totius Americae descriptio per F. de Wit Amstelodami." Consult title 499 in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, under 1688?

Another map similar to this without date is entitled: "Novissima et accuratissima totius America descriptio per Ioannem de Ram" Consult title 198 for references to the life and works of Pieter Schenk.

1733

Popple, Henry, d. 1743.

A Map of the British Empire in America with the French, and Spanish Settlements adjacent thereto by Hen. Popple. 49 x 49.7 cms. 1 cart. Undated.

Exterior to measurements: America Septentrionalis. This map which is the key to the larger one shows Florida and New Mexico. In u. l. h. cor. 2 inset views of Falls of Niagara & Mexico. In u. r. h. cor. 2 inset views of Quebec & New York. On r. h. a margin of 18 small maps among which is St. Augustine. 17 x 15 cms.

Note.—Consult title 338 for references to this map and its maker.

1733

Popple, **Henry**, *d*. 1743.

A Map of the British Empire in America with the French and Spanish Settlements adjacent thereto. by Henry Popple. C. Lempriere inv. & del. B. Baron sculp. 232 x 239 cms. Undated. Index map and 20 sheets.

Popple, Henry—Continued.

Shows all of Florida peninsula, Gulf of Mexico, New Mexico. Among a series of vignettes on the r. h. border is: "Harbour of St. Augustine." 7.5 x 7.5 cms. See Cartographie de la Louisiane par R. Thomassy. Nouvelle Orléans, 1856. p. 217. LC 338

Note.—The Library of Congress has two impressions of this map with the same date 1733, and a third imperfect impression. One impression has on the border to the title sheet: "Sold by S: Harding on the Pavement in St Martins Lane, and by W. H. Toms Engraver in Union Court near Hatton Garden Holborn. Price in sheets . . . £1: 11s: 6d, Bound £1: 16s: 6d, On Rollers & Coloar'd £2: 12s: 6d." On the last sheet, "London Engrav'd by Will[®] Henry Toms 1733." The imperfect impression differs from this impression only in having on the border: "Sold at Stephen Austen's Book Seller in Newgate Street & by Thos Willdey at the great Toy Shop in S! Pauls Church Yard, London . . ."

The third impression has no border imprint, but on sheet no. 20, has: "London Engrav'd by Will!" Henry Toms & R. W. Searle, 1733."

For index sheet consult title 337. For french edition consult title 340.

Winsor, in his Narrative and critical history of America, v. 5, p. 81, states that this map was issued in 1732 and reissued in 1733 and 1740. In p. 474, he states also that the ms. draft dated 1727 is in the British Museum, manuscripts no. 23,615, (folio 72)

On sheet 20 of this map there is a certificate signed by Edmund Halley to this effect:

"Mr. Popple undertook this map with the Approbation of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations; and great Care has been taken by comparing all the Maps, Charts, and Observations that could be found, especially the Authentick Records & Actual Surveys transmitted to their Lordships, by the Governors of the British Plantations, and Others, to correct the many Errors committed in former Maps, and the Original Drawing of This having been shewn to the Learned Dr. Edmund Halley, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford, and F. R. S. he was pleased to give his Opinion of it in the Words following:

"I have seen the abovementioned Map, which as far as I am Judge, seems to have been laid down with great Accuracy, and to shew the Position of the different Provinces & Islands in that Part of the Globe more truly than any yet extant.

Edmund Halley."

A prospectus is attached to the first impression, described in this note, entitled: "Contents of Mr. Popple's map of America, Done from the latest, and most correct, Draughts and Surveys, transmitted to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations: It is laid down from the 5th to the 55th Degree of North Latitude, and therein comprehends the several British Plantations and Colonies; of Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, New-England, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia; with their respective Limits and Boundaries. Also the Settlements of the French along the extensive Lakes and River of St. Lawrence; in Canada, and the great River Missisippi in Louisiana. The Coasts and Colonies settled, or claimed by the Spaniards, from St. Augustine in Florida, round by the Gulf of Mexico; the Bay of Honduras; and the Isthmus of Darien, to the River Oronoque; with their Inland Territories back to the South-Sea, and ending with the Dutch Colony of Surinam. Exhibiting likewise the Islands of Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, the Caribbee, and other Islands in the West-Indian Seas. To these are added large and particular Draughts of the

Harbours and Places most remarkable for Trade and Commerce in that part of the World; viz. the Islands of Barbadoes, Antegoa and Bermudas; the several Harbours of Port-Royal in Martinica; Kingston, and Port-Antonio in Jamaica; Havana, and St. Jago in Cuba; Providence, in the Bahama Islands; St. Augustine in Florida; Charles-Town in South-Carolina; Placentia in Newfound-Land, Annapolis-Royal in Nova-Scotia; Boston in New-England; and New-York, in the Province of that Name; All carefully survey'd and laid down, with the Shoals, Soundings and Depths of Water mark'd, for the better Direction of Mariners, in sailing into, and out of, the said Harbours. Embellished also with curious Views in Perspective, of the Cities of Mexico, New-York, and Quebec, and the Waterfal of the famous Cataract of Niagara in Canada. All which shews its Usefulness to the Four great Trading Nations of Europe and all others concern'd in Commerce with, or who would attain any tolerable Idea, of the European Acquisitions in North-America.

"The Map is sold by S. Harding, on the Pavement in St. Martin's-Lane; W. H. Toms, in Union-Court, near Hatton-Garden Holbourn; J. Bowles, in Cornhill and T. Bowles, in St. Paul's Church-Yard; S. Birt, in Ave-Mary Lane, near Ludgate-Street; and by J. Leake and Frederick at Bath."

In an obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1743 it is stated that "At Bordeaux Henry Popple, Esq., formerly Cashier to the late Queen and agent to several regiments" died september 27, 1743.

A one-sided review of this map of Popple is the following taken from *The memorials of the english and french commissaries concerning the limits of Nova Scotia or Acadia. London*, 1755, pp. 277–278:

"As to Mr. Popple's Map, the French Commissaries have no other Authority from any Circumstances attending the Publication of that Map, for supposing that it was made under the Inspection or Patronage of the Board of Trade. or for representing Mr. Popple as a Person whose Situation should give additional Credit to it; than that Mr. Popple has said in the Margin of his Map. that he undertook that Work with the Approbation of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, who might very well approve of such an Undertaking but who never superintended or approved of Mr. Popple's Manner of executing it. Mr. Popple inserted this marginal Note merely to secure a better Reception to his Work; he does not pretend in it, that the then Board of Trade had never approved of anything farther than the Undertaking, his Map was framed according to his own particular Notions; he published it upon his own single Authority; the Board of Trade at the Time gave it no extraordinary Sanction. It is inconsistent with the very Records it pretends to have copied; it came into the World as the Performance of a single Person; it has ever been thought in Great Britain to be a very incorrect Map, and has never in any Negociation between the two Crowns been appealed to by Great Britain, as being correct, or a Map of any Authority.

"But if the *French* Commissaries could make this Map to have been the Work of a Servant of the *English* Government directed at the time by the Board of Trade, what Evidence could they draw from it, of any Effect in the present Discussion?"

1733

Prudhom Heyder Butron y Muxia, Gabriel de.

Provincia de la Nueba Andaluzia de San Juan Baptista de Sonora delineada por el Cappⁿ de Cau^{os} Dⁿ Gabriel de Prudhom Heyder Butron y Muxia Baron de Heyder Gravoshing Goldakre quien por mrd del Rey, la governó 8 años y fundo en la Pimeria Alta, el

Prudhom Heyder Butron y Muxia, Gabriel de-Continued.

Pueblo y $\mathbb{R}^{!}$ del Arizonat. 13 de Abril 1733. 38.5 x 26.7 cms. Ms.

Original in Acad. de la Hist. Madrid. Col. Boturini, to 16. bet. fols. 103-104. It gives the Gila region with its Rancherias. Small legends, which cannot be reduced. It precedes an account of Sonora written in 1730 by a Jesuit Father.

Note.—For information relating to Sonora, consult the following works:

(1) Hubert Howe Bancroft's History of the north mexican states, 1884, v. 1, pp. 492-547. In a note to p. 517, he makes a reference to the above map in which he says "In my ms. copy of tom. xvi of the Archivo general in Mexico, in connection with the Sonora, Descrip. Geog., of 1764, is a map bearing the date of April 13, 1733, and the title: Provincia de la Nueva Andalucia" [as given above]

(2) Rudo eusayo, tentativa de una prevencional descripcion geographica de la provincia de Sonora, sus terminos y confines; ó mejor, coleccion de materiales para hacerla quien lo supiere mejor . . . Dirigida al remedio de ella, por un amigo del bien comun. [edited by Buckingham Smith] San Augustin de la Florida: año

de 1863 [Albany, printed by J. Munsell]

(3) Ortega, Jose. Historia del Nayarit, Sonora, Sinaloa y Ambas Californias . . . Nueva edicion augmenta con un prólogo escrito por el sr. Lic. Mexico, tipografia de E. Abadiano, 1887.

(4) Velasco, Jose Francisco. Noticias estadisticas del estado de Sonora . . .

Mexico, imprenta de Ignacio Cumplido, 1850.

(5) Pfefferkorn, Ignaz. Beschreibung der landschaft Sonora. 2 v. 8°. Köln, 1794. At the end of v. 1, is a map $17\frac{1}{4}$ x 14 inches without title, describing the provinces of Sonora, Ostimuri and Lower California. In the bottom right hand corner is: "C. Du Puis officier fecit."

The introduction states:

"Diese Landcharte ist durch die allgemeine Uebereinstimmung aller sonorischen Missionarien theils verfertiget, theils genehmiget, und so gut befunden worden, dasz wir auf den oftmaligen Reisen durch das Land uns derselben ohne zu irren bedient haben."

(6) Garcés, Francisco. On the trail of a spanish pioneer; the diary of Francisco Garcés in his travels through Sonora, Arizona, and California 1775–1776. Translated from an official contemporaneous copy of the original spanish manuscript, and edited, with copious critical notes by Elliott Coues . . . 2 v. 8°. New York, F. P. Harper, 1900.

The various "Missions" in these provinces are given and in the portion relating

to Lower California dates are found from 1734 to 1746.

In 1730 a report was made by Pedro de Rivera to the viceroy, entitled "Estado de la provincia de Sonora con el catálogo de sus pueblos " Consult H. H. Bancroft's North american states, v. 1, p. 512–513.

1734?

Popple, **H**enry, *d*. 1743.

Nouvelle Carte Particulière de l'Amérique où sont exactement marquées les Provinces suivantes comme la Caroline méridionale, la Floride, la Louisiane, le Mexique, le Jucatan, le Guatimala, le Darien, & une Partie de Cuba. (This title on plate exterior to frame) In cartouche within the frame: A Map of the British Empire in America with the French, Spanish and Hollandish Settlements adjacent thereto by Henry Popple. at Amsterdam Printed for Iohn Cóvens and Cornelius Mortier. Plate including French title 52.5×60.3 cms. Frame 52.5×57 cms.

In Delisle (G.) Atlas Nouveau. Amsterdam, J. Cóvens & C. Mortier [1741?] The date of the Atlas is that given by P. Lee Phillips in A List of Maps of America. p. 569. wt. 340

Note.—For a description of the atlas in which this map is found consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 596.

The insets and plans of cities and harbors in the original Popple map of 1733 are on separate sheets in this french edition.

A reduced copy of this map is described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 636, no. 76.

This title is simply the index sheet of the whole map. For references to the english impression and references to Popple, consult title 338.

1735?

Keulen, Joannes van, 1654-1704.

Pas kaart. Van West Indien Behelsende soo Deszelffs Vaste Kusten als d'Onder behoorende Eylanden aan de Noord Oceaan door Vooght Geometra. t'Amsterdam By Johannes van Keulen Boek en Zee kaart Verkoper en Graadboogh maaker aande Niewebrugh inde Gekroonde Lootsman Met Privilegie Voor 15 Iaaren. 58 x 51 cms. 1 cartouche. Undated.

The date is that of Muller & co. Amsterdam.

WI. 341

Note.—This map first appeared in Claes Jansz Voogt's La nueva, y grande relumbrante antorcha de la mar . . . Amsterdam, J. van Keulen [1700?]; consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 530.

This impression without change is taken from C. J. Voogt's De nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fakkel... Amsterdam, G. H. van Keulen, 1782; consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1170.

Consult titles 299 and 236 for references to Keulen and Voogt.

1736

Evia, Simon de.

Plano y descricion (sic) de la Probincia de la Luociana (sic) en la Costa del N^{te} del Seno mexicano, Nombrada asi por Luis Dezimo quarto Rey de Frācia, de cuya nacion es dicha Probincia; Es toda tierra pantanosa de muchas Lagunas E tempte Nada proposio; y confina al N^{te} con las Cienegas de Canada Donde Desagua el Rio de Misipipi (sic) Nombrado por los Españoles de la Palisada. Delineado Por Simon de Evia (?) año de 1736. Ms. 52.5 x 35.5 cms.

Original in Biblioteca Nacional. Madrid. Sec. de Bellas Artes. Dibujos Originales. Extends from the "entrada de pansalico" a little east of "R? perdido" to "Natchitocha" and "los tonicos" in the west on an unnamed branch of the Mississippi,—the Red River? An interesting map.

1737?

Arredondo, Antonio de.

Plano de la entrada de Gvaligvini Rio de Sⁿ Simon situado a 31 Grados y 17 min^s de latitud Septentrional. Le dió á la S^{ria} de Indias dⁿ Manuel Joseph de Ayala. Ms. No date. No signature. 61.5 x 40 cms. inclusive of legend (Florida) Map proper 45.5 x 40 cms.

Original in Dep. de la Guerra, Madrid. Arch. de Mapas. L. M. 8^a-1^a-a. Nº 43. Shows Fuerte Frederico; Isla de Operavanas 6 Ballenas; Rio que corre a la Barra de Ballenas; Camino p^a . . . la Poblacion de Carenero, &c. wl. 343

Note.—A tracing of this map according to the original size is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

The governor of Cuba sent don Antonio de Arredondo, royal engineer in the army of his majesty, the king of Spain, to St. Augustine for the purpose of examining and inspecting the fortifications and recommending measures for the best possible defense. This plan and the plans described in titles 344–349 were evidently made to accompany his report. It is here copied from the ms. translation in the Library of Congress, which though full of errors is of sufficient interest to give in full. The Library has also his plan described in title 344, which measures 42½ x 86 inches.

"To the Governor: I must also inform you that from Cape Canaviral to further north of Carolina, not a stone is to be found, (except upon our own Island of Santa Anastasia of which I will speak further on) the whole tract being of a sandy soil, and that of the Islands of very small stones—The soil of the main land is compond partially of the same gravel, and partly of thick lands—There are some very good clays, very suitable for the manufacture of brick and tiles—This being the only material that the English can use in building fortifications, and more so when they have quite handy immence quantities of oyster shells to make lime with, which is the best and finest—superior to any other lime—

"All the lands that I have seen are low and flat and abundant in pines, and some higher lands with cypress, oaks, ash, and other useful timbers—Also a variety of herbs, among them some of medicinal virtue—The country appears to be well stocked with horned cattle and wild horses, and all sorts of game, such as deer, wild turkeys, and many sorts of feather birds—As far as water is concerned, it can be easily procured, as by digging a little, it is found very sweet and fresh, although muddy—

"There are plenty furious leopards and poisonous snakes-

"By the plan of San Agustin and its suburbs you have seen how exposed and defenceless is the condition of that city—The wall that surrounds it, if such can be called, is composed of Cactus and plants, as you have noticed—The Fort, which is built at the northern extreme of the city, is incapable of sustaining twenty-four hours of living, although its walls are in good condition and are thick and strong, yet the interior works are very much deteriorated, the rooms that form the lower part of the four bastions, are crumbling down owing to the joists being rotten—Those Bastions should be built upon regular stone arches—To this must be added that its accommodations are too small to shelter all the neighborhood in the event of an approach by the enemy—

"And for this reason, as well as because it is unprotected on the land side, I have projected and ordered the building of a covered causeway, which will cover the Fort on that side, and will have accommodation for many people who seek its

shelter—The construction of which will be at the expense of all the inhabitants of that city who have readily assented to it, being desirous of the preservation of that Fort, and protection of their families—Subject however, to the money being returned to them whenever H M. grants an appropriation for that purpose—All of which is of reccord in the proceedings of the Council of War, which for that purpose was held, at my suggestion, and which proceedings were approved and signed by the Governor—

"The Island of Santa Anastasia is situated to the east of the city, which by its own shape on the west side forms the river and anchorage for vessels—The said Island is five leagues in length, by one and three quarters leagues in width—Its soil is of a sort of shell stone (coquina) of a very good quality and easily to be taken out, with the advantage that the sun and air hardens it—The solidity of which is proven by the walls of the Fort which are built of the same kind of stone—No other kind of stone is to be found anywhere within those provinces, as I have already said before—

"In the centre of that Island there used to be a Chapel with its tower built of stone, which however had never been consacrated, built of the same kind of stone, which that Governor has transformed in a guard house, and as a look out, for which purpose he has had the tower elevated, from which, vessels coming to the Port or passing by are signalled—

"To the extreme south point of that Island, the bar of Mantazas is situated, where there is a guard stationed but without any shelter whatsoever—This is abandoned to the insult of any class of enemies—That guard is intended to give advise of any vessel that may come in that direction, being in communication with another bar, which is situated a league further south, named, Del Peñon, where another guard is located, also without any means of defence—but with the same risks and duties of the others already mentioned—

"Although it is true that the entrance to these bars are narrow and of little depth of water for vessels of large draught, yet with eight feet of water that they have, it is quite sufficient for small vessels—Hence I judge it necessary that on both of these bars, a lookout tower be built, with the necessary defence and protection for the guards thereof, for the better service of the object intended—

"In regard to the frontiers, I have already mentioned to you how far our limits should be extended, the lands of which, owing to their having been abandoned by the Spaniards and never inhabited by them have been easily gotten possession of by the English, as far as the river San Juan itself—So that, at present, even if I do not wish to, I can only give the title of frontiers to the limits of the said river San Juan—As from it to the South, on the coast, we derive no benefit—In regard to this matter, I must say to you, that the said river is of great importance—In some places it has a width of three quarters of a league, and navigable owing to the depth of its channel—which varies between four, three and a half and three fathoms of water, and communicable as far as Cape Vizcaino in the Bahama channel, although with much less water on that part, and only navigable for canoes and flat pirogues—That river is entirely defenceless, and has been explored by all sorts of sailors—Beginning at its mouth or bar, of the same name, which is only protected by a hut built of palmetto, four yards in length by two and a half in width, and so delapidated that it is painful to look at it, and in which four cavalry soldiers with their horses are posted—who attend to guard duty weekly-Under this understanding, and it being so important the guarding of the said mouth and bar which has a depth of from eighteen to 20 feet of water, besides being a secure harbor, and from which the enemy might attack by land the city of San Agustin, I have projected the building of a closed battery with eight guns, with corresponding quarters for a force of thirty men, and other accessories according to the location which I left marked out, as you will see by the plan of the same-

Arredondo, Antonio de-Continued.

"I have also examined the creek of Santa Cruz which runs between the main land and the Island of San Juan, from southwest to south, emptying into the main river, opposite the ravines of San Mateo (according to the course and reckoning brought by Maekey in the year 1702 and one Palma in the year 1728 when they came to besiege San Agustin)—Really it is a most suitable place for an enemy to penetrate through, unobserved, as on our side it is deserted; a grave inconvenience, which in my opinion must be remedied and which can easily be done—

"Further up the river, about six leagues from the aforesaid ravines, there is a narrow road called San Nicolas, and a similar one still further up called San Geronimo, both of which are ordinarily used by the Indians, infidels, and enemies, to come, as they do at their pleasure, to harrass the Spaniards, or the Indians of our devotion, without anyone being able to prevent it, as it is every

day experienced—

"Further to the south, southwest, at about 18 leagues from the mouth of the bar, and at about eight from the city of San Agustin, on each side of the river, there is a sentry box built of boards, eight feet in diameter, named respectively Pupe and Picolata, both of them surrounded by a palisade, very small and light—I saw them myself, and I can vouch that they are ready to crumble down owing to the supports being completely rotten, at the lower part—So that it can easily be seen how unfit they are to show the least resistence or defence against even a small force—Not only on account of their defective construction and size, but also on account of their delapidated Condition—Each one is garrisoned by a squad of eight men, hardly large enough to hold them—There are also two Swivel guns which are used to protect the courriers and the passengers who go and come from Apalache by land, (as it can be seen on the plan) while they cross the river from one side to the other on piroques, as they are often harassed by the Indians while in the act of crossing—

"Finally, I beg to inform you that on the margins and environs of all the jurisdiction that has remained free from the English, there is an abundance of large and tall trees, and all very useful for the construction of houses and vessels—Also any amount of wild fruits—Plain and smooth roads, but difficult in some places—Very sweet waters and very clear clayish soil,—chalky and of other

qualities-

"I reccomend that twelve guns be sent from here to that city, with triplicate ammunition and equipments, to form flying batteries wherever they may be needed—together with a large quantity of powder,—a supply of the two sizes of balls—for the guns—and musket balls—rope, fuses, and other corresponding utensils—Also some fire works to be used in setting fire to the fences and houses if it becomes necessary—Blue and red cloth—Shirts,—hats—pipes—combs—mirrors—knives—bullet moulds—shotguns—leaf tobacco—honey—and some, but very little whiskey,—to gratify the Indians, not only the friendly ones, but those who may join us hereafter, besides paying them separately for the work thay may have done—

"Commissaries should be appointed to attend and look after the ecconomy and distribution of every article, with a separate account of each, and everything to be under the care and command of a person who shall be competent and experienced—The said Commissaries to be strong and robust, experienced by land and sea and capable of enduring the fatigues of the ardous labors that they will encounter—With power to act by themselves owing to the remoteness of the resources—

"But, well understood that all the aforesaid is based upon the consideration of the present situation—

"Under the aforesaid basis and preparations that are necessary, an idea can be formed of the manner in which the operations must be carried out—if by sea or by land—or if both ways at the same time—

"Observing, however, that if done by land, it will always be necessary to have a number of small boats, for the communication and crossing of the rivers and creeks, as they appear marked on the plans—If on the contrary it should become necessary to carry the operations both ways at the same time, the limit of my knowledge does not authorize me to offer any suggestions, as I cannot foresee the dispositions that may become necessary—

"In accordance with several points of my statement, I am of opinion that if it were possible for the two Crowns to come to an understanding in order to determine their respective boundaries, disputing each one, its rights with proper allgations, and in terms of a compromise—If such a thing were possible, or if there was any chance of obtaining it in a favorable way, and quickly, I should be of opinion that, that course be adopted as the most proper—easy and less expensive, and more sure—Even admitting that we would be victorious, and should succeed in driving the English from their possessions—

"It is also necessary to foresee the grave consequences—That is, the required fortifications of the frontiers and necessary garrisons to preserve those possessions once acquired by us—And other provinces which require serious thought, and about which a separate report is necessary, which I shall be able to formulate if it becomes necessary, by virtue of all my observations—

"This is all what I have the honor the communicate to you—Hayana November 27—1736.

"The vessel having been detained at this port by bad weather, I have had time to finish the map of the Coast, which being very important in order to convey a correct knowledge of that country, as also for a better understanding of this Statement. I place in your hands—

"And availing myself of the opportunity of this new dispatch boat, which coming from the Main land, goes straight to Spain, I also place in your hands, the plan of San Agustin de la Florida and its environs on a large scale—And that of the Castle, with its profile—Also a duplicate of the map of the coast—The particular one of the port of Federico, or river San Simon—That of the projected battery, which I left arranged to be built at the mouth of the river San Juan—

Havana 22d of January-1737

Don Antonio de Arredondo.

The Library of Congress has besides this copy the following manuscripts which more or less relate to St. Augustine:

"A. D. 1736.

(a) A letter from Gen. Oglethorpe to the Engineer tendering him the use of his sloop in order to visit San Simon and be comfortable.

"A. D. 1736.

(b) Gen. Oglethorpe goes to St. George to meet Engineer Arredondo.

Don Diego Oglethorpe."

Don Diego Oglethorpe."

"A D 1738

Arrangements being made to found other settlements in Florida. San Mateo well located by nature. Rules for the division of lands, and the supplies of each settler.

Don Antonio Arredondo, Royal engineer."

"A D 1742

The diary of Don Antonio de Arredondo, chief Engineer who sailed from Havana to make an attack on the English settlers who were on the coast of 85241°—12——18

Arredondo, Antonio de-Continued.

Florida. The English open fire on them at sea. The Indians assist the Spaniards from the shore when the English surrender and are taken prisoner. Other attacks from the enemy in which the Spaniards are victorious.

Don Antonio de Arredondo Chief Engineer of the Government."

"A. D. 1743.

Suggestions in regard to fortifying St. Augustine. Matanzas Bar without a defence. New works to be placed from the Fort to the San Sebastian. The men now in service not to be trusted. Need of more funds.

Don Antonio Arredondo Royal Engineer."

1737

Arredondo, Antonio de.

Plan de la Cuidad de San Agustin de la Florida y sus contornos, situada en la altura septentrional de 29 grados y 50 minutos. Havana 15 de Mayo de 1737. 215 x 110 cms. Ms in colors.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 87; Caj. 1; Leg. 2. (2) By the engineer D. Antonio de Arredondo, with a memorial by the same with description of the map and of the new city. No. 132 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

LC 344

Note.—A tracing of this plan is in the collection of the Library of Congress. For a reproduction of this "Memorial" consult title 343.

1737

Arredondo, Antonio de.

"Perfil que pasa por la linea de puntos A. B.," del Plano de la Cuidad de San Agustin de la Florida remitido por su autor, el ingeniero Don Antonio de Arredondo en 15 de Mayo de 1737. 36 x 21 cms. Ms. in colors.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 87; Caj. 1; Leg. 8 (3) No. 133 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—A tracing of this according to the original size is found in the collection of the Library of Congress. Consult also title 343. "Perfile B" found at the top of left-hand corner.

1737

Arredondo, Antonio de.

Plano del castillo de S. Marcos de la Florida. Havana 15 de Mayo de 1737. 73 x 66 cms. Ms. in colors.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 87; Caj. 1; Leg. 2. (4) Transmitted by its maker, Don Antonio de Arredondo together with a report (informe) of even date upon the fortifications of St. Augustine, Florida. No. 134 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—A tracing of this map with "Plano C" at top, according to the original size, is found in the collection of the Library of Congress. Consult also title 343.

Arredondo, Antonio de.

"Plano del Castillo de San Marcos de la Florida con indicacion de las obras que convendria hacer en él. Havana 15 de Mayo de 1737" por D. Antonio de Arredondo. 85 x 67 cms. Ms. in colors.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 87; Caj. 1; Leg. 2 (5) Accompanies an "informe" of even date upon the fortifications of St. Augustine, Florida. No. 135 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—A tracing according to the original size is in the collection of the Library of Congress. Consult also title 343.

1737

Arredondo, Antonio de.

"Plano y proyecto del reducto que se deve construir en la boca del *Rio de San Juan*. Havana 15 de Mayo de 1737" por D. Antonio Arredondo. 44 x 37 cms. Ms. in colors.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 87; Caj. 1; Leg. 2 (5) With a report of even date upon the fortifications of St. Augustine, Florida and an explanation. No. 136 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—A tracing called " $Plano\ D$ " according to the original size is found in the collection of the Library of Congress. Consult also title 343.

1737

Arredondo, Antonio de.

"Plano de la entrada de *Gualquini Rio de San Simon*, situado en 31 grados de altura del polo Septentrional. (En *Florida*) Havana 15 de Mayo de 1737." 73 x 44 cms. Ms.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 87; Caj. 1; Leg. 2 (1) Transmitted by its maker the engineer Don Antonio de Arredondo with letter of even date. No. 131 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—Consult title 343.

17382

Carte de la Province de la Loüissianne (sic) Autrefois dit Le Missisipy. Ms. 72 x 46.3 cms. in colors. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Original in Archives Nationales, Paris. Includes from 26° N. lat. to 51°, and from a little east of Pensacola to a little west of the Mississippi; showing only the extreme western end of West Florida. Dates in the legends are 1736, 1738.

WL 350

Note.—This map also shows "Fort espagnole dite Pensacolle."

Olano, Pedro Ruiz de.

Plano y Perfil del nuevo Fortin de Sⁿ Francisco de Pupo, situado en la Orilla del Norte del Rio Sⁿ Juan, siete leguas del Presidio de Sⁿ Agustin de la Florida. D. Pedro Ruiz de Oláno Sⁿ Agustin de la Florida y octubre 25 de 1738. Ms. 40.3 x 31.7 cms.

Original in Dep. de la Guerra. Madrid. Arch. de Mapas. L. M. 8^a-1^a-a-No. 26. Of interest on account of its title only. On plan is "Camino que va á sn. Narcos de Apalache." It is a tower-like structure of hewn logs.

Note.—Consult title 363.

1739

Plano de la Bahia de Pansacola, en el seno mexicano en treinta grados, latitu, y 288 grados 55 minutos longitud. Sacóse del Expediente sobre fortificar esta Bahia actuado año de 1739. Ms. 42.3 x 30.5 cms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Dep. de la Guerra. Madrid. Arch. de Mapas. L. M. 8^a-1^a-a-No. 15.

1739

C., T.

A chart of the Bahama Islands with a description of the Gulf of Florida and Windward Passage, &c. . . . By T. C. 19 x 30.5 cms. Undated.

In A description of the Windward Passage, and Gulf of Florida [anon.] 2d ed. with additions. London, J. Applebee, 1739. LC 353

Note.—A copy of this work containing the map is in the Library of Congress. The first edition was evidently published the same year.

1739

Renard, Louis.

Magnum Mare del Zur cum Insula California.—De Groote Zuyd-Zee en't Eylandt California. (And near margin) Gedruckt 't Amsterdam by L. Renard. 56.5 x 49 cms. Undated.

Shows the California Peninsula as an island. New Mexico and Arizona are not shown. WL 354

Note.—This map with "fol. 22" in upper right-hand corner may be taken from the 1715 or 1739 editions of Louis Renard's Atlas de la navigation. It was also found without the folio in the dutch edition of 1745.

For a description of this atlas consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, titles 559, 592, 601.

See a notice of the works of Renard, in P. A. Tiele's Nederlandsche bibliographte van land- en volken-kunde . . . Amsterdam, 1884, p. 202; also in David Bierens de Haan's Bibliographie néerlandaise historique-scientifique des ouvrages importants . . . Rome, 1883, p. 232.

The edition of 1715 is reviewed in:

Journal des sçavans. 1715. 16°. Amsterdam, 1715. v. 57, pp. 168-177, which contains a numerical list of the maps.

Le Clerc, Jean. Bibliothèque ancienne et moderne. 1715. 18°. Amsterdam, 1715. v. 2, pt. 2, pp. 308-317. "Cet ouvrage avoit été commencé par Frédéric de Wit, marchard de cartes à Amsterdam; mais comme il ne l'acheva point, lorsque son fonds se vendit, François Halma, acheta les cartes."

1739

Cloard, Charles.

Map of East and West Florida engraved with a ms. addition from the Cape of Florida to and including the mouths of the Mississippi with soundings and inscribed "Donnée par Charles Cloard Piloto en 1739 les corrections et fonds sont de sa main." Ms. 26 x 17.3 cms.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-1-3.

LC 355

Note.—A photographic reproduction of this map is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

Engraved portion of map bears a pen inscription, "morceau de la carte de vanculen."

1740?

Golfe de Mexique. 56 x 44.3 cms. Without title, date or author. Brit. Mus. Cat. 79435 (1) says: [Amsterdam? 1740?] It shows the Gulf of Mexico west of Bay of St. Joseph, giving West Florida and Texas coast and from 19° to 31° north lat. WL 356

Note.—This map in the British Museum has no title or imprint. The catalogue title as given above is derived from the lettering across the gulf, i. e., "Golfe de Mexique."

For a description of the complete map, consult titles 257 and 427.

1740

Map of the coast of Florida, from Talbot island to the mouth of the Musquitta river; with plan of St. Augustin, showing the position of gen. Oglethorpe's camp, &c. Ms. 140.5 x 48 cms. Colored, unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Original in the Library of Congress. Washington. Faden Collection, No. 43.

Note.—This collection known as the Faden collection was originally collected by rev. mr. Cannse, of New Haven, somewhere between 1835 and 1840 and was purchased from Edward Everett Hale.

The full title of the *Catalogue* as compiled by Edward Everett Hale, for the entire collection now in the Library of Congress, is as follows:

"Catalogue of a curious and valuable collection of original maps and plans of military positions held in the old french and revolutionary wars; with plans of different cities, and maps of the country. Most of these are original manuscripts, drawn, at the time, by officers in the english army. This collection was carefully made by an American gentleman who had access to the collection of William Faden,

Map of the coast of Florida—Continued.

the King's Geographer. These plans had been collected by him in his duty of engraving for the English Government. Some of the maps are the drawings made for engraving, and are therefore simply manuscript duplicates of engraved maps well known. But most of the collection consists of detailed plans, collected by Faden, in the course of his long official experience, from different quarters. Few of them have ever been made public in any form. They furnish, therefore, most valuable material for the illustration of American history. All the maps are manuscript drawings, unless noted as engravings.

"The titles given by the authors are copied here, with additions marked in brackets. The measurements are in inches. Boston, dec. 17, 1862. 13 pp. 8°. [Boston, J. Wilson & son, 1862]"

William Faden died march 21, 1836, at the age of 86.

1740

Buache, Philippe, 1700-1773.

Carte d'une partie de l'Amérique pour la Navigation des Isles et du Golfe du Mexique avec l'intérieur des Terres depuis la Bermude jusqu'à Cayenne Partie Méridionale Réduite de la Carte Angloise en 20 feuilles par Mr Popple avec quelques Corrections et Augmentations par Phil. Buache en 1740. À Paris sur le Quay de la Megisserie près le Pont Neuf avec Privilège de Roy. 92.5 x 49.3 cms.

In "Atlas Géographique des Quatre Parties du Monde par Guillaume de l'Isle et Phil. Buache . . . Revu et augmenté par Dezauche." À Paris (no date) wt 358

Note.—A copy of this map is also found in the collection of maps by Delisle described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 636.

Consult title 627 for the edition of 1780. For the original Popple map consult title 338. For references to Phillipe Buache consult title 314.

The Library of Congress has two editions of the atlas mentioned in this title but neither contains this map.

1740

Homann heirs.

D. Carolina nebst einem Theil von Florida. 27.3×20 cms. Undated.

In Atlas Geographicus Major. Tomus 1. No. 141. It is one of four maps enclosed within a line 55 x 50 cms. and having a general double title in Latin and in German: Dominia Anglorum in America Septentrionali Specialibus Mappis Londini primum a Mollio edita, nunc recusa ab Homannianis Hered... Die Gros-Britannische Colonie-Lænder, in Nord-America, in accuraten Special-Mappen nach den London Originalien getreulich mitgetheilt und heraufsgegeben von Homænischen Erben. Undated. Shows only N. part of Peninsula and limits of the English charters and claims. Sandler in "Die homännischen Erben" (pub. in Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Geographie... J. I. Kettler,

Weimar, 1890. Band vii. p. 419, 422) gives [1740] the above date "nach Moll," where found, and 1763 as the date of publication of the atlas.

WL 359

Note.—The earliest impression of this map in the Library of Congress is found in Homann's *Grosser atlas*, 1737, described in Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*, title 586. The editions of the atlas mentioned here are described in titles 622, 623, 624 of the same list.

For references to the life and works of the Homanns consult the following:

Biography.

[In Will, Georg Andreas. Nürnbergisches gelehrten lexicon. 4°. Nürnberg, L. Schupfel, 1755, v. 2 pp. 196–198]

Eckardt, J. B. Deutsche kartenstecher und kartenverlege des 18. jahrhunderts. [In Börsenblatt für den deutschen buchhandel. December, 1903. 4°. Leipzig, 1903. v. 4, no. 281, pp. 10072–10077; no. 283, pp. 10177–10179; no 287, pp. 10343–10344; no. 301, pp. 10740–10743]

Contents.

- 1. J. B. Homann und seiner offizen.
- 2. Die Augsburger kartenstecher und Homanns nachfolger.
- 3. Homanns nachfolger ferner.
- 4. Schluss.

Franz, Johann Michael. Abriss des reichsatlas oder einladungskarten zur teutschen staatserdbeschreibung, zum gebrauche der göttingischen geographischen vorlesungen eingerichtet nebst einem berichte von der art der ausfertigung dieses atlas und desselben ersten theil. Leipzig, 1758.

Quoted from: Allgemeine encyklopådie der wissenschaften und kunste... Hrsg. von J. S. Ersch und J. G. Gruber. 4°. Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1848. v. 48, p. 123.

Franz, Johann Michael. Allgemeine abbildung des erdbodens, in 20 landchärtlein, für die anfänger in der geographie nebst einer vorangesetzten kurzen abhandlung über die angeführten landchärtlein. Nurnberg, 1764.

Quoted from: Allgemeine encyklopådie der wissenschaften und kunste . . . Hrsg. von J. S. Ersch und J. G. Gruber. 4°. Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1848. v. 48, p. 123.

Franz, Johann Michael. Avertissement touchant la publication d'un grand atlas des cartes géographiques de toute l'Allemagne, dressé par les héritiers du feu géographe Homann à Nuremberg.

Quoted from: Allgemeine encyklopådie der wissenschaften und kunste... Hrsg. von J. S. Ersch und J. G. Gruber. 4°. Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1848. v. 48, p. 123.

Franz, Johann Michael. Homann'sche vorschläge von den nöthigen verbesserungen der weltbeschreibungswissenschaft, und einer diesfalls bei der Homann'schen handlung zu errichtenden neuen academie Nürnberg, 1747.

Quoted from: Allgemeine encyklopådie der wissenschaften und kunste... Hrsg. von J. S. Ersch und J. G. Gruber. 4°. Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1848. v. 48, p. 123.

Franz, Johann Michael. Kurze nachricht von dem Homann'schen grossen landkartenatlas, nebst einem verzeichniss aller und jeder landkarten, und denen daraus zusammengesetzten atlanten, welche bisher in der Homann'schen officin zum vorschien gekommen (Nürnberg, 1741)

Quoted from: Allgemeine encyklopådie der wissenschaften und kunste... Hrsg. von J. S. Ersch und J. G. Gruber. 4°. Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1848. v. 48, p. 123.

[Review]

Homann—Continued.

[In Nova acta eruditorum, 1749. Supplementa. v. 6. pp. 217-218]

Kurze nachricht von den schlesischen atlas [Review]

[In Hamburghisches magazin. Hamburg, G. C. Grund, 1752. v. 9, pp. 200–202] Memoir. By Brecher.

[In Allgemeine deutsche biographie. 8°. Leipzig, 1881, v. 13, pp. 35–38]

Nouvel atlas &c hoc est Novus atlas societatis cosmographicae . . . 1748. [Review]

[In Nova acta eruditorum. 1749. sm. 4°. Lipsæ, 1749. pp. 191-196]

Hauber, Eberhard David. Dr. E. D. Haubers gedancken und vorschläge, wie die . . . Historie der geographie, wie auch die . . . Geographische societät . . . zu stande gebracht werden mochte, neben . . . einer erläuterung derer . . . über C. Gottschlings. Versuch einer historie der land-charten gefälleten urtheile in einem antwort-schreiben an denselben gezeiget, worinnen . . . die Homannische land-charten . . . vertheidiget werden. 2 pt. 8°. Wolffenbüttel, 1729–30.

Notice of his life and writings by Baur in Ersch & Gruber: Allgemeine ency-klovádie.

Johann Baptista Homann [notice of his life and works]

[In Doppelmayr, Johann Gabriel. Historische nachricht von den nurnbergischen mathematicis und künstlern. fol. Nurnberg, P. C. Monath, 1730, pp. 141–143] Johann Baptista Homann und seine erben bis 1761.

[In Allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. 8°. Weimar, 1801, v. 8, pp. 464-472 & portrait, p. 379]

Riehl, Wilhelm Heinrich. Der Homannische atlas.

[In his Culturstudien aus drei jahrhunderten. 8°. Stuttgart, J. G. Cotta, 1859, pp. 3–21]

Sandler, Christian. Die Homännischen erben. Im anschluss an "Johann Baptista Homann" dargelegt.

[In Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche geographie. 1889. 8°. Weimar, 1889. v. 7, pp. 333-355]

Sandler, Christian. Johann Baptista Homann.

[In Geographische gesellschaft in München, für 1885. Jahresbericht. 8°. München, 1886. v. 10–11, pp. 35–53]

Sandler, Christian. Johann Baptista Homann. Ein beitrag zur geschichte der kartographie.

[In Gesellschaft für erkunde zu Berlin. Zeitschrift. 1886. 8°. Berlin, D. Reimer, 1886. vol. 21, no. 124, 125. pp. 328–384. 1 map]

Schatz, Johann Jakob. Atlas Homannianus illustratus, oder geographische erklärung desselben, nach Jh. Hübners methode, illum. Homann. universalkarten. 8°. Eisenach, 1736–37.

A new edition was published in Eisenach in 1746 by Jh. Joach. Schwabe; also in 1753, and 1763.

Schatz, Johann Jakob. Atlas Homannianvs illvstratvs; das ist, geographische, physicalische, moralische, politische und historiche erklärung von achtzehen nach des seligen herrn Johann Hübners methode illuminirten Homannischen vniversalcharten, wodurch nich nur ein vollkommener geographischer unterricht sondern auch eine ordentlich zusammen hangende historie der vornehmsten welt-reiche . . . vor augen geleget wird . . . alles bis auf gegenwärtige zeit continuiret in drey besondere theile eigentheilt und mit nöthigen registern versehen von m. Joh. Jacob Schatzen . . . 3 v. front. (port.) illus. 16°. Eisenach, M. G. Griessbach, 1737.

Unser Homann. [anon.]

[In Das Ausland. 12 mai. 1879. fol. Stuttgart, 1879. v. 52, no. 19, pp. 373-376]

Homann heirs.

Mapa Geographica, complectens 1. Indiae Occidentalis partem mediam circvm Isthmvm Panamensem 11. Ipsumq[ue] Isthmum. 111. Ichnographiam praecipuorum locorum & portuum ad has terras pertinentium. Desumta omnia ex Historia Insulæ S. Dominici & pro præsenti statu belli, quod est 1740 inter Anglos & Hispanos exortum, luci publicæ tradita ab Homannianis Heredibus. 48.7 x 58 cms. 1 cartouche.

In Homann (J. B.) Atlas Geographicus maior Norimbergae Homanianis Heredibus. 1759. Vol. 1. No. 144. It includes 3 maps, 2 plans and 1 view, as follows: a. A map without a title. 14 x 13.7, cms., of the Isthmus of Panama (i. e. II of above). b. Delineatio munimenti et Portus S. Augustini. 14 x 14 cms. c. Anville (J. J. B. d') Carte des Isles de l'Amérique et de plusieurs Pays de Terre ferme situés au devant de ces Isles & autour du Golfe de Mexique. Dressée Sur un grand nombre de Cartes particulières sur les instructions des Navigateurs et Voyageurs, sur les récits des Historiens Espagnols, qui fournissent des détails, qu'on n'a point fait entier dans les Cartes. le tout s'accordant avec des Déterminations les plus nouvelles & avec des observations Astronomiques de Longitude de la Martinique, St Domingue, la Jamaique, Carthagene, et la Louysiane par le Si d'Anville Géographe Ordre du Rci. mars 1731. 48.7 x 30 cms. Colored outlines. d. Delineatio Portus Mexicani Vera Cruz v. s. Crucis [Vid. Hist. de S. Domingue pag. 505 Lib xII 13.3 x 14 cms. e. Ichnographia Urbis San-Domingo [Vid. Histoire de S. Domingue pag. 223] 13 x 14 cms. f. Urbs capitalis Regni Mexicani dicta Mexico. 22.5 x 14 cms.

Note.—The atlas from which this map is taken is described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, titles 622-624. For references to the Homanns consult title 359.

1740

Delisle, Guillaume, 1675-1726.

Mappamondo, o sia Descrizione Generale del Globo Terrestre ed Acquatico. 36 x 29.8 cms. 1 cart. 5 vignettes. Unsigned, undated.

In Atlante Novissimo Del Sig^r Guglielmo de l' Isle. Venezia. Vol. 1. (1740) WL 361

Note.—A description of the atlas from which this map is taken is found in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 594.

For references relating to the life of Delisle consult title 247.

1740?

Moll, Herman, d. 1732.

A new map of the north parts of America claimed by France under ye names of Louisiana, Mississipi, Canada and New France, with the adjoining territories of England and Spain. 61 x 99 cms. Undated. Dublin, George Grierson, 1740? LC 362

Note.—A copy of this edition is in the collection of the Library of Congress. . See title 303 for the original impression.

The only detail in which this impression differs from the one described in title 303 is the cartouche over the title "To Ambrose Philips Esq. Register to the Prerogative court this map is most humbly Dedicated by yor humble serv! G. Grierson."

The Gentleman's magazine for september, 1734, p. 512, mentions under promotions, "Ambrose Philips, Esq., Register of the Prerogative Court at Dublin." The life of Philips in the Dictionary of national biography, erroneously states that in august 1733 he was made judge of the prerogative court. Therefore this impression was made after 1734.

For a life of Moll, consult Dictionary of national biography.

1740

Olano, Pedro Ruiz de.

"Plano del Fuerte de San Agustin de la Florida y sus contornos: en el qual se demuestran los parages que han ocupado los Ingleses, Baterias de cañones y morteros conque han atacado el referido Fuerte y Plaza por espacio de 27 dias, contados desde el 24 de Junio hasta el 20 de Julio (ambos inclusives) de este año de 1740. San Agustin de la Florida 8 de Agosto de 1740" por D. Pedro Ruiz de Olano. 45.5 x 36 cms. Ms. in colors.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 87; Caj. 3; Leg. 12. (1) Marginal explication. Transmitted with a letter of Olano of even date. There is a dup. in the same file, 90 x 63 cms. No. 137 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1. 363

Note.—A copy of the letter here mentioned is given from the ms. translation in the Library of Congress.

"Sir. In compliance with my duty I have the honor to inform Y. M., that the English laid siege to this fort and city. I send to Y. M., herewith enclosed, a plan of the said Fort, part of the city and of its environs, where the English placed their batteries in position, commanded by General Don Diego Oglethorpe. Also showing the places where they established their camps and other points occupied by them during the time of the siege, which commenced on the 13th of June of the present year, opening fire with their batteries and mortars on the 24th of June which lasted until the 20th of July—Twenty-seven consecutive days of incessant fire. Notwithstanding which this Fort did not receive much damage, although its parapets sustained some injury owing to their being too weak and not sufficiently thick. Some of the old constructed ones have been demolished, and the new ones have suffered very much owing to their recent construction. But no time has been lost in endeavoring to repair the damage to the best of our means and ability—and at present are entirely repaired.

"I have also to inform Y. M. that notwithstanding the enemy placing a battery of heavy guns within a distance of 870 "toesas" from this Fort, yet, they caused the aforesaid damage to the parapets, because of the stone of which they are built being porous and soft. The balls did not penetrate into the walls of the Fort more than a foot and a half, but the parapets as they were much lighter, when a ball penetrated a foot and a half, they would tear up the stones and scatter them around.

"Consequently I decided to build that portion of the parapets which have to be elevated, thicker, but in examining the walls I found out that where they

support the bastions they have not sufficient strength.

"In the event of building them of stone outside and terrace inside, we find the inconvenience that it will occupy too much of the space of the bastions. So that they will not be capable of sustaining much fire, as you will see by the special plan of the Fort which I shall remit to Y. M. by the first opportunity, in order that you may have full knowledge of the condition and strength of this Fort.

"If next Spring, General Oglethorpe decides to besiege us again, as he has publicly said, it is possible that he may plant his batteries on the main land and nearer to the Fort, in order to utilize every shot from his guns; in which case he will no doubt succeed in destroying the parapets and dismounting the guns. As the parapet on the side of the covered entrance has not as yet been connected with the terrace of the esplanade, (although at present it is being extended) it will be very easily demolished at the beginning of the Siege.

The line and land parapet which runs from the Fort to the San Sabastian Creek, is of little defence, not only on account of the weakness of the parapet, narrowness and little depth of the ditch that surrounds it, but also, because the bastions owing to their small size are only capable of accommodating very few men, and the curtains being very extensive and the force small for their proper defence.

"It is probable they will not be very anxious to return, especially after the warning and defeat they suffered lately. But if they do they will come better provided with what they need for the surrender of this Fort and City. All of which I have the honor to lay before Y. M., in order that you may issue the necessary orders for the remission of men and money with which to put this place in the best possible state of defence. So that the name of God and the honor of Y. M. may be preserved in it, and that those of us who may have the glory of sacrificing our lives in defence of our Lord, our faith and the service of Y. M., may be able to preserve it, notwithstanding the pride of the heretics. San Agustin de la Florida August 8—1740.

Don Pedro Ruiz de Olano."

For another map by Olano consult title 351.

1740

Robert de Vaugondy, Gilles, 1688-1766.

Le Nouveau Continent ou l'Amérique Divisée en Septentrionale et Meridionale: où l'on trouve, Les Climats, les Méridiens, les différentes Possessions, les Peuples Naturels Libres, les différentes Religions, et les différentes Langues. Par les Srs Sanson Géog. ord. du Roi. Revue et corrigée en plusieurs endroits, sur les Mémoires les plus récents, et assujettie aux Observations Astronomiques, Par le Sr Robert Géog. ord. du Roi. À Paris, Chés l'Auteur

Robert de Vaugondy, Gilles—Continued.

quai de l'horloge du Palais, proche la rue de Harlay. Avec Privilége du Roi. 1740. 64.3 x 49 cms. WL 364

Note.—For references to Sanson, consult title 136. This map is mentioned among the "Cartes particulières de m. Robert" . . . in Nicolas Lenglet Dufresnoy's Méthode pour étudier la géographie . . . 3d éd. Paris, 1742, v. 1, pt. 2, pp. 445-447. On the left is a historical table relating to events in american history.

For a notice of Robert de Vaugondy consult:

Joseph Victor Barbier's Le livre d'or de la géographie: Société de géographie de l'Est. Bulletin. 8°. Nancy, 1880, v. 2, p. 695.

Biographie universelle (Michaud) ancienne et moderne . . . v. 36, pp. 138-139. In Mémoires pour l'histoire . . . à Trévoux . . . Juin 1752 . . . Paris, 1752, p. 1520, is a review of the Robert de Vaugondy atlas of 1752, in which this

map may also be found. It is entitled:

Atlas universel complet en cent cartes géographiques dressées sur les relations & les observations les plus exactes & les plus récentes. Par m. Robert & m. de Vaugondy son fils, géographes du roi, grand in-fol. proposé par souscription. Chez Boudet libraire-imprimeur, rue S. Jacques, 1752.

1740

Silver, Thomas.

A View of the Town and Castle of St. Augustine and the English Camp before it June 20, 1740, by Thos Silver. 29.2 x 16.5 cms.

In An impartial Account of the late Expedition against St. Augustine, under General Oglethorpe . . . Anonymous. London, for J. Huggonson, 1742. Facsimile in Old Saint Augustine, a Story of Three Centuries by Charles B. Reynolds. 5th ed. St. Augustine, Florida. This is an interesting view with a long legend at the bottom. The same view is reproduced, 16 x 28 cms., in William Bacon Stevens' A History of Georgia. New York, 1847. vol. 1. p. 174.

Note.—This is not the view originally published in the work mentioned above. It is inserted and was originally published in the Gentleman's magazine for july, 1740. The Library of Congress copy contains this inserted map. A reproduction of the map originally published in this work is found in Winsor's Narrative and critical history of America, v. 5, pp. 382-383, and is entitled "A Plan of the Town, Castle, and Harbour, of St Augustine, (and the adjacent Coast of Florida) with the disposition of the Forces in the Expedition, under General Oglethorpe, in the Year 1740."

In Sunny Lands, a Florida monthly magazine for jan. 1900, in an article by De Witt Webb, entitled "Gen. Oglethorpe's siege in 1740," is a description of a map by gen. James Edward Oglethorpe in the possession of the St. Augustine institute of science. The Library of Congress has two ms. maps which were probably made for this expedition, entitled: "Plan of the Inlet Strait & Town of St Augustine. Sam. Roworth Dept Surv. General. Scale of three quarters of an English mile." Size 14½ x 40 inches.

"A Plan of the Land Between Fort Mossy and St Augustine in the province of East Florida. Sam Roworth Dept. Surv? Gen! Scale of three quarters of an English mile." Size 15½ x 16½ inches.

The water mark in the paper of these maps consists of "I. Villedary" and a large fleur de lis.

Consult also a map in Archer Butler Hulbert's The crown collection, v. 2, no. 5, entitled by him: "A plan of the coast of East Florida from Fort William to Anstatia Island: with a bird's-eye view of the town of St. Augustine, to shew the attack and capture of the place by the English forces under General Oglethorpe in 1740; unfinished. Size 2 ft. 4 in. x 1 ft. 8 in." The title actually appearing on the map is nearly illegible, but is given in this list under title 369.

Another map in The crown collection which may be mentioned here is in

v. 1, no. 40, and entitled:

"Carte du cours du fleuve St. Louis, depuis dix lieues audessus de la Nouvelle Orléans, jusqu'à son embouchure, où sont marquées les habitations formées et les terrains concedez, aux quels on n'a pas travaillé," drawn about 1740, on a scale of 1.066 in. to a league (of 22,882 toises) Size, 2 ft. 3 in. x 10½ in.

In Charles Leslie's A new history of Jamaica, 2d ed. [anon.] 1740, is "A map or chart of the West Indies..." containing an inset entitled "Harbour of San Augustin on the coast of Florida." The same map with inset is found in A geographical and historical description of the principal objects of the present war in the West Indies... London, 1741.

For a descriptive account of this expedition consult:

South Carolina (Colony) Assembly. Committee to enquire into the causes of the disappointment of success in the expedition against St Augustine. Report of the Committee appointed by the general assembly of South Carolina in 1740 on the St. Augustine expedition under General Oglethorpe. Published by the South Carolina historical society. Charleston, Walker, Evans & Cogswell co. 1887.

1740

Tirion, **Isaak**, *d*. 1769?

Nuova Carta del Polo Artico secondo l'ultime osservazioni A Amsterdam da Isac Tirion. Diameter 27.7 cms. Undated.

In Atlante Novissimo Del Sig[‡] Guglielmo de l'Isle. Venezia. vol. 1. (1740) WL 366

Note.—A description of the atlas from which this map is taken is found in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 594.

For references to the life of Delisle consult title 247. For a description of another map from this atlas consult title 361.

1742?

Plan de la ville et Port St. Augustin. Ms. 29 x 20.2 cms. No name, place or date. Anonymous.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-4-4. On Anastasia Island is a legend: "Place pour mettre à terre du General Oglethorpe." This may indicate the date. It appears to be copied from an English plan. Brit. Mus. Add. Mss. 792. Narrative of Oglethorpe's attempt against St. Augustin July 8, 1740-42.

LC 367

Note.—A photographic reproduction of this map is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Plan de la Baye de Pensacola. Par N. B. Ingénieur de la Marine. 1742. 27.7 x 19.5 cms.

There is a 1744 edition of this map in Charlevoix's Nouvelle France. Paris, 1744. vol. III. p. 480.

Note.—The following is copied from an article entitled: Remarques de mr. Bellin sur les cartes & plans, qu'il a été chargé de dresser, pour joindre à l'Histoire générale de la Nouvelle-France, du r. p. de Charlevoix & au journal de son . . . vouage dans cette partie du monde.

[In Mémoire de Trévoux. Oct.-nov. 1743. 16°. Paris, 1743. pp. 2521-2541, 2713-2737]. It shows that this map was published separately as above stated: "La Louisiane & le cours du fleuve Micissipi, auroient mérité un tout autre détail, que celui, qu'il m'a été possible de faire entrer dans une carte générale, & je m'y serois livré avec d'autant plus de plaisir, que j'ai beaucoup de matériaux à pouvoir mettre en oeuvre, mais comme cela m'auroit jetté un peu loin, & auroit multiplié les cartes: je me suis contenté de charger en quelques endroits ma carte générale de façon qu'on y trouvât ce qui m'a paru de plus intéressant & de plus nécessaire à l'intelligence de l'Histoire. J'ai fait plus, j'ai donné quelques morceaux particuliers, que j'ai cru devoir faire plaisir au public. Par exemple, on y trouvera une carte d'une partie de la côte de la Louisiane & de la Floride, depuis la nouvelle Orleans jusqu'à S. Marc d'Apalache, une petite carte des embouchures du Micissipi, un plan de la Nouvelle Orleans, & un de la Baye de Pensacola." This article is also published in Charlevoix's Journal d'un voyage fait par ordre du roi dans l'Amírique Septentrionale, Paris, 1744, v. 3, p. i-xix.

An impression of this map is also found in Bellin's Le petit atlas maritime, 1764, v. 1, no. 42, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 638,

For a life of Bellin consult Biographie universelle (Michaud) Paris, 1854, v. 3, pp. 582-583.

For a critical estimate of the value of Bellin's maps, consult William Francis Ganong's A monograph of the cartography of the province of New Brunswick . . . Ottawa, 1897.

The following is quoted from an answer to a letter to Henry N. Stevens requesting information as to this impression:

"It is an earlier impression of the same plate afterwards appearing in Charlevoix with date 1744. If you look at Charlevoix you will see that the second 4 has the appearance of having been altered on the plate. There are several indications that the 1742 is earlier, beyond the variation in date. The impression is much finer. There is no indication of the figure 16 which appears in the left margin of Charlevoix outside the border line. The Fort under Pensacola named F. S. Charles in Charlevoix is not named at all. At the left end of Isle de Ste Rose the letterings Pointe de Siguenca and "Brasses" against the figure 30 do not appear nor the word "Brasses" against the figure 30 in the sea below. The British Museum has several other maps in this series also dated 1742 which appear in Charlevoix as 1744 and bearing similar alterations more or less; e. g. Rivière de Richelieu 1742. Isle d'Orleans 1742. Bassin de Québec 1742. Rivère du Saguenau 1742. All these bear evidence in Charlevoix of the last figure in the date having been altered. I do not know that . these maps were actually issued as a series with dates 1742. More probably the Charlevoix book, maps and plates took a long time to prepare and the work

did not get issued till 1744 when the maps were redated and brought up to date by the additions which I have noted. The Museum 1742 maps are distributed in various places and are all old stock, so there is no evidence whether they were acquired all together at one time."

1743?

The East of St. Augustine Town Castle and Forces before it on the Island of Anastasia. 70.5 x 50.5 cms. Ms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Original in Brit. Mus. K. 122. 83a. This consists of two maps on the same sheet. The upper part of the sheet is a plan, without a title, of the coast from Fort William to near the east end of Anastasia Island. The lower map has the above title. There is on each side of the lower map a descriptive legend extending from A to Z and from 1 to 8. The maps are undated and are without maker's name; but are evidently of the same period as the "Survey of the Coast from Fort William . . . to Mosquito River" of Justly Watson, 1743, which immediately preceeds it.

Note.—A photographic reproduction of this map, $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is in the collection of the Library of Congress. A reproduction is also found in Archer Butler Hulbert's *The crown collection*, v. 2, no. 5. Consult title 365. Consult title 374 for Watson's map.

1743?

Part of Flori[da] 70.5 x 50 cms. Ms. Unsigned and undated. Anonymous.

Original in Brit. Mus. K. 122. 83 b. Extends from "Matansa" Inlet to "Musketae" River. Two insets. In lower l. h. corner is "A Draught of Matanza Inlet as taken by Liev! Todiman of the Phoenix who was sent with the Pilots of the Men of War on purpose to sound the same." Across the bottom is a map of St. Augustine and vicinity. There is no name, date or place, but it relates to Gen. Oglethorpe's expedition and is apparently of the same date as Justly Watson's "Survey of the Coast of Fort William . . . to Mosquito River A. D. 1743" in the same collection with it.

LC 370

Note.—A photographic reproduction of this map, $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 inches, is in the collection of the Library of Congress. A reduction in two sheets is found in the Library of Congress copy of Hulbert's *The crown collection of photographs of american maps. Ser. 11*, v. 1, no. [30]

1743?

Brassier, William.

Scetch (sic) of the City and Environs of St. Augustine. Copy W. Brasier. 40.5 x 24.3 cms. Ms. in colors. Unsigned, undated. Original in Brit. Mus. K. 122.85. No date, place or name other than that of the copyist. It is probably of the same date as Justly

Brassier, William—Continued.

Watson's "Survey of the Coast from Fort William . . . to Mosquito River A. D. 1743." $$\tt LC\ 371$$

Note.—A reduced impression of this map is found in Hulbert's The crown collection of photographs of american maps. Ser. 11, v. 1, no. [31]

In the first series of the same collection, v. 2, no. 4, is a plan of the fort at Pensacola by the same maker without date. The Library of Congress has several other maps, manuscript and engraved, by Brassier, of places in this country dated from 1759 to 1762.

1743

Gezigt van't Spaansche vlek Pensacola, aan de baay van dien naam in de golf van Mexiko, beoosten den uitloop van de river Missisippi. Naar een tekening, die op de plaats zelve, in't jaar 1743, is gmaakt. 15.2 x 25.3 cms. Anonymous.

In Hedendaagsche historie of tegenwoordige staat van Amerika. Te Amsterdam. I. Tirion, 1769. vol. 3, p. 314.

Note.—A copy of this work is in the Library of Congress collection. It is a translation of a portion of Thomas Salmon's *Modern history*, which relates to America. This view and the maps, however, are not from that work but were made by the dutch cartographer, Isaac Tirion.

For a life of Salmon consult Dictionary of national biography.

The Library of Congress in its collection has a manuscript map which is of sufficient interest to insert here:

"Carte particulière dune partie de la Louisianne où les fleuve & rivierres onts estés relevé a lestime & les routtes par terre relevé & mesurées aux pas, par les s^r . Broutin, de Vergés, jngénieurs & Saucier dessinateur. col. Ecshelle de vingt cinq lieues [=5 $\frac{1}{16}$ in.] 33 x 29 in. À La Nouvelle Orleans ce 10 Ma[rs] 1743 Demarigny."

1743

Mapa de los Cayos de los Martires ó de la Florida. 27 x 39 cms. Ms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 58; Caj. 2; Leg. 10. Transmitted by the Gov. of Havana with a letter of July 26, 1743 and "autos" on the application for missionaries which had been made by the leading Indians who inhabit the Keys. No. 147 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

LC 373

Note.—A tracing of this map in the original size is found in the collection of the Library of Congress.

1743

Watson, Justly.

A Survey of the Coast from Fort William near St. Iuans River to Mosquito River. A. D. 1743. Mr Justly Watson, Engin: 134 x 50.3 cms. Ms. in colors. 1 cart. Original in Brit. Mus. K. 122. 82.

It includes an inset: A Plan of the Town and Fort of St. Augustine, 59 x 24.3 cms., which shows Gen. Oglethorpe's camp, &c. Both maps show the roads &c. and are very interesting.

Note.—A reduced copy of this map is found in Archer Butler Hulbert's *The crown collection*, v. 5, nos. 38-39.

The Library of Congress has in the Faden collection, no. 43, a manuscript map entitled: "Map of the coast of Florida, from Talbot island to the mouth of Musquitta river, with plan of St. Augustine, shewing the position of Gen. Oglethorpe's camp &c." The size answers to the Watson map and they are sufficiently alike for one to be considered as a copy of the other. It has no date or author, and water mark dates about 1735. It may be the original map from which Watson got his information. The scale is the same.

1744

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Karte von den Küsten des Französischen Florida Nach den ersten Entdeckungen entworffen von N. Bellin Ing[‡] de la Marine. No. 3. 14.5 x 20.5 cms. Undated. wL 375

Note.—Taken from a work, a copy of which is in the Library of Congress, entitled: Allgemeine historie der reisen zu wasser und zu lande . . . 8°. Leipzig, Arkstee & Merkus, 1756. v. 14, no. 3.

It was first published in Charlevoix, Histoire de la Nouvelle France, 1744, v. 1, with title "Carte des costes de la Floride françoise suivant les premières découvertes. Dressée par N. Bellin . . ."

For the french original of this consult title 377. See also title 368 for references to Bellin and his maps.

1744

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Carte de la Louisiane Cours du Mississipi et Pais Voisins Dédiée à M. le Comte de Maurepas, Ministre et Secrétaire d'État Commandeur des Ordres du Roy. Par N. Bellin Ingénieur de la Marine. 1744. Dheulland Sculp. 55.5 x 39 cms.

In Histoire et Description générale de la Nouvelle France . . . Par le P. De Charlevoix . . . Paris, 1744. Vol. 11. WL 376

Note.—See title 368 for references to Bellin and his maps. The german translation of this map is found in title 378.

1744

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Carte des costes de la Floride Françoise Suivant les premières découvertes. Dressée par N. Bellin, Ing^e de la Marine. 14.5 x 20.7 cms. Undated.

In Histoire et description générale de la Nouvelle France . . . Par le P. De Charlevoix . . . Paris, 1744. vol. 1. pp. 24-25.

WL 377

Note.—This is a french original of 375. See title 368 for references to Bellin and his maps.

85241°-12-19

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Karte von Luisiana, dem Laufe des Mississipi und den benachbarten Laendern Durch N. Bellin Ingenieur de la Marine. 1744. 55.6 x 39.5 cms. Exterior to measurement u. r. h. cor. "No. 11"; l. r. h. cor. "T. xiv. T."

In Allgemeine Historie der Reisen zu wasser und zu lande . . . v. 14. Leipzig, 1756. w. 1378

Note.—The french original of this map is described in title 376. It was originally published in Charlevoix, *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, 1744, v. 2. See also title 368 for references to Bellin and his maps.

1744

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Partie de la Coste de la Louisiane et de la Floride depuis le Mississipi Jusqua S^t Marc d'Apalache Dressée sur les Manuscrits du Dépost des Plans de la Marine Par N. B[ellin] Ing^t du Roy et de la Marine 1744. 43.3 x 20.5 cms.

In Histoire et Description générale de la Nouvelle France . . . Par le P. De Charlevoix . . . Paris, 1744. Vol. III. pp. 468–469. This is identically the same map as: "Carte de la coste de la Louisiane depuis le Mississipi Jusqua St. Marc d'Apalache. Dressée sur les Manuscrits du Depost des Plans de la Marine Par N. B. Ing. du Roy et de la Marine 1743. (Brit. Mus. Cat. 73. 210 (7)) wl. 379

Note.—See title 368 for references to Bellin and his maps.

1744

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Plan de la baye de Pensacola. Par N. B. 1744. 20.3 x 28 cms. In Charlevoix's Histoire et description de la Nouvelle France. Paris, 1744. vol. 6. opp. p. 266.

Note.—For the 1742 impression of this map, and also references to Bellin and his maps, consult title 368.

1746

Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d', 1697-1782.

Amérique Septentrionale Publiée sous les auspices de Monseigneur le Duc d'Orléans Premier Prince du Sang Par le St d'Anville, MDCCXLVI Avec Privilège à Paris, chez l'Auteur, aux Galeries du Louvre. Gravé par Guill. Delahaye. 86.5 x 45 cms.

Shows above 30° N. lat. northern part of East and West Florida, New Mexico and Gila region. Inset, "Baye d'Hudson" &c. 23.5 x 21.7 in upper l. h. corner. The lower margin of map proper is spherical.

Note.—This map is the same as the map described in title 382 with the difference as stated in the title that the sheet described here has the lower margin spherical. It is found in the Library of Congress copy of Roch-Joseph Julien's Le théâtre du monde . . . 1768, which contains a collection of maps by various cartographers. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 641. Consult title 326 for references to the life and works of Anville.

1746

Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d', 1697-1782.

Amérique Septentrionale Publiée sous les auspices de Monseigneur le Duc d'Orléans Premier Prince du Sang Par le St d'Anville, MDCCXLVI Avec Privilège à Paris, chez l'Auteur, aux Galeries du Louvre. Gravé par Guill? Delahaye. 87 x 83.2 cms. 1 cart.

Inset in u. l. h. cor. Map of Hudson's and Baffin's Bay. 24×22.3 cms. Includes from 9° to 55° N. Lat. and from 40° to 100° West Long. (from Paris?)

Note.—This is the usual impression of the map found described in the various editions of Anville in Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*. It is not spherical in the margin as described in the map mentioned above. For references to the life and works of Anville consult title 326.

1746

Homann heirs.

Americae Mappa generalis Secundum legitimas projectionis stercographicæ regulas, relationesque recentissimas et observationes sociorū Acad. reg. sc. quæ Parisiis est aliorumque auctorum nec non secundum mentem D. I. M. Hasii M. P. P. in partes suas methodicas divisa nunc concinnata et delineata ab Aug. Gottl. Boehmio Phil. Magistro. In lucem proferentibus Homannianis Heredibus. A. MDCCXXXXVI 53.5 x 46.6 cms. Colors. 1 cart.

Note.—The earliest impression of this map in the collection of the Library of Congress is in Homann's Atlas compendiarivs, dated 1752, which will be described in a supplemental list. It is also found in various other editions of his atlas. An impression of the 1759 edition, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, no. 622, has a date in large romans while all the other impressions are in small romans.

For an extensive life of Johann Matthias Hase, 1684–1742, consult Ersch and Gruber's Allgemeine encyklopaedie and also Allgemeine deutsche biographie. 1879. v. 10, pp. 743–744.

For information relating to the Homanns consult title 359.

For a notice of August Gottlob Böhme, 1719–1797, consult:

Meusel, Johann Georg. Lexikon der vom jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen teutschen schriftsteller. 120. Leipzig, 1802. v. 1, pp. 467-468.

Villaseñor y Sanchez, José Antonio de.

"Icomismo hidroterreo ó Mapa Geographico de la America Septentrional. Delineado y observado por el Contador de Reales azogues Don José Antonio de Villaseñor y Sanchez Año 1746." "En la figura 2 (in a corner of the map) sigue el Nuevo México, desde 3 grados." 68 x 48 cms. Ms.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 62; Caj. 1; Leg. 41. Forms part of a report upon the settlement of the Gulf of Mexico. No. 161 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—For a notice of the life and works of Villaseñor y Sanchez consult José Mariano Beristain y Souza's Biblioteca hispano americana septentrional . . . Amecameca, 1883, v. 3, pp. 286-287.

In this notice are mentioned two items of special interest:

- (1) Mapa geográfico de la provincia de la Compañia de Jesus de la N. E., en que se expresan las casas, colegios y misiones pertenecieates a los Jesuitas, desde Honduras hasta Californias. Delineado en Mégico año 1751 y gravado en Roma por Juan Petreschi en 1754 dedicado por el autor al rmô, general Ignacio Vice-Cómes.
- (2) Theatro americano, descripcion general de los reynos, y provincias de la Nueva-España. 2 v. 1746–1748.

He says of this work:

"Esta obra se mandó escribir por Cédula del sr. Felipe V. dada en el Buen Retiro á 19 de junio de 1741, y dirigida al Virey de Mégico, Conde de Fuenclara, quien informado de los talentos, conocimientos y aplicacion de nuestro autor, le encargó su formacion. Este tomo comprende la descripcion del arzobispado de Mégico y del obispado de la Puebla de los Angeles, con una noticia exâcta, geográfica, moral y política de ambas capitales, y de mas de 90 alcaldías, mayores y pueblos principales do sus respectivos territorios, con expresion de sus limites . . . y comercio interior."

For references and full collation of this last work consult also:

Bibliografia mexicana del siglo xvIII por d'. Nicolas Leon. Mexico, 1905, v. 2, pt. 2, no. 5, title 966. Copy in the Library of Congress.

In this work reference is made to Fernando Consag's exploration of the upper gulf coast in 1746. A reproduction of his map showing the coast is found in H. H. Bancroft's North Mexican states, $v.\ 1,\ p.\ 463.$

Brasseur de Bourbourg, Charles Étienne. Bibliothèque mexico-guatémalienne . . . Paris, 1871, pp. 154-155.

Bancroft, in his *History of Mexico*, v. 3, pp. 510-511, has this to say of Villa-Señor y Sanchez:

"About the middle of the eighteenth century the Spanish crown, feeling the need of a full and detailed account of the actual extent of its increasing dominions in the new world, and the civil and the religious condition of their inhabitants, issued a royal decree dated July 19, 1741, demanding from the alcaldes mayores and justices a complete report on their respective districts. The compilation of these data in New Spain was confided by Viceroy Feunclara, to the auditor-general of the department of quicksilver, José Antonio de Villa-Señor y Sanchez. Villa-Señor, according to Alcedo, Bib. Am., MS., ii. 1158, was a native in Valladolid in Michoacan, but Brasseur de Bourbourg, Bib.

Mex.-Guat., 154, gives Mexico as his birthplace, describing him as 'un mathématicien distingué, un historien exact et un bon citoyen.' Villa-Senor lost no time in beginning his labors, and published in Mexico the first volume of his work in 1746, and the second two years later, under the title of Theatro Americano, Descripcion General de los Reynos, y Provincias de la Nueva España. After a brief and general account of the early history of America and the Aztecs, with an outline of the physical geography of New Spain, the text proper follows, in six parts, corresponding to the six dioceses, with the history of their towns, parishes, and missions, classified by districts, together with some information regarding their relative situations, actual population, condition, products, and industries. Volume i., containing books i.-ii., with 382 numbered pages, is devoted to the archbishopric of Mexico, and the see of Puebla, including a full description of the city of Mexico, its public buildings, general and local government departments, and revenues. The second volume is equally divided between the remaining bishoprics. Though at the time of its publication this work enjoyed a high reputation for accuracy, it was subsequently found to contain many errors. Alcedo, Bib. Am., MS., ii. 1159. Approaching, in its nature, a geographical and historical dictionary, it was the first of its kind relating to New Spain; and notwithstanding its defects, which later publications have served to rectify, it is invaluable for the history of this period; and has been freely used by subsequent writers. Villa-Señor is said to have been the author of several other works, likewise printed in Mexico, Brasseur de Bourbourg, Bib. Mex. Guat., 155, but I have been unable to find any mention of such works, excepting that given by Alcédo, Bib. Am., MS., ii. 1159-60, entitled Respuesta á la Apologia, Mex. 1742, relating to the monopoly of quicksilver." In Medina's mexican imprints, a list of Villa-Señor y Sanchez's works, previous to this, is given. Consult also, H. H. Bancroft's Arizona and New Mexico, pp. 252-253.

1747?

Escandon, José de, conde de la Sierra Gorda.

Mapa de la Sierra Gorda, y Costa del Seno Mexicano, desde la Ciudad de Queretaro situada serca (sic) de 21 grados hasta los 28½ en que esta la Bahia del Espiritu Santo, sus Rios, Ensenadas, y Provincias, que Circumbalan la Costa del Seno Mexicano, reconozida, Pazificada, y Poblada en la mayor parte, por D¹ Joseph de Escandon Conde de la Sierra gorda, Cavallero del Orden de Santiago, Coronel del Reximiento de Queretaro. Tentº de Cap¹ Gnral de la Sierra gorda sus Misiones, Presidios y Fronteras y lugar Then¹ del Exc™ S² Virrey de esta Nueva España, en dha Costa, de cuyo orden se hizo la referida expedicion. 59 x 76 cms.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 34. 240 C. Shows the south eastern extremity of Texas with the rancherias and settlements along the Rio Grande. The "Presidio de la Bahia del Espiritu Santo" is the only place shown north of the Rio Grande (in Texas) Also a copy with the same title and dimensions in: Acad. de la Hist. Madrid. Col. Boturini. to 29, bet. fols. 177–178. 58 x 74.7 cms. An interesting map in colors, showing the Indian missions and with descriptive legend. There are six settlements on the N. bank of the Rio Grande: Laredo, Dolores, with a mission,

Escandon, José de-Continued.

Ranchos de Revilla, De Mier, De Carmaga and De Reinosa, which is nearest its mouth. There is an unnamed Mission no. 94 near mouth of the Nueces. The Mission of S^{ta} Dorotea no. 95 is near the mouth of the Rio San Antonio, which flows into the Bahia del Espiritu Santo, and about 5 leagues to the N. W. of it is the Presidio y Mision de la Bahia del Espiritu Santo, in the vicinity of the Rio Guadaloupe, which lies N. of it and also empties into the same bay. A section of this map including that part N. of the mouth of the Rio del Norte gives all of the U. S. territory and would be about one third of the map. It will bear reduction to about one fourth its present size. The date may be about 1747. Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 34,240 C. appears to differ as to the number of Missions shown in Texas N. of the Rio Grande, although the title is identical.

Note.—A reproduction of this map 29 x 21½ inches is found in Alejandro Prietos' Historia, geografia y estadistica del estado de Tamaulipas . . . Mexico, 1873, bet. pp. 152-153.

In the same work is found a "Mapa de las fundaciones hechas en la Colonia del Nuevo Santander Costas del Seno Mexicano establecidas por D. José de Escandon, Caballero del órden de Santiago, Coronel del Regimiento de Querétaro, Teniente de Capitan general de la Sierra Gorda...1748...1755"... Several chapters in this work are devoted to Escandon's expeditions.

Consult also:

Hubert Howe Bancroft's History of Mexico, v. 3, pp. 340-344.

Bethel Coopwood's The route of Cabeza de Vaca in the Quarterly of the Texas state historical association, october 1899, and january 1900.

Herbert E. Bolton's *The founding of mission Rosario* in the same *Quarterly* for october 1906.

See also title 395.

1747

Escandon, José de, conde de la Sierra Gorda.

Mapa de la Cierra (sic) Gorda y costa del Seno Mexicano desde la Cuidad de Queretaro, que se halla situada en los 21 gros de Latit⁴ boreal asta los 28 g[§] 30 mos. en que está la Bahia del Espiritu Santo con sus Rios Ensenadas, y fronteras, echo por D[®] Joseph Escandon Coronel del Regimiento de Queretaro Theniénte y Capitan Xeneral de la Sierra Gorda sus Misiones, Presidios, fronteras y lugares; Then^{to} de el Excelentisimo Birrey desta Nueva España p[®] el Reconosim^{to} pacificacion y Pueble de la expresada costa y las suias, que de orden de su excelencia Reconocio el año de 1747. Ms. 57 x 72 cms.

Original in Direc. de Hid. Madrid. Sec. 9. Cart. 3. Ms. origs. The upper r. h. and both l. h. corners are torn off, but not much. An interesting map showing N. of the Rio Grande a number of salt lagoons and the "Camino de la Tropa de la Badel".

Espiritu Santo." Also a ms. copy in colors on parchment with the same title and dimensions. 59 x 75 cms. In Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 62; Caj. 44. No. 162 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—For information relating to this map and the author consult title 385.

1747

Escandon, José de, conde de la Sierra Gorda.

Mapa de la Sierra Gorda, y Costa del Seno Mexicano desde la Cuidad de Queretaro que se halla Situada cerca de los 21 gr² y medio, hasta los 28½ en que esta la bahia del Espiritu S⁶ Sus Rios, ensenadas y frontera Echo su Original por D³ Joseph de Escandon Coron¹ del ReJimi¹ de Queritaro Then² de Cap³ Gene¹ de la Sierra Gorda Sus miciones (sic) precidios, lugares y fronteras Then² del Ex⁶ Uirrey y desta Nueva España para el Reconocimiento pacificacion, y pueble de la esprezada Costa del Seno mexicano, y las suyas: que de Orden de su Exsel³ reconocio este Año pasado de 1747. Traducido del dho Original Por Manuel Antonio Moro Piloto de la frata la Bizarra en Bera Cruz en este Año de 1748. Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17.650–K. 57.5 x 71.5 cms. on parchment in colors.

The northeast corner shows part of Texas as described in the title. Bears reduction to one quarter its present size.

Note.—For information relating to this map and the author consult title 385.

1747

Sedlmayer, Jacob, 1703-1779.

Carta del P. Jacobo Sedelmair al P. Rector José de Echeverrai sobre unos mapas de Nuevo Mejico hechos por los P. P. Franciscanos. Tubutama, 20 Marzo 1747. Original in Acad. de la Hist. Madrid. Col. Boturini. t°. 16, fol. 343–345.

This is a ms. copy of a letter on the subject, as the title indicates.

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Note.—This "carta" is found republished in Documentos para la historia de Mexico. Tercera serie. Mexico, 1856. 3º partie, pp. 841-2. For a sketch of the life and works of the author consult Backer's Bibliothèque de la compagnie de Jésus . . . v. 7, col. 1041-1042.

Consult also Manuel Orozco y Berra's Apuntes para la historia de la geografia en Mexico . . . Mexico, 1881, pp. 232-238.

Also Bancroft's History of Arizona and New Mexico, pp. 365-368.

In the Documentos para la historia de Mexico. Quarta série. v. 1, pp. 18-25, is republished Sedlmayer's Entrada a la nacion de los yumas gentiles por el mes de octubre y noviembre del año de 1749.

See reference to the Sedlmayer expedition of 1744, in United States. Senate documents, 33d congress, 2d session, no. 78, 1853-4, v. 3, pt. 3, p. 116.

Sedlmayer, Jacob—Continued.

In the collection of the Library of Congress is a photographic reproduction of a manuscript map of about this date, entitled "Travajo Personal que en la Inspesion de esta corta Obra tubo el Ro Po F. Juan Miguel Menchero como Visitador General de la Nueva Mexico y lo dedica a el Exmo S. Do Juan Franco Guemes y orcasitas Virrei Gobernador y Captain General de Nueva España para que su Exa proteja su maior Incremento de estas Misiones." 223 x 181 inches.

The map which bears much ornamental work, cartouches, coat of arms, etc. includes the territory from Santa Fé west to the Colorado river and south to Chihuahua, with pictorial representation of the missions of the country.

The original is in the Kartensammlung der Königliches Universitäts Bibliothek. In answer to a letter of inquiry regarding the map, the director, dr. Heinrich Meisner states that no date is known for it, that it was received with other american maps in 1863, and that no text accompanied it.

For references to Menchero's expeditions at this time, consult H. H. Bancroft's Arizona and New Mexico, pp. 245-248.

The Library of Congress has in its manuscript collection the order of june 22, 1747, from conde de Revilla Gigedo to governor Codallos regarding the first military exploration of this region, containing several references to Menchero. Also Menchero's testimony of july 30, 1752, regarding the indian missions.

For notices of Juan Francisco Guemes y Orcasitas, conde de Revilla-Gigedo, consult Alaman's $Disertaciones\ historicas$. . . $appendix\ p.\ 50-60$; and H. H. Bancroft's $Mexico,\ v.\ 3,\ pp.\ 358-359$.

. 1748

Robert de Vaugondy, Didier, 1726-1786.

La Floride divisée en Floride et Caroline Par le S. Robert de Vaugondy Fils de M. Robert Géogr. ordin. du Roi. Avec Privilege. 17 x 16.5 cms. Colored outline. Undated. WL 389

Note.—This is the same map, without date, as the one mentioned with date 1749 in title 390. It is found in G. Robert de Vaugondy's Atlas portatif... Paris, 1748–[1749] described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 608. Consult title 364 for references to the family of Robert de Vaugondy.

1749

Robert de Vaugondy, Didier, 1726-1786.

La Floride divisée en Floride et Caroline Par le S^r Robert de Vaugondy Fils de M^r Robert Géogr. ordin. du Roi. Avec Privilege. 1749. 17 x 16.5 cms. WL 390

Note.—This is the same map as the one described in title 389, which consult. The Library of Congress has in its collection a ms. map of this date, $28\frac{1}{2} \times 30$ inches, which is of sufficient interest to note, entitled "Carte particulière du cours du fleuve st louis depuis le village Sauvage jusqu'au dessous du détour aux anglois. Des lacs Pontchartrain & Maurepas, & des rivières & Bayouc qui y aboutissent . . . À La N^{elle} Orléans le 6e Mars 1749. J. Janvier'' [sic]

1749

Robert de Vaugondy, Didier, 1726-1786.

Par^{tie} du Mexique ou de la Nouv^{le} Espagne où se trouve l'Aud^{ce} de Guadalajara, Nouveau Mexique, Nouvelle Navarre, Californie

&c. Par le S^r Robert de Vaugondy Fils de M^r Robert Géog du Roi A. Pr. 1749. 19.7 x 16 cms. wl. 391

Note.—This is taken from G. Robert de Vaugondy's Atlas portatif... Paris, 1748–[1749] described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 608. For references to his life consult title 364.

1749

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Carte Réduite du Golphe du Mexique et des Isles de l'Amérique. Pour servir aux Vaisseaux du Roy. Dressée au Dêpost Des Cartes et Plans de la Marine par ordre de M. Le Comte de Maurepas. Année 1749 . . . Par M[‡] Bellin Ingénieur de la Marine. 82.5 x 54 cms. WL 392

Note.—This map is taken from his Atlas maritime published in 1751; consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 172. Consult also Bellin's descriptive text, to accompany this map, entitled Observations sur la carte du golphe du Mexique et des isles de l'Amérique, dressée au dépôt des cartes . . . 1749. 17 pp. 4°. [Paris], Bellin, 1749] A copy of this work is in the Library of Congress. For references to Bellin consult title 368.

1750?

Plano de la nueva Colonia de S. Luis Potosi. Ms. 143 x 49.5 cms. Unsigned, undated.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17.659. C. Brit. Mus. Cat. gives date ca. 1750. Shows Texas from mouth of Rio del Norte north to New Orleans and from Gulf of Mexico west including New Mexico and Estremadura. A curious map, late 18th cent. Texas occupies one third of it. Could be reduced one fourth or more. The catalogue title is incorrect; the map is endorsed with the title given above.

Note.—A photographic reproduction of this map is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

1750

Buache, Philippe, 1700-1773.

Carte des Nouvelles Découvertes au Nord de la Mer du Sud, Tant à l'Est de la Siberie et du Kamtchatka, Qu'à l'Ouest de la Nouvelle France. Dressée sur les Mémoires de M[‡] Del'Isle Professeur Royal et de l'Académie des Sciences. Par Philippe Buache de la même Académie et Présentée à l'Académie, dans son Assemblée publique du 8 Avril 1750. Par M[‡] De l'Isle. Publiée sous le Privilège de l'Académie des Sciences. 63.7 x 45.5 cms. 1 cart. 2 vignettes. WL 394

Note.—This map was originally published with a text by Joseph Nicolas Delisle, entitled Explication de la carte des nouvelles découvertes au nord de la mer du Sud . . . 1 p. l., 18 pp. 80. Paris, Desaint & Saillant, 1752.

Buache, Philippe—Continued.

Page 18 contains an "Extrait des Registres de l'Académie Royale des Sciences. du 23 Janvier 1751," which gives information as to the scope of the work and data as to its history:

"Nous avons examiné, par ordre de l'Académie, trois Piéces que Monsieur de l'Isle propose de publier sous le Privilége de la Compagnie, avec sa nouvelle

Carte des Découvertes faites au Nord & à l'Ouest de l'Amérique.

"La première de ces Piéces est un Mémoire que Monsieur de l'Isle a lû dans une Assemblée publique de l'Académie, où il expose les Découvertes que les Russes ont faites au Nord & à l'Orient de la Tartarie, au Nord & à l'Occident de l'Amérique.

"La seconde est une Relation du Voyage de l'Amiral de Fuente, fait par ordre de la Cour d'Espagne en 1640, pour découvrir les Communications de la Mer du Sud à l'Océan par le Nord de l'Amérique: C'est la Traduction d'un Manuscrit Anglois, dont le contenu seroit très-important, si cette Relation étoit

autentique.

"La troisième Pièce est un Avertissement dans lequel Monsieur de l'Isle annonce des Cartes générales & particulières de la Russie, avec le détail des Observations Astronomiques qui leur servent de fondements: Cartes qu'il se propose de rendre plus exactes & plus complettes que celles qui ont été dernierement publiées en Russie, quoique dressées sur un Plan qu'il avoit donné, & d'après des Mémoires qu'il avoit rassemblés lui-même à Petersbourg.

"Tous ces objets nous paroissent intéressants pour le Public; & nous pensons que les Mémoires qui les exposent, méritent d'être imprimés. Signé Maraldi de

Montigny.

"Je certifie le présent Extrait conforme à son Original, & au jugement de l'Académie. A Paris ce 27 Janvier 1751.

"Grandjean de Fouchy, Secrét. perpt. de l'Acad. royale des sciences."

The statement in the cartouche that it was "Présentée à l'Académie, dans son assemblée publique du 8 Avril 1750," means that this map was exhibited in ms. at that date. The copy in this collection which states on the border, at bottom, "Se vend à Paris, Quay de l'Horloge du Palais, avec les cartes de Guill. Delisle et de Phil. Buache," is one of the original engraved impressions. The copy accompanying the Library of Congress text which has on the border, at bottom, "Se vend à Paris, Chez Dezauche, Rue des Noyers près la Rue des Anglois," is taken from Delisle and Buache, Atlas géographique et universel . . . 2 v. fol. Paris, Dezauche, 1781 [1784] described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 655.

Review.

Mémoires de Trévoux. Nov. 1752. 16º. Paris, 1752. pp. 2592-2607. Nov. 1753, pp. 2565-2573.

Journal des Scavans. Dec. 1752. 16°. Amsterdam, M. M. Rey, 1752, v. 164, pp. 500-513. Décembre, 1753, pp. 152-177. Févr. 1755, pp. 304-320.

L'Académie royale des Sciences. Histoire. 1753. Paris, 1757, pp. 259-271.

In connection with this map consult also the following work in the Library of Congress which is here described in full:

Considérations géographiques et physiques sur les nouvelles découvertes au nord de la Grande mer, appellée vulgairement la mer du Sud; avec des cartes qui y sont relatives. Par Philippe Buache . . . 1 p. l., 158, 4 [3] pp., 11 maps, 5 pl. 4°. Paris, [Ballard] 1753-[1754]

Contents.

Text.

- pp. 1-[5] Considérations géographiques et physiques, sur ce que la carte des nouvelles découvertes au nord de la Mer du Sud offre de plus particulier; ou mémoire présenté à l'académie des sciences le 9 août 1752.
- p. [5] Extrait des registres de l'Académie royale des sciences. Du 6. septembre 1752.
- pp. 6-23. Éclaircissemens sur le mémoire précedent, dont le précis devoit être lú à l'assemblée publique du 2. mai 1753.
- art. 1. De la position de l'embouchure de rio los Reyes, & des différences qui se trouvent entre la relation de l'amiral de Fonte imprimée en françois, & le manuscrit sur lequel la carte des nouvelles découvertes a été faite.
- art. 2. Observations géographique & physique sur la Presqu'Isle qui forme en partie le détroit du Nord, & sur l'espace le moins large de ce détroit sous le cercle Polaire.
- art. 3. Examen de la carte angloise des découvertes de l'amiral de Fonte, publiée par l'écrivain du vaisseau la Californie, avec plusieurs remarques sur les différentes idées que l'on a eues touchant le détroit d'Anian.
- art. 4. Observations sur les hautes Marées du Welcome, ou du nord-ouest de la baye d'Hudson, & sur divers indices que la grande mer appellée vulgairement la Mer du Sud, y communique par la Mer de l'Ouest & autres épanchemens.
- p. 24. Extrait des registres de l'Académie royale des sciences. Du 7 juillet, 1753. p. 25-33. Seconde partie des éclaircissemens du mémoire présenté le 9. août 1752. Contenant un mémoire de feu mr. Guillaume Delisle, sur la mer de l'Ouest.
- p. 33-49. Additions au mémoire de Guillaume Delisle, sur la Mer de l'Ouest et les pays voisins tirant vers la baye d'Hudson.
- art. 1. Nouveau témoignages sur la mer de l'Ouest, avec quelques remarques sur la Grande Eau des sauvages.
- art. 2. Abrégé de quelques relations qui assurent que divers navigateurs ont passé de la Mer du Sud dans la baye d'Hudson, par ce que nous appelons la Mer de l'Ouest; avec quelques observations sur la nature des côtes occidentales de cette baye. art. 3. Remarques sur une carte Japonnoise, qui a beaucoup de rapport au système donné sur le nord-ouest de l'Asie par un long détroit..
- p. 49. Extrait des registres de l'Académie royale des sciences. Du 1 septembre 1753. pp. 51–60. Nouvelles observations concernant les dernières connoissances venues de Russie, qui confirment les vues indiquées dans les considérations géographiques, &c. sur le voisinage de l'Amériquées & de l'Asie, séparées uniquement par un long détroit, & sur la grande Presqu'isle supposée.
- pp. 61-62. Extrait des registres de l'Académie royale des sciences. Du premier décembre 1753.
- pp. 63-147. Troisième et dernière partie des considérations géographiques et physiques sur les nouvelles decouvertes au nord de la Grande mer, vulgairement appellée la Mer du Sud.
- art. 1. Observations géographiques sur la California.
- p. 74. Extrait des registres de l'Académie royale des sciences. Du 24. juillet 1754. art. 2. Observations géographiques & historiques sur l'isle de Ieso, & sur les différens sentimens qu'on a eu à son sujet; avec plusieurs remarques sur le continent de l'Oku-Ieso, & la terre de Gama.
- art. 3. Observations physiques sur les nouvelles découvertes au nord de la Grande mer, & sur les autres terres Arctiques.
- p. 148. Extrait des registres de l'Académie royale des sciences. Du 4. septembre 1754.

Buache, Philippe—Continued.

pp. 149-158. Table des matières.

pp. 1–4. Liste des cartes concernant les nouvelles découvertes au nord de la Grande mer, appellée vulgairement la mer du Sud . . .

pp. [1-3] Exposé des découvertes au nord de la Grande mer . . .

Contents.

Maps.

no. [1] Carte des nouvelles découvertes entre la partie orient! de l'Asie et l'occid! de l'Amérique . . . 1752.

no. [2] Carte des découv^tes de l'am^{al} de Fonte selon la carte angloise donnée par l'écrivain du vaisseau la Californie dans son voyage à la baye d'Hudson . . . 1752. no. [3] Carte du géométrique des découvertes de l'amiral de Fonte et de son captaine Bernarda . . . 1752.

no. [4] Réduction d'une carte publiée à Nuremberg représentant l'une des premières idées qu'on s'est formé du Kamschatka et de ses environs . . .—Vue des glaces au milieu desquelles l'on voit la pêche qui se fait au nord-est de l'Asie . . . 1753.

no. [5] Essai d'une carte que mr. Guillaume Delisle . . . avoit joint à son mémoire presenté à la cour en 1717 sur la Mer de l'Ouest. 1752.

no. [6] Carte des terres aux environs de Japon . . .—Carte des terres nouvellement connues au nord de la Mer du Sud tant du côté de l'Asie que du côté de l'Amérique . . . 1752.

no. [7] Carte marine des parties septentrionales de la Grande Mer, et de l'océan . . . 1752.

no. [8] Carte physique des terreins les plus élévés de la partie occidentale du Canada 1754.

no. [9] La Californie d'après une très grande carte espagnole M. Ste de l'Amérique. Dressée à Florence en 1604 par Mathieu Neron Pecciolen . . .—Carte du passage par terre à la Californie . . . Inset: Partie de la California tirée de l'Amérique Sept! publiée en 1700 par Guillaume Delisle. 1754.

no. [10] Carte de l'isle de Ieso et de ses environs . . . 1754.

no. [11] Carte du royaume et des isles de Lieou-Kieou. Réduite d'après les cartes manuscrites que le R. P. Gaubil a dressées en Chine le 6 novembre 1752. . . . 1754.

Plates.

- no. 1. Vues des côtes de la terre ou isle d'Eso . . . Dessinées sur les lieux en 1643 par les Hollandois du vaisseau le Kastrikum . . . 1754.
- no. 2. Fin de la côte méridionale d'Eso . . .
- no. 3. Vue de la partie méridionale de l'isle des États . . .
- no. 4. Vue de la partie sept! l'isle des états et de la terre d'Éso . . .
- no. 5. Côte de la partie septentrionale et orien le de la terre d'Éso . . .

Consult also an account of admiral de Fonte's voyage in Jean Benjamin de Laborde's Histoire abregée de la Mer du Sud . . . Paris, 1791, pp. 13-25, at the end of v. 1, with map opposite p. [1] at beginning of v. 1, and also Thomas Jeffery's The great probability of a north west passage: deduced from observations on the letter of admiral De Fonte, who sailed from the Callao of Lima on the discovery of a communication between the South Sea and the Atlantic Ocean; and to intercept some navigators from Boston in New England, whom he met with, then in search of a north west passage. Proving the authenticity of the admiral's letter; with three explanatory maps. XXIV, 154 pp. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1768. For references to the life of Buache, consult title 314.

Escandon, José, conde de la Sierra Gorda.

Diseño del Puerto del Nuevo Santander situado en la Costa Septentrional de Nueva España en la latitud de 24 gº 45 minutº y Longitud de 273 gº 26 minutº segun el Meridiano de Tenerife. Ms. in colors. 31 x 40.5 cms. Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17.651-y.

Alongside is a legend 25 x 40.5 cms. entitled: Reconocimiento hecho de la Bahia del Nuevo Santander en la Costa del Seno Mexicano en 10 de Agosto de 1750 p^r el G! D^p Joseph Escandon. Can be reduced to one fourth.

Note.—In connection with this expedition to Nuevo Santander the following is extracted from Bethel Coopwood's Notes on the history of La Bahia del Espiritu Santo, in the Quarterly of the Texas state historical association, october, 1898, pp. 165–166:

"After Escandon was commissioned to carry on the conquest and settlement of Nuevo Santander, he sent a captain with soldiers and settlers to take possession of la Bahía del Espíritu Santo claiming it as within his territory, and held it until ordered to remove his people to the south side of San Antonio river, then declared the boundary. This order was obeyed by Captain Basterra's removing the troops, settlers, missionary priests, converted Indians, together with everything movable, including the bell, door, and name of the place, and placing the establishment on the south side of San Antonio river opposite the site selected for the new town of Balmaceda at Santa Dorotéa.

"The royal engineer, Don Augustin Lopez de la Cámara Alta, made a map of Nuevo Santander, including in the northeastern portion of it the ancient site of the 'Presidio y Mision de la Bahía del Espíritu Santo,' showing it on the right margin of the 'Rio de Guadelupe,' and placing the site of Santa Dorotéa of the left margin of the 'Rio de San Antonio,' also showing the Espíritu Santo bay into which the two rivers emptied. It also contains a tracing of the route of the troops in going to the presidio and mission on the Guadalupe. It was filed in the archives at Mexico, in connection with the report of Don José Tienda de Cuervo, royal inspector general, in 1757, and is still intact in volume 29 of the historical branch of the general archives.

"In volume 55 of the same archives there is a report made by Escandon with a tabulated statement of the towns, etc., he had established, containing these words: 'Villa de Balmaceda en Santa Dorotéa . . . A este paraje se removió el Presidio y Mision de la Bahía del Espíritu Santo.' (Town of Balmaceda at Santa Dorotéa. . . . To this place the presidio and mission of la Bahía del Espíritu Santa were removed)

"In one of his reports to the viceroy, Escandon recommended the reduction of the salaries of the captains of some of the new towns, among them 'el presidio del Espíritu Santo,' at which place he also proposed to establish a new town. And he also shows that after founding the town of Reynosa, he sent orders to the captain of the troops of Espíritu Santo, Juan Orobio y Basterra, to found the projected town on the Nueces river with the families that had gone out from Nuevo Leon.

"In an application for a grant of land, made by Captain José Vasquez Borrego in 1750 in mentioning the settlements and their courses and distances from the land he asked for, he mentions 'la Bahía del Espíritu Santo now removed

Escandon, José—Continued.

to Santa Dorotéa,' showing that he then knew of this removal. And a testimonio of this application is in the proceedings or expediente of the title among the ancient Spanish archives of Laredo, Texas."

Also from an article by Zachary T. Fulmore, entitled The annexation of Texas

and the Mexican war, in the same journal for july, 1901:

"When José de Escandon, a military subaltern at Querétaro, was commissioned to subjugate, settle, and organize the Tamaulipas region, the extent of his operations north confined him to a distance which took him to the Rio Grande. When he reached that point he stopped, but permitted Basterra, one of his captains, to go on to the Nueces. This officer went as far east as the Guadalupe river to the old mission, La Bahía del Espíritu Santo. He dismantled this mission and re-established it at Santa Dorotea (Goliad), on the San Antonio river. Accompanying his official report was a map, entitled 'Colonia de Nuevo Santander,' with that river as the eastern bounds of his province. From this circumstance the San Antonio river was regarded as the boundary notwithstanding the fact that San Antonio, further up the river, was and had been the capital of Texas since 1715. This continued to be regarded as the boundary until the Nueces was put down upon the maps as such, it is said, about the year 1805."

Consult title 385 for other references to Escandon.

1750

Delisle, Guillaume, 1675-1726.

Carta geografica dell' America Settentrionale. 42.7 x 33 cms. 1 cart. Unsigned, undated.

In his Atlante Novissimo. Venezia. vol. II (1750) wl. 396

Note.—A description of the atlas from which this map is taken is found in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 594.

For references relating to the life of Delisle consult title 247.

1750

Delisle, Guillaume, 1675-1726.

Carta Geografica della Florida nell' America Settentrionale. 42.8 x 33 cms. 1 cart. Unsigned, undated.

In his Atlante Novissimo. Venezia. vol. II (1750) WL 397

Note.—A description of the atlas from which this map is taken is found in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 594.

For references relating to the life of Delisle consult title 247.

1750

Robert de Vaugondy, Gilles, 1688-1766.

Partie de la Mer du Nord, où se trouvent Les Grandes et Petites Isles Antilles, et les Isles Lucayes. Par le S. Robert Géographe ordinaire du Roy, Avec Privilège. 1750. Guill. Delahaye Sculpsit. 59 x 48 cms. 1 cart. See Italian edition of 1779. WL 398

Note.—This map is found in Atlas universel, par m. Robert, géographe ordinaire du roy et par m. Robert de Vaugondy son fils . . . Paris, 1757-[1758] Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 619. For the italian edition see title 622.

For references to Robert de Vaugondy consult title 364 of this work.

Robert de Vaugondy, Didier, 1726-1786.

Amérique Septentrionale, dressée, sur les Relations les plus modernes des Voyageurs et Navigateurs et divisée suivant les différentes possessions des Européens. Par le S. Robert de Vaugondy, fils de M. Robert Géographe ordinő du roy. Avec Privilége. 1750. 58.8 x 48 cms. 1 cart. WL 399

Note.—This map is found in Atlas universel, par m. Robert, géographie ordinaire du roy et par m. Robert de Vaugondy son fils . . . Paris, 1757-[1758] Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 619. For the italian edition see title 622.

For reference to Robert de Vaugondy consult title 364 of this work. Title 400 of this work has been eliminated, as it is duplicated in title 401.

1752

Bowen, Emanuel, d. 1767.

A new & accurate map of Louisiana, with part of Florida and Canada, and the adjacent countries. Drawn from surveys assisted by the most approved English & French maps & charts, by Eman. Bowen. 31.7 x 42 cms. Undated.

In his A Complete Atlas, or Distinct View of the known World. London, for W. Innys . . . 1752. no. 57.

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this map is taken, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 614.

The map is a copy, with some additions, of the map by Bellin, described in title 376.

1752

Bowen, Emanuel, d. 1767.

Harbour of St. Augustine. 5.7 x 7 cms. Unsigned, undated. In his A complete atlas, or distinct View of the known World. London, for W. Innys . . . 1752. no. 66.

Note.—This is an inset to a map by Bowen, entitled, "Particular draughts and plans of some of the principal towns and harbours belonging to the english, french, and spaniards, in America . . ."

For a description of this atlas consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 614. An interesting view of the city of St. Augustine about this date, is in the collection of the Library of Congress. It was purchased from E. Dufossé and is described in his catalogue no. 17, title 26,050 as a "Dessin original à la plume, d'une finesse extrême. Jolie pièce d'une exécution remarquable."

1752

Bowen, Emanuel, d. 1767.

A new & accurate map of Mexico or New Spain together with California, New Mexico . . . By Eman. Bowen. 35.5 x 42.5 cms. Undated.

In his A complete Atlas, or distinct view of the known world. London, for W. Innys . . . 1752. no. 58. LC 403

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this work is taken consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 614.

Delisle, Joseph Nicolas, 1688-1768.

Carte systématique d'une Partie de l'Amérique du N. O. pour l'intelligence des Découvertes de l'Amal de Fuente par J. N. Delisle. 1752. Gravé par P. F. Tardieu, Place de l'Estrapade Nº 18. 15.5 x 20.3 cms.

Exterior to measurement "Voyage de Marchand. Pl. III" above, and below "Gravé par T. F. Tardieu" &c. WL 404

Note.—This map is found in Charles Pierre Claret, comte de Fleurieu, Voyage autour du monde, pendant . . . 1790-1792 par Etienne Marchand . . . 1798. Paris, 1798, v. 4, a copy of which is in the Library of Congress.

It is also a section of map no. 7, to accompany Diderot's Encyclopaedie; ou dictionaire raisonné des sciences . . . 1770–1779. The same maps are in the "Supplément," 1779, v. 5, pp. 179–198.

For a description of the collection of these maps consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1195.

The following works by Delisle with those referred to in title 394 are of interest in connection with this title:

Grandjean de Fouchy, Jean Paul. Éloge de m. De L'Isle.

[In Académie (L') royale des sciences. Histoire. 1768. 4°. Paris, 1770. pp. 167-183]

For a list of Delisle's works consult the "Table des noms des académiciens et de leur correspondans. 1666-1770." v. 4, pp. 218-221, of the above.

Lettre d'un officier de la marine russienne à un seigneur de la cour concernant la carte des nouvelle découvertes au nord de la Mer du Sud, & le mémoire qui y sert d'explication publié par mr. De l'Isle. À Paris en 1752. Traduit de l'original russe.

[In Nouvelle bibliothèque germanique. juillet-sept. 1753. 18°. Amsterdam, P. Mortier, 1753, v. 13, pp. 46-87]

A letter from a russian sea-officer, to a person of distinction at the court of St. Petersburgh; containing his remarks upon mr. de l'Isle's chart and memoir, relative to the new discoveries northward and eastward from Kamtschatka. Together with some observations on that letter. By Arthur Dobbs . . . To which is added, mr. de l'Isle's explanatory memoir on his chart published at Paris, and now translated from the original french. 8°. London, printed for A. Linde, and sold by J. Robinson, 1754. 2 p. l., 83 p.

Contents.

A letter from a russian sca-officer [signed: N. N.]—Observations upon the russian discoveries, &c. By governor Dobbs . . . An explanation of the map of the new discoveries northward of the South-sea. By mr. De L'Isle.—A letter by admiral Barthelemi Fonte . . . in which he gives an account of . . . his journal, from the Callao of Lima to Peru, and of his expedition for discovering whether there be any passage from the north-west of the Atlantic-ocean to the South-Sea, and that of Great Tartary. Tr. from the spanish.

Reviewed in Journal britannique, pour les mois de sept. & octobre 1754, v. 15, pp. 1-16.

Portrait.

[In Allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. °8°. Weimar, 1803, v. 11, p. 129] A noteworthy chart of the date of 1753 with the "Remarks" has considerable information relating to this expedition of Bartholomé de Fuentes. It is entitled: "A chart of North and South America . . . by John Green. Publish'd according to Act of Parliament Feb. 19, 1753, by T. Jefferys . . ." The text is entitled: Remarks in support of the new chart of North and South America in six sheets. By J. Green, esq. 1 p. l., 48 pp. sm. 4°. London, for Thomas Jefferys, 1753. These remarks contain lengthy criticisms upon the maps of the day. The Library of Congress has both the map and the explanation. There were various reprints of this map of Green.

1754

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Karte von dem Mexicanischen Meerbusen und dem Inseln von America Zur allgemeinen Historie der Reisen. Von M. Bellin Ing^r. de la Marine. 1754. 38.2 x 27 cms. Exterior to text, u. r. h. cor. "Nº 1"; l. r. h. cor. "T. 13J."

In Allgemeine Historie der Reisen zu Wasser und zu Lande . . . Leipzig, Arkstee & Merkus, 1755. Gives route of Ponce de Leon in 1512, erroneously marked "1712." wt 405

Note.—This map is found between pp. 10-11, in v. 13, of the work described above. This is copied from the original french map published in Antoine Francois Prevost d'Exiles' *Histoire générale des voiages* . . . *Paris*, 1754, v. 45, at end. In this map the routes of Ponce de Leon is accurately described as in "1512."

It is also in v. 18, bet. pp. 8-9, of the 1763 edition of the above mentioned work where it has, outside the lower border, the dutch title "Kaart van de golf van Mexico, en van de Amerikaanse eilanden. Door den h" Bellin, ing" der zeevaard."

The original impression dated 1749 was published in Bellin's Atlas maritime, 1751. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 613.

For this edition Bellin wrote a descriptive text, a copy of which is in the Library of Congress, entitled: Observations sur la carte du golphe du Mexique, et des isles de l'Amérique, dressée au dépôt des cartes . . . 1749. 17 pp. 4°. [Paris, Bellin, 1749]

For later impressions of this map consult the following:

La Harpe, Jean Francois de. Abrégé de l'histoire générale des voyages. 8°. Paris, hotel de Thou, 1780. v. 10, p. 1.

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas. Le petit atlas maritime . . . fol. [Paris] 1764, v. 1. no. 47.

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas. Atlas maritime. fol. Gênes, Yves Gravier, 1801. no. 27.

This contains the "seconde édition année 1774."

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas. Teatro della guerra. fol. Venezia, V. Formaleoni, 1781.

Le Boucher, Odet-Julien. Histoire de la dernière guerre, entre la Grande-Bretagne, et les États Unis. [anon.] Atlas. 4°. Paris, Brocas, 1787. no. 5.

For notices of Bellin and his maps consult title 368.

85241°--12---20

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Carte de la Louisiane et des Pays Voisins. Dédiée à M. Rouillé Sécretaire d'État, ayant le Département de la Marine. Par le Sr. Bellin Ingr. Ordre. de la Marine. 1750 . . . Sur de Nouvelles Observations on a corrigé les Lacs, et leurs Environs. 1755. 61 x 47.5 cms.

This is a larger plate and more accurate map than that of 1744. See Cartographie de la Louisiane par R. Thomassy. La Nouvelle Orléans. 1856. p. 219. wt 406

Note.—The first edition of this map, dated 1750 is found in his Atlas maritime 1751, no. 22. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 613. For notices of Bellin and his maps consult title 368.

1755

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Carte de l'Amérique Septentrional depuis la 28 degré de latitude jusqu'au 72 . . . 1755 Avec une description géographique de cette partie de l'Amérique . . . Shows New Mexico and a portion of the gulf coast of Mexico. 55.5 x 85.5 cms.

Note.—A copy of this map is found in his Hydrographie françoise, v. 2, no. 56, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 590.

For a review of this map consult:

Mémoires de Trévoux. Juillet, 1756. 16°. Paris, 1756. pp. 1887-1905.

Journal des sçavans. Août, 1756. 16°. Amsterdam, M. M. Rey, 1756. pp. 239-250.

The Library of Congress has also the description by Bellin entitled: Remarques sur la carte de l'Amérique Septentrionale, comprise entre le 28e et le 72e degré de latitude, avec une description géographique de ces parties. 131 pp. 4°. Paris, Didot, 1755.

The earliest map by Bellin, of this title, dated 1743, is found in Charlevoix's Journal d'un voyage fait par ordre du roi dans l'Amérique Septentrionale . . . Paris, 1744, v. 5, front. It measures $11 \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

A german impression is found in Allgemeine historie der reisen zu wasser und zu lande . . . Leipzig, 1756, opp. p. 1.

A modern reproduction is found in Charles de Bonnechose's Montcalm et le Canada français. 12°. Paris, 1877, at end.

For references to Bellin and his works consult title 368.

1755

Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d', 1697-1782.

Canada, Louisiane et Terres Angloises par le S. d'Anville . . . Novembre 1755 sous le privilège de l'académie. Chez l'auteur; aux Galeries du Louvre. 4 sheets; two measuring 47.5 x 55.5 cm.; one 39 x 57 cm.; and the fourth 46 x 56 cm., containing the inset

"Les fleuve Saint-Laurent représenté plus en détail que dans l'étendue de la carte . . ."

In the margin of the lower left hand sheet is "G. De-la-Haye."

LC 408

Note.—This map was originally published with the article entitled *Mémoire sur la carte intitulée: Canada, Louisiane, & Terres angloises. 26 pp.* 4°. [Paris, Le Breton, 1756] a copy of which is in the Library of Congress.

It is extensively reviewed in the Journal des sçavans. Juin, 1756. 16°. Amsterdam, M. M. Rey, 1756. pp. 23-34.

For his map of Louisiana of 1732 consult title 333.

For references to the life and works of Anville consult title 326.

Various copies of this map and also english impressions of the same are described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

1755?

Bowen, Emanuel, d. 1767, and Gibson, John.

An Accurate Map of North America. Describing and distinguishing the British, Spanish and French Dominions on this great Continent; Exhibiting the present seat of war, and the French Encroachments Also all the West India Islands Belonging to, and possessed by the Several European Princes and States. The whole laid down according to the latest and Most authentick Improvements. By Eman Bowen Geog^r: to His Majesty and John Gibson Engraver. Colored. 101.5 x 91.5 cms.

In American maps. vol. 1. no. 20. P. Lee Phillips in "A List of Maps of America," gives [London, 1755?] LC 409

Note.—The latest date found in the Library of Congress copy of this map is "Sandoské Usurped by the French 1751."

A map in Thomas Jeffery's A general topography of North America, 1768 (consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1196) has a similar engraved cartouche containing the title with considerable additional descriptive text and also the provinces divided by boundary lines. It has the same insets; the title differs as follows:

An Accurate Map of North America. Describing and distinguishing the British, Spanish, and French Dominions on this great Continent; According to the Definitive Treaty Concluded at Paris 10th Feb'y, 1763. Also all the West India Islands Belonging to, and possessed by the Several European Princes and States. The whole laid down according to the latest and most authentick Improvements. By Eman Bowen, Geogr: to His Majesty and John Gibson, Engraver.

The same impression is found in Thomas Kitchen, A General atlas, 1770? and also in the edition of 1773. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 643, and supplemental volume.

Only one impression in the Library of Congress is dated, and that in separate form "Printed for Robert Sayer No. 53 Fleet Street as the Act Directs 2d July, 1772."

Most of these impressions have slight additions and eliminations.

The Library of Congress has an impression of this map which shows various alterations and changes. The inset of California by Kino is omitted and is

Bowen, Emanuel—Continued.

replaced by another, entitled "A Map of the Country between Montreal, Albany and Oswego." The size is about the same. The cartouche is different and Bowen's and Gibson's names are omitted. The title within the cartouche is as follows:

"North America, and the West Indies; a New Map, Wherein the British Empire and its Limits, according to the Definitive Treaty of Peace, in 1763, are accurately described, and the Dominions Possessed by the Spaniards, the French, & other European States. The whole Compiled from all the New Surveys, and Authentic Memoirs, that have hitherto appeared."

Beneath the figures is the imprint "London, Printed for Car[r]ington Bowles, Map & Print Seller, No. 69 in St Pauls Church Yard." The map has no date. Carrington Bowles, referred to, died in 1793. The "American maps" referred to in this title are a miscellaneous collection in the Library of Congress. See also title 472.

An impression of this map dated 1783 is described in title 652.

1755

Cierto, Andres.

Descripcion de las Costas de tierra firme, en la America Septentrional, Islas de Barlovento, Seno Mexicano, Sondas, Canales, Islas y Arrecifes, sacados por las Latitudes y Long[§] del Piloto maior de la Harmada de Barlovento Dⁿ Bartholomé de la Rosa y ultimam^{te}. Emandado, por las que al presente se hallan correg[‡] por los Pilotos Practicos de este Seno, Calculado al Meridiano de Thenerife, Delineado por Andres Cierto 1º Piloto de la R¹ Harm^{da} Veracruz y Ap^{to}. 1755. Ms. 110 x 82.7 cms.

Original in Direc. de Hid. Madrid. Sec. 9. Cart. 2. Orig. Mss. Shows Florida as far as 37° N. lat. 410

1755

Cortés, Phelipe Feringan.

"Plano de parte de la *Isla de Santa Rosa, punta de siguenza*, y costa de tierra firme que forma la entrada del Puerto" (Florida) "Santa Rosa punta de Sigüenza 26 de Agosta de 1755." 71 x 52 cms. Ms. in colors.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 95; Caj. 7; Leg. 7. On one side is a "plano de un fuerte de campaña proyectado para transferencia y establecimiento del Presidio nombrado vulgarmente Panzacola situado en la Isla de Santa Rosa Punta de Sigüenza para executarlo en la parte de tierra firme que el Excmo. Sr. Virrey determine en vista del informe que remito."... No. 202 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

1755

Hinton, **J**ohn, *d*. 1781.

A Map of the British and French Settlements in North America. Univ. Mag. J. Hinton Newgate Street. 38 x 27.5 cms. Colors. 1 cart.

In the Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure. London, Oct. 1755. vol. 17, pp. 144–145. WL 412

Note.—John Hinton is the publisher of this magazine and therefore the map is credited to him. An inset to this map is entitled "Fort Frederick at Crown Point built by the French 1731." The following explanation is in p. 145:

"All the coloured part of this map, with those small spots on which the French have built forts, shews the right and possessions of Great Britain; and the various colours distinguish the several provinces, as their respective Governors, at present, exercise their jurisdictions. The uncoloured part of this map, to the northward of the river St. Laurence, contains all the territories, France has any just right to, in North America. And the rest of the uncoloured part, to the southward of South Carolina, is all that belongs to Spain, according to the stipulations between Great Britain and that crown, in the year 1738. The Five Nations, called Iroquois by the French, are acknowledged, by the Treaty of Utrecht, to be friends and allies of Great Britain; and, consequently, all the lands belonging to them can by no means belong to France. So that we have a double claim, first, by right of prior discovery, and, secondly, as belonging to our friends and allies, to those countries, which France so unjustly pretends to claim. The hereditary and conquered country of the Iroquois, or Five united Nations of the Indians residing in the province of New York, which has been ceded and confirmed by them in many treaties, and a deed of sale, in 1701, and by France, in the treaties of Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle, to the crown of Great Britain, extends, to the eastward, from the south side of St. Laurence river to the western bounds of New England, and, on the north side of that river, to the Ulawas river and lake Abitibis: From lake Abitibis, south-west, to the northeast end of the lake Michigan; and from thence, through that lake, to the river Illinois; and from thence, down that river, to the Mississippi. From the confluence of the rivers Illinois and Mississippi, its western boundary is the course of the Mississippi as far as Georgia. This is a vast country, extending about twelve hundred miles in length, from north to south, and from seven to eight hundred miles in breadth.

"The pricked line, which runs from Escondido, in the Gulph of Mexico, along the Alligany mountains, through New Hampshire, along Penobscot river, across the Bay of Fundi, to Cape Canso, is what the French are pleased to prescribe, as the boundary of our settlements; pretending, that all the country to the westward and northward of it, to the bounds of Hudson's-bay, belongs to them."

1755

Hinton, **John**, *d*. 1781.

A New & accurate Map of the West Indies and the adjacent Parts of North & South America. Univ. Mag. J. Hinton, Newgate Street. R[obert] W[illiam] Seale, sculp. 37.5 x 26.5 cms. Colors. 1 cart.

In The Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure. London, Dec. 1755. vol. 17, p. 241. wl. 413

Note.—John Hinton is the publisher of this magazine and therefore the map is credited to him. The following explanation is on p. 241:

"The parts of the map coloured red belong to the English; those coloured green to the Spaniards; those yellow to the French; and those blue to the Dutch, except St. Thomas's, which belong to the Danes. The neutral islands, not at present inhabited by the Europeans, are coloured brown. But it should be observed, that the parts near the mouth of the Mississippi river, which are

Hinton, John—Continued.

coloured yellow, because at present in the possession of the French, really belong to the English, and are within the bounds of South Carolina, according to the charter of 1665. See a map of the English and French settlements in North America, in our Magazine for October last, where this part is coloured red, as, in justice, belonging to the English."

1755

Huske, John, 1721?-1773.

A New and Accurate Map of North America (wherein the Errors of all preceding British, French and Dutch Maps, respecting the rights of Great Britain, France & Spain & the Limits of each of His Majesty's Provinces, are Corrected.) Humbly Inscribed to the Honorable Charles Townshend . . . by . . . Huske. British statute miles 69 to a degree. Tho. Kitchen, sculp. Published . . . by R. & I. Dodsley in Pall-mall 1755. 50 x 40.3 cms. Colors. 1 cart.

Inset in upper l. h. cor., "A Map of Hudsons Bay &c." 9.7 x 8 cms. Shows N. Flo., i. e., 29° N.–51° N. lat. & a little W. of the Miss, River.

Note.—This map is found in the anonymous work, 2d edition, 1755, by John Huske, entitled *The present state of North America* . . . *London, printed for, and sold by R. and J. Dodsley*, 1755.

Huske was a nephew of gen. John Huske, whose life is given in the *Dictionary of national biography*; at the end of which notice is a short reference to the author of this map.

Appleton's Dictionary of american biography, contains a more extensive notice of Huske.

1755

Le Rouge, George Louis.

Canada et Louisiane Par le S^r le Rouge Ingénieur Géographe du Roy, à Paris rue des Augustins, Avec Privilège du Roi 1755. 49.5 x 60.5 cms. 1 vignette "Sault du Niagara de 135 Pieds de haut."

This is an assemblage of 3 maps: A. East Atlantic coast from 28° to 52° 30′ N. Lat. B. Louisiana with course of the Mississippi from 34° to about 48° N. Lat. C. The Mouth of the Mississippi River. D. A vignette of Niagara Falls.

Note.—Very little seems to be known of the life of Le Rouge. Joseph Marie Quérard, in La France littéraire, mentions that he was born in Hanover and gives a list of some of his works. The map was evidently intended for reference in connection with the boundary dispute relating to North America existing at that time between Great Britain and France. The Library of Congress has an impression with ms. boundary line and remarks copied from the map in the Mémoires des commissaires du Roiet de ceux de sa majesté Britannique sur les possessions et les droits respectifs des deux Couronnes en Amérique . . . 1755. The map is entitled: "Carte d'une partie de l'Amérique Septentrionale . . ." Another map, with accompanying text, published at this date, referred to frequently in connection with this boundary and published in english, french, and dutch is a map by Jean Palairet (1697–1774), entitled: "Carte des possessions angloises et

françoises du continent de l'Amérique Septentrionale, 1755." The english text is entitled: A concise description of the english and french possessions in North-America, for the better explaining of the map published with that title; the french: Description abrégée des possessions angloises et françoises du continent septentrional de l'Amérique, pour servir d'explication à la carte publiée sous le même titre; the dutch: Beknopte beschryving der engelsche en fransche bezitingen in het vasteland van Noord-America, dienende tot verklaaring van de landkaart onder dezelve tytel uitgegeven. All impressions of the map seem to have the french title. The map is also found in Palairet's Atlas méthodique, 1755, a copy of which is in the Library of Congress. "Thos. Kitchin sculp."

Title 420 gives the map to accompany the dutch edition.

For a notice of the life of Palairet consult Dictionary of national biography.

1755

Lopez, Tomás, i. e. Tomás López de Vargas Machuca, 1731–1802, and Cruz Cano y Olmedilla, Juan de la, 1734–1790.

Mapa de la America Septentrional Dividido en dos partes. En la primera se descriven sus provincias segun los derechos que piensa tener a ellas la Corona de Francia: en la segunda, segun las pretensiones de la Inglaterra. Delineado por Lopez y Cruz Año de 1755. 52.2×41 cms.

A small vignette, "Salto del Niagara," in upper l. h. corner. Shows Florida N. of St. Augustine, West Florida, and as far west as Nachitoches—75° W. long.

Note.—For a reference to life of Lopez, with a list of his maps, consult Gabriel Marcel's Le géographe Thomas Lopez et son œuvre. In page 70 he gives the title of this map, with the date 1757, and states "Il nous a été impossible de rencontrer dans aucuns des dépôts que nous avons visités, cette œuvre de jeunesse de Lopez publiée en collaboration avec D. Juan de la Cruz." For a notice of the life of Cruz Cano y Olmedilla consult Catarelo y Mori's Don Ramon de la Cruz, Madrid, 1899.

The Library of Congress has a map, without date, published about 1780, entitled: "Mapa de la America Septentrional. Por d. Juan Lopez, geógrafo del rey. 2ª edicion."

1755

Lopez, Tomás, i. e. Tomás López de Vargas Machuca, 1731–1802, and Cruz Cano y Olmedilla, Juan de la, 1734–1790.

Mapa Maritimo Del Golfo de Mexico é Islas de la America, Para el uso de los Navegantes en esta parte del Mundo, Construido sobre las mexores memorias, y observaciones Astronomicas de Longitudes, y Latitudes. Dedicado a la Catholica Magestad de Don Fernando vi Rey de España, y de las Yndias, por sus mas Rendidos, y fieles Vasallos, Thomas Lopez, y Juan de la Cruz Año de 1755. 2 sheets, each 38.7 x 55.7 cms. The entire map 78.5 x 55.7 cms.

Note.—This map is mentioned in pages 103–104 of Marcel's *Life of Lopez*, referred to in title 416. It includes the whole country around the gulf of Mexico, with soundings. For a notice of Cruz Cano y-Olmedilla, consult that title.

A Map of the British and French Settlements in North America: [Part the first] Containing Canada, Nova Scotia, New found land, New England, part of New York, with the Lakes, Six Nations, and all the Countries Westward in the same Parallels so far as Discover'd; exhibiting the just Boundaries, and the French Encroachments; Laid down from Authentic Surveys, T. Bowen, Sculpt. (En-tête) 49 x 19.1 cms. x 20.7 with en-tête.

In Miscellanous Correspondence . . . By Benjamin Martin. 1755–1756. London, W. Owen, 1759. vol. 1. bet. pp. 68–69.

WL 418

Note.—A copy of the work containing this map, is found in the collection of the Library of Congress. It explains a descriptive text entitled A clear and succinct account of North America... According to Sabin in his Bibliotheca Americana, this text was afterwards reprinted in separate form in Dublin in 1775. T. Bowen is evidently Thomas Bowen, a well-known cartographer of that period. For the second part of this map, consult title 419. The map is most interesting from an historical standpoint. It gives boundaries, roads, english factories, forts, etc.

1755

A Map of the British and French Settlements in North America; [Part the second] containing Part of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Mary Land, Virginia, North & South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, and all the Countries Westward in the same Parallels so far as Discovered, shewing the Course of the Rivers Ohio, Missisipi (sic) &c. exhibiting the just Boundaries & the French Encroachments. Laid down from Authentic Surveys. T. Bowen, Sc. (En-tête) 49 x 19.1 cms. x 20.7 with en-tête.

In Miscellaneous Correspondence . . . By Benjamin Martin, 1755–1756. London, W. Owen, 1759. vol. 1. pp. 68–69. wl 419

Note.—For information relating to this map, consult title 418.

1755

Ottens, Reiner and Ottens, Joshua.

Carte des Possessions Angloises & Françoises du Continent de l'Amérique Septentrionale.—Kaart van de Engelsche en Fransche Bezittingen in het Vaste Land van Noord America, 1755. à Amsterdam Chez R. et J. Ottens, Géographes. 56.5 x 41.3. Colors.

The above title is an en-tête, exterior to the measurements.

WL 420

Note.—This map accompanies a descriptive text by Jean Palairet, 1697–1774, entitled: Beknopte beschryving der engelsche en fransche besittingen, in het vaste-land van Noord-America, dienende tot verklaaring van de land-kaart onder

dezelve tytel uitgegeven, door J. Palairet . . . Uit het fransch vertaalt. Door H. W. Löhner, 72 pp. 16°. Te Amsterdam, R. & J. Ottens, 1755. A copy of this work is in the Library of Congress.

It is a translation of his Description abrégée des possessions angloises et françoises du continent septentrionale de l'Amérique . . .

For information relating to Palairet and the various editions of this work, consult title 415. For information relating to the Ottens, consult title 323.

The map here described was first published as number 14 in Palairet's Atlas méthodique, 1754. The Library of Congress has the edition of 1755.

1755

Seligmann, Johann Michael.

Carolinae, Floridae, nec non Insvlarvm Bahamensivm cum partibus adjacendibus delineatio ad Exemplar Londinense in lucem edita a Ioh. Michael Seligmann. Maastab 60 meilen auf einem grad. Norimbergae A° 1755. 58 x 42.7 cms. Colors. 1 cart.

LC 421

Note.—Seligmann is only the editor of this impression. It is found in the french edition of Mark Catesby's *Histoire naturelle de la Caroline, la Floride et les isles Bahama. fol. Nvremberg, héritiers de Seligmann, 1770.*

The first impression of this map is found in the London edition of 1731.

This map was originally published in Mark Catesby's A natural history of Carolina . . . 1731. For reference to this impression and others, and for notice of the life of Catesby, consult title 327. This latin impression, given in the title, was originally published in the german edition, entitled: Die beschreibung von Carolina, Florida, und den Bahamischen inseln . . . von Marcus Catesby . . . in das deutsche übersezet [/] von d. Georg Leonhard Huth. fol. Nürnberg, J. M. Seligmann [1755] and is also found in the french edition of Catesby, entitled: Histoire naturelle de la Caroline, la Floride et les isles Bahama. fol. Nvremberg, héritiers de Seligmann, 1770.

1755

Tirion, **Isaak**, d. 1769?

Nieuwe kaart van de Grootbrittannische volkplantingen in Noord America Waar in tevens de Fransche Bezittingen en de Landen, tusschen die beide Volken in geschil staande en de wederzydsche Pretensien duidelyk aangewezen worden. Getrokken uit de beste Kaarten van de Hr. Mitchell en anderen. Ter opheldering van de Hedendaagsche Historie van Groot Brittanje. Te Amsterdam by Isaak Tirion 1755. 45 x 36 cms. WL 423

Note.—Title 422 is eliminated from this list, as it is a duplicate of title 408. The map here mentioned by Tirion is taken from his atlas entitled *Nieuwe en beknopte hand-atlas* . . . 1744–1769, described in Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*, title 600.

1756

Homann heirs.

America Septentrionalis a Domino d'Anville in Galliis edita nunc in Anglia Coloniis in Interiorem Virginiam deductis nec non

Homann—Continued.

Fluvii Ohio cursu aucta notisq geographicis et historicis illustrata. Sumptibus Homannianorum Heredum Noribergæ. A° 1756. 50.5 x 45.5 cms.

Based on d'Anville's map of 1746, and shows Florida as far as the "Boundaries of South Carolina by charter 1665" and extends to 92° West Long. from London. WL 424

Note.—This map is found in the Library of Congress copy of the Homann heirs, Atlas geographics maior . . . 1759, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 622.

An impression, dated 1777, is described in a copy of the same list, title 624. For references to the life and works of Anville consult title 326. For his map of North America consult titles 381–382.

The map shows the "Bounds of Hudson Bay by the Treaty of Utrecht," "Bounds of Virginia and New England," "Bounds of Virginia and Carolina," etc.

1756

Lopez, Augustin.

Plano de la Baiay Puerto de S^{ta} Maria de Galbe y del Presidio llamado Pansacola cituado en la Isla de S^{ta} Rosa, y por inundarse toda con las cressientes de la mar, haviendo estado su guarnicion y demas que existen para perderse, por ser su terreno de arena fluida . . . se proiecta el Castillo de S^{ta} Barbara en tierra firme . . . deviendose plazar entre el lugar de Sⁿ. Miguel y su arroio de agua dulze para vever que si intro duze al foso &c. D. Agustin Lopez, 1756. Ms.

Original in Dep. de la Guerra. Madrid. Arch. de Mapas. L. M. 8a.—1a.—a. No. 19. Inset in lower r. h. cor. "Bateria de S. Carlos", 22 x 22 cms.; and on r. h., "S. Barbara", 29. 5 x 23.5 cms. & an historical legend across bottom of map. Interesting.

1756

Mitchell, John, d. 1768.

Amérique Septentrionale avec les Routes, Distances en miles, Villages et Établissements François et Anglois Par le Docteur Mitchel Traduit de l'Anglois à Paris par le Rouge Ing. Géographe du Roy rue des Grands Augustins 1756. 190.5 x 130 cms. 1 cart.

It has also a German sub-title: North America so Doctor Michel (sic) zu London im 1755; ten jahr ausgegeben jetzt aber in das franzosiche ubersetzet zu Paris . . . Shows north of 28° N. lat. giving northern portion of E. & W. Florida; Bay of St. Bernard and Gulf coast. New Mexico not shown.

Note.—This map is a french translation of one of the most notable maps of the time. While the french edition is given in this list, the original english impression, published in 1755, is not mentioned. It has been quoted and reproduced in all the boundary disputes that have occurred with foreign countries. A life of the author, John Mitchell, is found in Dictionary of national biography.

The original title reads as follows:

"A map of the British and French dominions in North America, with the roads, distances, limits, and extent of the settlements. Humbly inscribed to the right honourable the earl of Halifax, and the other right honourable the lords commissioners for trade & plantations. By their lordships most obliged and very humble servant Jno Mitchell. Thos. Kitchin, sculp. English miles 69½ to a degree. 52¾ x 76¼. London, printed for Jefferys & Faden. Publish'd by the author Feby 13th, 1755. "This map was undertaken with the approbation and at the request of the lords commissioners for trade and plantations; and is chiefly composed from draughts, charts and actual surveys of different parts of his majesties colonies & plantations in America; great part of which have been lately taken by their lordships orders, and transmitted to this office, by the governors of the said colonies and others. John Pownall, secretary. Plantation office, feby 13th 1755".

Besides this french edition as described in the title, the Library of Congress has a copy of the first french impression in eight sheets with this title:

"Amérique Septentrionale avec les routes, distances en miles, limites et établissements françois et anglois. Par le docteur Mitchel traduit de l'anglois à Paris. Par le Rouge ingt géographe du roy rue des Grands Augustins, 1756."

A copy of the impression, with french and german title is found in Roch-Joseph Julien's Théâtre du monde, 1768, described in Phillips' List of Geographical

Atlases, title 641.

The Library of Congress has also in separate form the same impression "Corigée en 1776 par m. Hawkins Brigadier des armées du Roi." Also the impression of 1783 found in George Louis Le Rouge, Atlas Amériquain Septentrional, 1778–1792 described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1212.

In a collection of maps by Jean Cóvens and Corneille Mortier, recently acquired, which will be described in a supplementary list to Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, is an english impression entitled "A map of the british and french dominions in North America, with the roads, distances, limits, and extent of the settlements, by Jn? Mitchell D. F. with improvements—at Amsterdam, printed for I. Cóvens and C. Mortier." Most of the descriptive text and the inset entitled, "A new map of Hudson's bay and Labrador from the late surveys of those coasts," found in all the other editions are omitted. This dutch imprint edition contains the three following insets not found in other impressions.

[1] Plan of la ville de Québec.

[2] Plan du port et ville de Louisbourg, dans l'Isle Royale.

[3] Plan of the town of Halifax in Nova Scotia.

For a reduced impression of this map consult title 596 under Le Rouge.

An interesting french map which is here well worth noting is entitled, "Carte des possessions françoises et angloises dans le Canada, et partie de la Louisiane. À Paris, chés le sieur Longchamps, géographe, rue Saint Jaques, à l'enseigne de la place des Victoires, C. P. R. 1756."

It has an inset entitled, "suplément pour les possessions françoises et angloises au sud de la Louisiane. Gravé par Chambon." The whole map measures within the border, 21 x 30 inches.

1757

Cóvens, Johannes, and Mortier, Cornelis.

Archipélague du Mexique où sont les Isles de Cuba, Espagnole, Iamaïque, &c Par Jean Cóvens et Corneille Mortier. à Amsterdam Avec Privil. des États. Undated. 99 x 57 cms. 1 cart.

Cóvens, Johannes, and Mortier, Cornelis—Continued.

Exterior to measurement: Théâtre de la Guerre en Amérique telle qu'elle est à present Possédée par les Espagnols, Anglois, François, et Hollandois, &c: Nouvellement mis au jour, Par Cóvens et Mortier, Géographes à Amsterdam. In an ornamental cartouche in u. r. h. cor., 3 inset plans: La Vera Cruz; La Havana; and Baye de Porto Bello. Also a 2d plan without title, of Isle de S! Iean Delua, which is 14 x 8.3 cms. This appears to be a republication of a similar map in two parts, one of which is entitled: "Théatre de la Guerre en Amérique telle qu'elle est á present Possédée par les Espagnoles" as an en-tête and which measures 51 x 56 or 59 cms., in "Atlas Nouveau Des Cartes Géographiques choisies, ou le Grand Théatre de la Guerre . . . À Amsterdam Chez Pierre Mortier . . . 1703." wl. 427

Note.—Consult title 257 for an impression of this map by Pierre Mortier alone, in two parts and containing only the inset, "Isle de St. Jean Delua," described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, under Pieter Mortier, title 2823.

Another copy of the same impression but in one sheet is in the collection of

the Library of Congress.

For references to Pieter Mortier, consult title 145.

.1757

Venegas, Miguel, 1680-1764.

Carta de la Mar del Sur, ò Mar pacifico, entre el Equador, y 39½ de latitud Septentrional hallada por el Almirante Jorge Anson en el Galeon de Philipinas, que apres6. "Viage de Anson. Lib. 3. Cap. 8. pag. 305; Mapa 33." "Ioseph Gonzz. sculpt. M"." 23 x 23.5 cms. Unsigned.

In his Noticias de la California . . . Madrid, 1757. v. 3, pp. 236-237. Apparently extracted from "Viage de Anson."

LC 428

Note.—A copy of this work containing the map is in the Library of Congress. In the life of Michel Venegas, 1680-1764, in Backer's Bibliothèque de la compagnie de Jésu . . . v. 8, pp. 558-561, is this title:

"La carte de la Californie, du t. 1 est gravée par Is. Peña; les trois du t. 111 sont gravées la 1re par le P. Konsag, les deux autres par Manuel Rodriguez."

The map is taken from Anson's A voyage round the world, published in 1748. A reproduction entitled, "A chart of the Pacific Ocean" is found in A. E. Nordenskiöld's Periplus, p. 191. Also in the Kohl collection, numbers 290 and 291. The following is a manuscript border description relating to the map from number 290 of this collection:

"George Anson on his famous circumnavigation of the Globe captured as is well known, the Spanish Manilla 'Galeon Nuestra Señora de Cabadonga' in the Chinese Waters at the end of the year 1742. He found in her immense treasures, and amongst her papers also a Spanish map of the Northern Pacific Ocean.

"The Original of this map appears unhappily to be lost to us. But after the short description, which Anson gave of it, it seems to have comprised a picture of the whole Northern Pacific as high as $39\frac{1}{2}$ ° N. L. It was probably one of those

charts, as the Manilla Galeons usually had them in crossing, from Asia to America. It may have been an old Spanish map. We can give to it no other date but the year 1742, in which it was captured.

"In the work: 'Anson's Voyage Round the World. London, 1748,' a reduced copy of it is communicated, on which the Longitudes appear to be taken West from the Meridian of S. Bernardino in the Philippinas, two degrees West from Cabo Spirito Sto.—On this map the Coasts of California are represented, as the copy on the first of the annexed sheets shows it. We learn from it, that the Spaniards then did know more of California than our other European Geographers. The figure of the Coasts and the names appearing on them seem to indicate, that the map principally rested on the survey and exploration of Vizcayno (in 1602). 'Punta de los Reyes' and 'Los Farallones' indicates our S. Francisco-Bay, though in a somewhat too high Latitude. 'Punta de Pinos'=our Monterey harbour. The Coast round 'Punta de la Concepcion' (Point Conception) is very well indicated.

"The islands of the 'Sta Barbara' Channel have only partly still the same names to-day.

"'Pto de S. Diego' has a somewhat too high Latitude.

"'Bay de S. Francisco,' in 30° N. L. must not be confounded with our 'S. Francisco' Bay in Upper California. It is a more Southern bay, which was also called so on Viscayno's voyage.

"The Southern extremity of California: 'Cabo S. Lucas' has its true Latitude: $22\frac{1}{2}$ N.

"This map captured by Anson at the time being seems to have excited a good deal of interest amongst the geographers. The first, who copied it, and embodied it into his larger works, filling with it a great gape in the North-west-Coast of America, was Jefferys, then a most active chartographer in London. How he did this shows the second annexed sheet, which is a copy of his chart of the North Pacific. It was as Jeffrys says 'laid down chiefly from the Spanish chart, used on board the Cabadonga, taken by Anson 1743 (ought to be 1742) which is scarce reconcilable with other charts and journals either as to the names or situation of Places.'

"We find on it also many groups of islands, which were probably depicted on the Spanish map. For instance the Sandwich islands called: 'La Mesa,' 'Los Monges' etc. They have their Latitude, but are placed much too far East.

"Jefferys has added to the map the routes of different navigators, and likewise his and other geographers ideas about the 'River of the West.' Jefferys himself thinks that the old 'Opening discovered by D'Aguilar 1603,' is the true great river of the West, and has it consequently in about the latitude of our present Columbia-River. He has also a nameless broad inlet in the latitude of De Fuca-strait.

"Farer to the North-west he writes: 'Fousang of the Chinese' because many geographers of the time believed then, as Du Halde had made them believe, that the 'country of the East' (Fousang) of the Chinese was America, and not, as it really is, Japan.

"The map of the 'Indian Ochagach,' of which Jefferys speaks we will communicate among our Canadian maps. (See our collection)"

From Winsor's description of this collection, p. 136, is this extract:

"A map of the North Pacific was found by Anson in 1742, on board a Spanish ship captured by him on the China coast. It was engraved on a reduced scale in Anson's *Voyage Round the World*, London, 1748. It was next embodied by Jefferys in his map of the North Pacific, and of this the present map is a copy. Jefferys, however, made some additions to the original Spanish map. He says

Venegas, Miguel—Continued.

of this prototype, that it is scarcely reconcilable with other charts and journals, as to the names and situations of places. The English cartographer also pricks out the tracks across the Pacific of Gaetan (1542), Mendana (1568), Francisco de Gualle (1583), Cavendish, Spilbergen (1616), Fronolat (1709), and of the track each way of the 'Nuestra Señora de Cabodonga' (1743), the ship captured by Anson. Jefferys calls the northern parts of the coast the Chinese 'Fousang,' while Kohl believes that debatable region to have been Japan.'' Consult life of lord George Anson, 1697–1762, in *Dictionary of national biography*.

1757

Mapa de parte de la Provincia de *Texas*. 33 x 33 cms. Ms. in colors. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 96; Caj. 2; Leg. 12. Transmitted by the Viceroy of New Spain April 18, 1757. Includes from New Orleans and the Mississippi River to St. Augustine and the Trinity and San Jacinto Rivers. No. 205 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—The viceroy at this period was Agustin de Ahumada y Villalon, marqués de las Amarillas, d. 1760. For notice of his life consult H. H. Bancroft's History of Mexico, v. 3, pp. 359-360.

Consultalso Alejandro Prieto's $\H{H}istoria$ geografia y estadistica del estado de Tamaulipas.

1757

Anbile, N. N.

Mapa de la *Pimeria alta* con los *Rios Colorado* y *Gila*, segun las observaciones retratada por *Don N. N. Anbile*. 37.5 x 25.8 cms. Ms. in colors.

Original in Arch Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 67; Caj. 3; Leg. 31. Transmitted with reports &c. on the campaign against the Seris Indians. Extends from 30° to 36° 40′ North Lat. and 91° 41′ to 101° "longitude west of the first meridian." Indicates the location of the rivers Colorado and Gila and their affluents and of the Yumas, Cocomaricopas, Sobaiporis, Piros, Apaches, Yanos, &c. No. 206 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—For information relating to this campaign, consult H. H. Bancroft, North Mexican States, v. 1, pp. 556-7. Also letters of 1757 of Barthomé Sanchez, in Documentos para la Historia de Mexico, quarta série, tom. 1, a copy of which is in the Library of Congress.

Also an article by Herbert E. Bolton entitled, The spanish abandonment and re-occupation of east Texas, in the Quarterly of the Texas state historical association, october, 1905.

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Carte de la Floride, de la Louisiane, et Pays Voisins. Pour servir à l'Histoire Générale des Voyages. Par M. B. Ing. de la Marine 1757.. 30.2 x 21.8 cms.

Note.—Found in Jean François de La Harpe's Abrégé de l'histoire générale des voyages. 8°. Paris, hôtel de Thou, 1780. v. 14, p. 1. For references to the early editions of this map and information about Bellin consult titles 368 and 406.

1757

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Karte von Carolina und Georgien Zur allgemeinen Geschichte der Reisen. Aus den englændischen Nachrichten von M. B. Ing. de la Marine 1757. 25.2 x 18.3 cms. Exterior to measurement, "No. 19."

The names are given in german.

WL 432

Note.—This map was originally published in french in a work by Antoine François Prévost d'Exiles, entitled Histoire générale des voiages. 1758. v. 55. Is also published in the Amsterdam edition of 1774, v. 21, opp. p. 300; and in Jean François de la Harpe's Abrégé de l'histoire générale des voyages. 8°. Paris, hotel de Thou, 1780. v. 14, p. 148. The impression here mentioned is from Allgemeine historie der reisen zu wasser und zu lande . . . 8°. Leipzig, Arkstee & Merkus, 1758. v. 16, no. 19.

For notices of the life of Bellin consult title 368.

1757

Cóvens, Johannes, and Mortier, Cornelis.

L'Amérique Septentrionale, Dressée sur les Mémoires le (sic) plus récens des meilleurs Géographes, & publiée par Cóvens & Mortier à Amsterdam. MDCCLVII. 60 x 46 cms. Colored outline. 1 cartouche.

Inset in l. h. upper corner, a map without title of "Terres Arctiques." 19.5 x 10 cms. WL 433

Note.—This map is found in the atlas of Cóvens and Mortier entitled Atlas nouveau. It is in the volume containing maps of America of the collection in nine volumes. These volumes will be fully described in a supplementary list to Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

Another impression in the Library of Congress is found in the collection of maps under the name of Delisle, all published by Cóvens and Mortier, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 565.

The same map containing the words "Les XIII États Unis" in the center between the Mississippi River and Virginia is found in Cóvens and Mortier's Nieuwe atlas, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 595.

Le Page du Pratz, —d. 1775.

Carte de la Louisiane Colonie Française avec le Cours du Fleuve St Louis, les Rivières Adjacentes, les Nations des Naturels, les Établissem? Français et les Mines. Par l'Auteur de l'Histoire de cette Province. 1757. 34 x 25.7 cms. Unsigned.

In his Histoire de la Louisiane. 16°. Paris, 1758. vol. 1, p. 138. wl. 434

Note.—A notice of the life of the author is found under Pratz, in *Biographie universelle* (*Michaud*) v. 34, p. 295. A copy of this work is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

1757

Le Page du Pratz, ———— d. 1775.

A map of Louisiana, with the course of the Missisipi and the adjacent Rivers, the Nations of the Natives, the French Establishments and the Mines; By the Author of ye History of that Colony. 1757. 34 x 25.8 cms. 1 cart. Unsigned.

In his The History of Louisiana or of The Western Parts of Virginia and Carolina... London... 1763. v. 1. LC 435

Note.—The copy of this english translation, containing the map, is in the collection of the Library of Congress. For the french original and a notice of the author, consult title 434.

1757

Venegas, Miguel, 1680-1764?

Al Rey N. S. La Provincia de la Compañia de J. H. S. de Nueva España 1º O. D. y C. 1757 (in upper cart.)—Mapa de la California su Golfo y Provincias fronteras en el Continente de Nueva España (in lower cart.) Is Peña sculp. 20 x 31.5 cms. and 31.5 x 36.8 cms. including 10 marginal vignettes. 2 cart.

In his Noticias de la California...8°. Madrid, 1757. v. 1. front. Reprinted in 1759 in English edition. "Dressed on Kino's map of 1701." Coues, in Diary of Francisco Garcés. New York, 1900, p. 144.

Note.—A copy of this work containing the map is found in the collection of the Library of Congress. An excellent reproduction is in a work also in the Library by Fortunato Hernández, entitled Las razas indigenas de Sonora y la guerra del Yaqui... Mexico, 1902.

For a notice of Venegas and his work, consult title 428.

1757

Venegas, Miguel, 1680-1764?

An accurate map of California. Drawn by the Society of Jesuits & dedicated to the King of Spain. "J[ohn] Gibson sculp." 20 x 31.5 cms. 1 cart. Unsigned. Undated.

In his A national and civil History of California... Translated from the original Spanish of Miguel Venegas, a Mexican Jesuit... 2 v. London... 1759. v. 1. p. 13. LC 437

Note.—The copy of this work containing the map is in the collection of the Library of Congress. It does not contain the border illustrations, as in the original spanish map. For this original map, see title 436. For a notice of Venegas and his work, consult title 428.

1758

Cóvens, Johannes, and Mortier, Cornelis.

Carte de la Louisiane, Maryland, Virginie, Caroline, Georgie, avec une Partie de la Floride. À Amsterdam chez Cóvens & Mortier, 1758. C. Sepp sculpsit. 58.3 x 38.3 cms. WL 438

Note.—The Library of Congress has two impressions of this map, one found in the nine-volume atlas of Cóvens and Mortier, entitled Atlas nouveau, which will be described in a supplementary volume to Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases; the other in a collection of maps under the name of Delisle, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 565.

176-?

Mandeville, -----

Carte de la Louisiane et particulièrement du fleuve Mississipi, Dressée sur celles de M^{rs}. les Ingénieurs ici après nommés... Broutin... Duvergé... de Vince... Gonichon... Sauffier... Mandeville... Bellin... Damville [D'Anville] Delafosse. Ms. 85.5 x 14.1 cms.

Original in Dep. de la Guerra. Madrid. Arch. de mapas. L. M. 8a.-1a.-no. 11. Below it divided by a line only is: Partie de la Coste c'y dessus comprise entre les points E. F. sur une plus grande Échelle Levée par Mr. de Mandeville en 176-. 85.5 x 36.5 cms.

17602

A map of the New Governments, of East & West Florida. 25 x 19 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Inset in l. h. cor: Plan of the Harbour and settlement of Pensacola. 10.7 x 8 cms. LC 440

Note.—From the Gentlemen's magazine, for november, 1763, v. 33, p. 552. Accompanying this map is a descriptive text entitled, "Some account of the government of East and West Florida; with a map of the country, according to the limits laid down by the royal proclamation."

In Thomas Jefferys' A general topography of North America and the West Indies, 1768, is a map titled in the list of contents, "A map of Florida divided into East and West Governments, as established by his majesty in council, october 7th, 1763..." The map, however, has a title, "Florida from the latest authorities, by

A map of the New Governments, of East & West Florida—Contd.

T. Jefferys...' Following this is another map entitled, "Plan of the harbour and settlement of Pensacola. T. Jefferys, sculp. Plate 2, page 9." This plan is mentioned in title 512, under date 1768. It was originally published in Thomas Jefferys' A description of the spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies... 1762 and also in the second edition of the same work, published in 1774. The atlas above mentioned is described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1196. The two editions of the "Description" are found in the collection of the Library of Congress.

1760?

Plano del fuerte de Sân Marcos de Apalache que se esta Construiendo en la Provincia de Sân Agustin de la florida y la total Reparacion del fuerte Antiguo que estaua mui yndefenso. Ms. 73.7 x 68 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Original in Dep. de la Guerra. Madrid. Arch. de Mapas. L. M. 8a.-1a.-a.-no. 21. The "fuerte antiguo" is shown at the extremity of a tongue of land formed by the Rio de Thagabona on the E. and Rio de Guacara on the west.

WL 441

1760?

Delisle, Guillaume, 1675-1726.

L'Amérique Septentrionale. Dressée sur les Observations de M^{rs}. de l'Académie Royale des Sciences & quelques autres, & sur les Mémoires les plus récens Par G. de l'Isle Géographe. à Amsterdam chez R. & J. Ottens, Geographes dans le Kalverstraat au Carte du Monde. 58.7 x 44.5 cms.

Colors. 2 cartouches. With "Avertissement" of changes. Undated. The date is that of Muller & co. Amsterdam. WL 442

Note.—The original edition of this map was first published in 1700. Consult title 247 for information relating to that edition and to the author. For other impressions, consult titles 264, 268, 334, 335, and 625.

This has the "Avertissement" in the cartouche under the scale.

1760?

Kitchin, Thomas, 1718-1784.

Map of the Province of West Florida. Thos. Kitchin Sen^r. 24.3 x 18.5. Undated.

Inset in lower r. h. cor. "Enlarged Plan of Pensacola." 10 x 7.7 ems. Brit. Mus. Cat. 72. 460 (2) adds London, 1760? LC 443

Note.—Taken from the London magazine, for may, 1781, v. 50, p. 248. "A description of West Florida" is given, pp. 240-241, to accompany this map. The soundings along the coast in the gulf of Mexico and in the inset are given.

1760?

Kitchin, Thomas, 1718-1784.

A New and Accurate Map of East and West Florida, Drawn from the best Authorities. British statute miles 69 to a degree. 22.3 x 17.5 cms. 1 cart. Unsigned, undated. Brit. Mus. Cat. 72.455 (1) says "By T. Kitchin, London, 1760?" LC 444

Note.—Taken from the London magazine, for march, 1765, v. 34, p. 121. The

following explanation is given, p. 120:

"Florida, being now divided into two governments, or provinces, East-Florida and West-Florida, and likely to become a very beneficial acquisition to this nation, we have given our readers a new and accurate Map thereof, drawn from the best authorities. An account of the country they may see in our vol. for 1762, p. 648; the encouragement to settlers therein in 1763, p. 616. For more particulars, see *Augustine*, *Oglethorpe*, in our General Index." This map is also described in title 496.

1760

Mapa que comprende parte de la Isla de Cuba Sonda de las Tortugas y Canal de Bahama. Con todas sus Cayos, Bajas, y Arresifes. Ultimamente enMendado (sic) por los Pilotos mas Practicos del Seno Mexicano. Año de 1760. Ms. 62 x 89 cms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Direc. de Hid. Madrid. Sec. 9. Cart. 2. Orig. ms. Shows E. & W. coasts of Florida to 30° N. lat.

1760

Port de Pensacola dans Le Golf du Mexique par La Latitude de 30. degrés Et ½ dans Le Nord Est de L'entrée du fleuve du Missisipy Lon ne Trouve pas moins de 21 à 22 pieds d'Eau à mer Basse elle Marine de 3 pieds tous les 24 heures. Les Espagnols En ont pris possession par Don André de la Riolle En Janvier 1699. René de Laudonnière au raport de L'Escarbot en 1564 y fit un établissement Et En prit possession au nom du Roy Charles Neuf. Ms. 32 x 20.5 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-9-9. Dated 1760 on the back.

Note.—The Library of Congress has a photographic reproduction of this map, of the same size as the original.

The map shows soundings and the position of the fort.

For a plan of Pensacola of 1564, see title 73. For one of 1699, see title 221.

Tabula Geographica partis septentrionalis Maris Pacifici cum Adjacentibus Regionibus nuperrime tam a Russis Orientem versus quam a Gallis versus Occidentem detectis, ad emendatiora et novissima ad huc edita exempla jussu Acad: Reg: scient: et litter: eleg: Borusi: descripta. 38.5 x 32.8 cms. Colors.

In Geographischer atlas . . . Auf befehl der Königl. Academie der Wissenschaften . . . Atlas géographique . . . Berlin, Johann Michael Kunst. WL 446a

Note.—This atlas is the same as the one by Leonhard Euler (1707-1783) entitled, Geographischer atlas . . . 1760, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 625.

The map is a reduced impression of the well-known map of Philippe Buache, with same title, described under the date of 1750, title 394 of this work, note, which goes into considerable detail in the controversy then existing relating to that portion of the northwest coast of North America.

For information relating to Buache and Delisle, consult title 394.

For references to various editions of this atlas, consult Ernst Gabriel Woltersdorf, Repertorium der land- und seekarten, p. 139.

1760

Tab; Geogr; Americæ ad emendatiora quae adhuc prodierunt exempla jussu Acad; Reg; Scient. et eleg. litt; Boruss. descripta. 35.4 x 31 cms. Colors.

In Geographischer atlas . . . Auf befehl der Königl. Academie der Wissenschaften . . . Atlas géographique . . . Berlin, Johann Michael Kunst. WL 446b

Note.—Consult title 446a.

1760

Mappa Geographica Americæ Septentrionalis ad emendatiora Exemplaria adhuc edita jussu Acad. Reg. Scient. et eleg. litt. descripta. [In four sheets, 36 x 34.2 cms. each.]

In Geographischer atlas . . . Auf befehl der Königl. Academie der Wissenschaften . . . Atlas géographique . . . Berlin, Johann Michael Kunst. • WL 446c

Note.—Consult title 446a.

1761?

Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d', 1697-1782.

"Mapa de las Islas de la America y de otros Paises de Tierra Firme situados antes de estas islas y al rededor del Golfo de Mexico. Compuesta segun las mas exactas observaciones astronómicas por el Sr. d'Anville, Geographo ordinario del Rey." 41 x 31 cms.

Engraved, undated.

There is a copy in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 146; Caj. 1; Leg. 10. (1) It accompanies an "informe" of Don Dionisio de Alcedo of 1761. No. 215 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—For references to the first french edition of this map published in 1731, and for information relating to the author, consult title 326. For a life of Alcedo [Ugarte] y Herrera, Dionisio de, 1690-1777, consult his Piraterias y agresiones de los ingleses y de otros pueblos de Europa en la América española desde el siglo xvi al xviii . . . publicalas d. Justo Zaragoza. Madrid. 1883. pp. 99-130.

1761

Tetis, Pilotos de la.

Plano del Puerto de Panzacola cituado En Latitud de 30 gr^s. 14 mint^s. Meridia^o. De Thenerife. Pilotos de la Tetis Julio 1761. Ms. 52.5 x 36.5 cms.

Original in Dep. de la Guerra. Madrid. Arch. de Mapas. L. M. 8a.-1a.-a-No. 14. Map proper, exclusive of legend, 39 x 36.5 cms.

1762?

Carte des Environs du Fort Louis et de Pensacola. Ms. 16.7 x 10.3 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. 18th cent?

Original in Dép. de la Marine, Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-8-3. LC 449

Note.—The Library of Congress has a photographic reproduction of this map, of the same size as the original.

The map includes from "R. des Alibamous" and "Baye de la Mobile" on the west, to "R. du Jourdain" and "R. du Gouverneur" on the east.

1762?

Isles Antilles, auec le Golfe de Mexique, et les Costes aux enuirons depuis la floride jusqu'à l'Orénoque. Ms. in colors. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. 82 x 63 cms., map proper; and 98.5 x 63 cms. including 20 marginal plans, 10 to a side.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 140–1–9. The fourth plan from the top on r. h. side is: "Port de S. Augustin de la floride part 30° Lat? n. il y a à lentrée (sic) 24 palmes d'eau." 8 x 6.2 cms. The second plan from top is: "Riuiere De. Pensacola dont Lentrée est N. N. E. et S. S. O. par 30° 25′ Lat? N." 8 x 6.3 cms. The third plan from the top is: "Le port D'Apalache. par 29° 54′ Lat N? il y a quantite de baies." 8 x 6.3 cms. WL 450

1762?

Mapa de la Provincia de Sonora, Opatas, Pimas altos, y Pimas baxos. Ms. 38 x 47.5 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. Original in Dep. de la Guerra. Madrid. Arch. de Mapas. L. M. 8a.-1a.-a. No. 52. Tucson is the most northerly town shown. Can be reduced to one-quarter of present dimensions.

Note.—H. H. Bancroft in his *Arizona and New Mexico*, p. 381, states that *Tucson* "is first mentioned in 1763 as a ranchería visita of Bac, which has been for the most part abandoned."

For references to Sonora and maps, consult title 339.

1762?

Plan de la Partie de la Province de la Louissanne, auec le debouquemt du Canal de Baham. vne partie du Gloffe (sic) du Mexique, et partie de l'Isle de Cube et Vieux Canal. Ms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. 68 x 50.7 ems.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-1-4. Shows the Florida Peninsula.

Note.—The Library of Congress has a photographic reproduction of this map, of the same size as the original. The map bears the following dedication in the upper right hand corner: "A Monsieur Monsieur de La Porte, sécrétaire Général de La Marine, À Versailles." The coast names from the mouth of the Mississippi to the eastern coast of Florida are given in detail, but the shape of Florida is much distorted.

17622

Plan des Embouchures et Fleuve du Mississipi Jusques à la ville de la N^{elle} Orléans. Ms. Undated. 49 x 61.5 cms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Biblioteca Nacional. Madrid. Sec. de Bellas Artes. Dibujos Originales. 453

1762?

Cuervo, José Tienda de.

Hanc Sonorae Tabulam Honori et Amori Perillustris ac Generosi D. Dñ. Josephi Tienda de Cuervo Legionum Hispaniarum pro-tribuni Ordinis Divi Jacobi Equites Provinciarum Cinaloae, Sonorae &c. &c. Praesidis, Supremi Praesidiorum et Militum Ripariensium Praefecti Sincerus Amor invenit Obsequendi Studium pinxit affectus in parenne grati animi innemosynom dedicavit. Ms. 89 x 74 cms. Undated, unsigned.

Original in Direc. de Hid. Madrid. Sec. 9. Cart. 4a. Mss. Origi. Interesting for Gila region. Copy top as far down as 20 cms.

454

Note.—According to H. H. Bancroft, in his *North Mexican states*, v. 1, p. 564, José Tienda de Cuervo was governor ad interim from 1760 till 1762. For information and maps relating to Sonora, consult title 339.

1762?

Ferten, Francisco.

Mapa de una Porcion de Zonora, que manifiesta la Posicion de los Enemigos sacado pr. Dⁿ fran^e. Ferten. Ms. 31 x 43 cms. Undated. 18th cent.

Original in Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid. Sec. de Bellas Artes. Dibujos Originales. Shows part of Arizona. 455

1762?

Mentuig, Johann, 1713-1768.

Plano Corografico de la Sonora, y Pimeria Provincias de la America Septentrional desde los 26 hasta los 36 grados de latitud, y desde los 257 hasta los 269 de Longitud al respecto del Meridiano de Tenerife. Delineado segun el que formó el Pº Juan Nentuig de la Compº de J H S, y presentó al Exmo Señor Marques de Cruilla Verrey, Govºr y Capitan Gen! &c. de la Nueva España. Ms. undated. 91.5 x 76 cms.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 34.240–B. Undated. Brit. Mus. Cat. date, "late in 18th cent." Shows as far north as the Rio Gila to its junction with the Colorado with Indian names along the Gila. An interesting map made apparently during Jesuit occupation. His name is written indifferently John Mentuig, Nentvig, or Nentoig. He was missionary to the Opatas of Sonora and at Guasavas, 1751–1762. On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer. By Elliott Coues. New York, 1900. p. 61.

Note.—A notice of this author is found in Backer's Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus, $v.\ 5$, col. 1625, under Nentwig, Jean.

In the Weltbott, of Stöcklein, n. 754, are four letters written by Mentuig from Mexico between 1750 and 1754.

In the Records of the American catholic historical society of Philadelphia, vol. 5, is a translation of the Rudo ensayo, which is a description of the province of Sonora attributed to him, written, "it would seem, by request, in the years 1761–2."

Coues in the work above mentioned gives on p. 61 a bibliographical notice of this work. He says also: "I shall have frequent occasion to cite the *Rudo Ensayo*, which is the best natural, civil and ecclesiastical history and description of Sonora we possess for the years immediately preceding the expulsion of the Jesuits and the appearance of the Franciscans upon the scene."

For a notice of the viceroy Joaquin Monserrat, marqués de Cruíllas, and his vice-regency, consult H. H. Bancroft, *History of Mexico*, v. 3, pp. 363-369. For further information relating to Sonora, consult title 339.

An accurate Map of the British Empire in Nth America as settled by the Preliminaries in 1762. J[ohn] Gibson sculp. 24.5 x 21 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

In the Gentleman's Magazine. London, 1762. vol. 32. pp. 602-603. Inset in l. r. h. cor: A chart of the Entrance of the Mississippi. 9 x 8.5 cms.

Note.—The text to accompany this map is on pp. 603-605 of the "Supplement."

1762

An accurate map of the British, French & Spanish settlements in Nth America and the West Indies, as stipulated by the preliminary articles of peace sign'd at Fontainebleau, by the ministers of Great Britain, France & Spain. Nov: 34 1762. J[ohn] Gibson, sculp. Anonymous. 33 x 28 cms.

P. Lee Phillips in A List of Maps of America, p. 579, gives date [London, 1763?] and adds "probably the map announced in the Gentleman's Magazine for Jan. 1763, for the supplement."

LC 458

Note.—On the reverse of the title page of the *Gentleman's magazine*, for january, 1763, below the contents, is a statement giving a reason for the publication of this map in the above magazine.

"On January 25 was published the Supplement to the Gentleman's Magazine. To which is annexed a Map of the British Empire in America, exhibiting at one View the Countries ceded by the French by the preliminaries of Peace." This map however is not in the Library of Congress copy of the magazine but is in the collection in separate form.

1762

A new & correct Map of the Provinces of North & South Carolina, Georgia & Florida. J[ohn] Gibson, sculpt. 34.5 x 27.5 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

In the American Gazetteer. 16°. London, for A. Millar, 1762. vol. 1.

NOTE.—This map is described in Phillips' List of maps of America in the Library of Congress, p. 618.

1762

Passage by land to California discover'd by father Eusebius Francis Kino, between the years 1698 & 1701, containing likewise the new missions of the Jesuits. Anonymous.

In Lettres édifiantes & curieuses. Travels of the Jesuits By Mr. Lockman. 2d ed. [London] 1762. vol. 1, p. 395. See Pownall,

Thomas. A new and correct Map of North America. 1783. Also in 1781.

Note.—This map is noted in Phillips' List of maps of America in the Library of Congress, p. 183.

For notices of Kino and his map, with the various reproductions, consult title 250. For reference to Pownall's map, consult title 656.

1762

Janvier, Jean.

L'Amérique Septentrionale divisée en ses principaux États par le S. Janvier Géographe À Paris Chés Lattré Graveur rüe S. Jacques à la Ville de Bordeaux. 1762. Avec Privilege du Roy. 45 x 30.5 cms. In colors. 1 cart. In Atlas Moderne ou Collection de Cartes sur toutes les parties du Globe Terrestre. Par Plusieurs Auteurs. fol. À Paris, 1762–1771.

This atlas is also known as Lattré's atlas.

WL 461

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this map is taken, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 629. For later editions, consult titles 646 and 664. The "Avertissement" states that the abbé Nicolle de La Croix, before his death, wished to prepare an atlas to accompany his Géographie moderne, and that it was partly to carry out his views that this work was undertaken. Though the maps are arranged according to the articles of this book, many details have been added to render the atlas more generally useful.

1762

Janvier, Jean.

Canada II° Feuille, xxxv, B. 32. 43.3 x 29 cms. Colors. In Lattré's Atlas. "À Paris, Chés Lattré Graveur. rüe S. Jacques à la Ville de Bordeaux 1762." wt. 462

Note.—This is the same as the map described in title 548. Bonne is the author, as there stated, and not Janvier.

1762

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699–1775.

A Map of the Isle of Cuba with the Bahama Islands, Gulf of Florida, and Windward Passage. Drawn from English and Spanish Surveys. Engraved by Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to His Majesty. 49 x 34.3 cms. Undated.

In his A Description of the Spanish Islands and Settlements on the Coast of the West Indies . . . and illustrated . . . chiefly from original Drawings taken from the Spaniards in the late War . . . by Thomas Jefferys . . . 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 73.

Note.—A copy of this book, containing the map, is in the Library of Congress, as is also the second edition of 1774. The map is also found in various editions of Jefferys' atlases described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

For a life of Jefferys, consult Dictionary of national biography.

For a later edition, 1768, consult title 511

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699-1775.

Plan of the Harbour and Settlement of Pensacola. Plate 15.

Page 70. T. Jefferys sculp. 26.5 x 18.3 cms. Undated.

In his "A Description of the Spanish Islands and Settlements on the Coast of the West Indies . . . and illustrated . . . chiefly from original Drawings taken from the Spaniards in the last War ... by Thomas Jefferys ... " 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762, where it is marked: "Plate 5. Page 70." Reproduced in "An Account of the First Discovery and Natural History of Florida . . . By William Roberts. Illustrated by a general Map and some particular Plans . . . By T. Jefferys . . . London, 1763", where it is marked: "Plate 2. Page 9." Published in the "Gazzettiere Americano." Livorno, 1763 (in 3 vols.) where it is marked: "Viol. Vanni sc. Guisep. Pazzi Scrisse."

Note.—A copy of this book containing the map is in the Library of Congress, as is also the second edition of 1774. The map is also found in various editions of Jefferys' atlases described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

For a life of Jefferys, consult Dictionary of national biography.

The Library of Congress contains also the other works mentioned in this title. For a description of the 1768 copy see title 512.

1762

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699-1775.

Plan of the Town and Harbour of St. Augustine. Plate 6. Page 24. T. Jefferys sculp. 29 x 20.3 cms. Undated.

In his "A Description of the Spanish Islands and Settlements on the Coast of the West Indies . . . and illustrated . . . chiefly from original drawings taken from the Spaniards in the last War . . . by Thomas Jefferys ' 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762, where it is marked "Plate 15. Page 71." Republished in "An account of the First Discovery and natural History of Florida . . . By William Roberts. Illustrated by a general map and some particular Plans . . . By T. Jefferys . . . " London, 1763. LC 465

Note.—A copy of this book, containing the map, is in the Library of Congress. as is also the second edition of 1774. The map is also found in various editions of Jefferys' atlases described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases. For a life of Jefferys, consult Dictionary of national biography.

The Library of Congress contains also the other works mentioned in this title. This view is also found published as late as 1783, in the Political magazine, for

march of that year.

Kitchin, Thomas, 1718-1784.

A new and correct Map of the American Islands, now called the West Indies, with the whole coast of the neighbouring Continent. 28 x 35.5 cms. Undated.

In The London Magazine. Sept. 1762. 8°. London, for R. Baldwin, 1762. Vol. 31. opp. p. 464.

Note.—A copy of this magazine containing the map is in the collection of the Library of Congress. A descriptive text is on p. 464.

1762

Lopez, Tomas, i. e. Tomás López de Vargas Machuca, 1731–1802.

La Luisiana cedida al Rei N. S. Por S. M. Christianisima, con la Nueva Orleans, é Isla en que se halla esta Ciudad. Construida sobre el Mapa de M. D'Anville . . . En Madrid. Año de 1762. The map of Louisiana is 39 x 25.3 cms.

Insets: "Plano de la Nueva Orleans segun el de M. Bellin." in the upper left hand is 27 x 14.5 cms. "Suplemento del Rio Misissipi, hasta donde conoce su curso" in the upper right hand is 12.3 x 14.5 cms. The three maps enclosed in a frame 39 x 39.7 cms.

WL 467

Note.—For a reference to the life and works of Lopez, consult title 416. The Library of Congress has in its collection, described in title 1159 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, an atlas by Lopez entitled Atlas geographico de la America Septentrional y Meridional, 1753, which contains various maps of America, including those of Florida, Port of St. Augustine, Sonora, California, etc.

17632

Golfo de Mexico. Plano de las Provincias de la Florida. Ms. 67.5 x 47 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Original in Direc. de Hid. Madrid. Sec. 9. Cart. 4. Mss. Original in Direc. de Hid. Madrid. Sec. 9. Cart. 4. Mss. Original It extends from lat. 22° N. and long. 295° to 281° Tenerife. The lat. and long. of its locations are based on observations of an English Pilot, forwarded to London from S. Carolina in 1755. It indicates the territory occupied by the British in 1763. Gives coast names only. Interesting as giving Spanish coast names. The title of the Savannah river is "Rio del Jordan o Sabana." 468

1763

Entick, John, 1703?-1773.

A New & Accurate Map of North America. Including the British Acquisitions gain'd By the late War, 1763. 22.9 x 19.4 cms. WL 469

NOTE.—This map is taken from John Entick, The general history of the late war, first published in 1763. The Library of Congress has the map in the 5d edition, published in 1766. For a life of Entick, consult Dictionary of national biography.

Carta Rappresentante la Penisola della Florida. Andrea Scacciati Se Giu Pazzi scrise. 21 x 22.5 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

In "Il Gazzettiere Americano." sm. fol. Livorno. M. Cattelini, 1763. v. 1. no. 30. WL 470

NOTE.—The atlas from which this map is taken is described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1161. It is a translation of the American gazetteer, London, 1762, with different maps.

Maps in this edition are reproduced in Atlante dell' America, Livorno, G. T. Masi & comp., 1777. See also title 1167 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

1763

Bowen, Emanuel, d. 1767 and Gibson, John.

An accurate map of North America. Describing and distinguishing the British and Spanish dominions on this great continent, according to the definite treaty concluded at Paris, 10 Feb. 1763. Also all the West India Islands. By Eman. Bowen and John Gibson for R. Sayer, 1772.

In American Maps. vol. II, no. 26–27. Also in A general topography of North America and the West Indies. London, 1768. no. 8–11.

Note.—For a notice of this impression and various others, consult title 409. Title 471 of this work eliminated.

1763

Homann, Johann Baptist, 1664-1724.

Regni Mexicani seu Novæ Hispaniæ, Ludovicianæ, N. Angliæ, Carolinæ, Virginiæ et Pensylvaniæ nec non Insvlarvm Archipelagi Mexicani in America Septentrionali accurata Tabula exhibita & Ioh. Baptista Homanno. Noribergæ. Cum Privilego Sac. Cæs. Maj. 56.5 x 48 cms. Undated.

In Atlas Geographicus Major. Norimbergæ, Homannianis heredibus, [1763] no. 147. C. Sandler in "Die homännischen Erben" (Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Geographie . . . J. I. Kettler, 1890. Weimar. Band vii. p. 422) says that the atlas was published in 1763. P. Lee Phillips in A List of Maps of America, p. 578, gives 1759 as the date of publication. WL 473

Note.—An impression of the same map, with the only difference that it has not within the cartouche "Cum Privilegio Sac. Caes. Maj.", is found in Johann Baptist Homann, Neuer atlas . . . 1712-[1730] which will be described in a list supplementary to Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases. It is also found in various other editions of Homann's atlases.

For references to the life and works of Homann, consult title 359.

Homann, Johann Baptist, 1664-1724.

Totius Americae Septentrionalis et Meridionalis Novissima Repræsentatio quam ex singulis recentium Geographorum Tabulis collectā luci publicæ accommodavit Iohannes Baptista Homann Sac, Cæs, Maj. Geog. e Reg. Boruss, Societ, Scientiarum membrun (sic) Norimbergæ. Cum Privilegio Sac, Cæs, Majestatis, 56.5 x 48.5 cms. Colors. 2 cartouches, Undated.

In Atlas Geographicus Major. Tomus 1. no. 138. Christian Sandler in "Die homännischen Erben" (pub. in Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaftliche Geographie . . . J. I. Kettler 1890. Weimar. Band vii. p. 422) dates this atlas 1763, but see p. 435. P. Lee Phillips in A List of Maps of America, p. 578, dates it 1759. wl. 474

Note.—This impression is found in Homann's Schul-atlas . . . of 1743, which will be described in a supplementary list to Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases. The first impression of the same map, with slight differences in the coast of California and without the inscription, "Sac. Cæs. Maj. . . ." beneath the name of Homann in the cartouche, is found in Johann Baptist Homann's Neuer atlas . . . [1710–1731] described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 556.

Various other small differences in title are found in the other editions. For references to the life and works of Homann, consult title 359.

17632

Homann, Johann Baptist, 1664-1724.

Amplissima regionis Mississipi Seu Provinciæ Ludovicianæ â R. P. Ludovico Hennepin Francise Miss. in America Septentrionali Anno 1687 detectæ, nunc Gallorum Coloniis et Actionum Negotiis toto Orbe celeberrimæ. Nova Tabula edita â Io. Bapt. Homanno S. C. M. Geographo Norimbergæ. Cum Privilegio Sac. Cæs. Maj. 58 x 48.5 cm. Undated.

In Atlas Geographicus Major Norimbergæ Homannianis heredibus [1763] no. 139. Christian Sandler in "Die homännischen Erben" (Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaftliche Geographie . . . J. I. Ketter, Weimar, 1890. Band VII. p. 419–422) gives 1763 as the date of publication of the Atlas. P. Lee Phillips in a A List of Maps of America, p. 578, gives 1759.

Note.—This impression differs from the one in the Homann atlas described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 622, in having in the cartouche, beneath the name of Homann, the inscription "Cum Privilegio Sac. Cæs. Maj."

For references to the life and works of Homann, consult title 359.

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699-1775.

Florida from the Latest Authorities. By T. Jefferys, Geographer to His Majesty. 35.5 x 38 cms. Undated.

In William Roberts' "An account of the First Discovery and Natural History of Florida . . . Plans . . . by T. Jefferys . . ." 8°. London, T. Jefferys, 1763.

Note.—A copy of this book, containing the map, is in the Library of Congress. For a notice of the life of Jefferys, consult *Dictionary of national biography*. Various impressions of this map are found in the Jefferys atlases described in Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*.

1763

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699-1775.

Plan of the Bay of St. Joseph in the Gulf of Mexico. "Page 12." 22 x 20.3 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In William Roberts' "An Account of the First Discovery and Natural History of Florida . . . Plans . . . by T. Jefferys . . ." 8°. London, T. Jefferys, 1763.

Note.—A copy of this book, containing the map, is in the Library of Congress. For references to Jefferys, consult title 463.

1763

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699-1775.

Plan of the Bay and Island of Mobile. 14×27.5 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In William Roberts' "An account of the First Discovery and Natural History of Florida . . . Plans . . . by T. Jefferys . . ." 8°. London, T. Jefferys, 1763.

Note.—A copy of this book, containing the map, is in the Library of Congress. For references to Jefferys, consult title 463.

A reproduction of this map is found in Peter J. Hamilton's Colonial Mobile, 1910, p. 230.

1763

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699–1775.

A Plan of Bahia del Espiritu Santo on the West side of Florida. "Plate 5, page 17." 26.7 x 20.3 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In William Roberts' "An Account of the First Discovery and Natural History of Florida . . . Plans . . . by T. Jefferys . . ." 8°. London, T. Jefferys, 1763.

Shows Tampa Bay, &c.

LC 479

Note.—A copy of this book, containing the map, is in the Library of Congress. For references to Jefferys, consult title 463.

An impression of this map is found in William Stork, A description of East Florida, and William Faden, North American atlas, 1777. Consult these works in the Library of Congress.

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699-1775.

Plano del Porto, e degli Stabilimenti di Pensacola. Viol. Vanni sc. Giusep. Pazzi Scrisse. 26 x 18 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In Il Gazzettiere Americano. Sm. fol. Livorno. M. Collelini. 1763. This is a reproduction of Jefferys' "Plan of the Harbour and Settlement of Pensacola," 26.5 x 18 cms., first pub. in "A Description of the Spanish Islands and Settlements on the Coast of the West Indies . . . by Thomas Jefferys . . . London, 1762." WL 480

Note.—This map does not contain the name of Jefferys, but is evidently taken from his above-mentioned work. The original impression is described in title 464. The Gazzettiere is a translation of the American gazetteer, London, 1762, with different maps. Maps in this edition are reproduced in Atlante dell'America. Livorno, G. T. Masi & comp., 1777, described in title 1167 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

Consult also Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1161.

For references to Jefferys, consult title 463.

1763

Kitchin, Thomas, 1718-1784.

A New Map of the British Dominions in North America; with the Limits of the Governments annexed thereto by the late Treaty of Peace, and settled by Proclamation, October 7th. 1763. Engraved by T. Kitchin Geog^r. Engraved for the History of the War in the Annual Register, and to be Placed at the End of the Volume for 1763. 30 x 24.2 cms. 1 cart. undated.

In The History of the War in America. Dublin, 1779. Vol. 1.
WL 481

Note.—This map was first published in the Annual register, a review of the history . . . for the year 1763. The Library of Congress has not this edition, but has the 3d edition of 1768, containing the map. A work entitled A history of the war in America, is taken almost entirely from this work. For a bibliographical description, consult Joseph Sabin, A dictionary of books relating to America, v. 8, p. 338.

1764

A perspective view of Pensacola. 25.3 x 12.7 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

In The Universal Magazine for Jan. 1764. 8°. London, 1764. vol 34, p. 36.

Note.—This is the same view as is found in Jefferys, A general topography of North America, 1768, with the title, "A north view of Pensacola, on the island of Santa Rosa, drawn by Dom. Serres . . ."

A description of Pensacola is found in pp. 36–37 of this magazine. A notice of the life of Dominic Serres, 1722–1793, is found in *Dictionary of national biography*. Consult also title 480.

This view was originally published in William Roberts, An account of the first discovery and natural history of Florida. London, T. Jefferys, 1763.

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Carte de la Coste de la Floride depuis la Baye de la Mobile jusqu'aux Cayes de S^t. Martin. 34.3 x 21.3 cms. Unsigned, undated.

Exterior to measurement: "Tomo 1. No. 41." In his "Le Petit Atlas Maritime . . . " fol. [Paris] 1764. WL 483

Note.—For a description of the atlas containing this map, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 638.

For references to the life and works of Bellin, consult title 368.

For an early edition of this map, consult title 377.

1764

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Carte de la Nouvelle Georgie. 15 x 21.3 cms. Unsigned, undated.

Exterior to measurements: "Tome I. No. 38." In his "Le Petit Atlas Maritime . . . " fol. [Paris] 1764. wl 484

Note.—For a description of the atlas containing this map, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 638.

For references to the life and works of Bellin, consult title 368.

1764

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Carte réduite des Costes de la Louisiane et de la Floride Dressée au Dépost des Cartes Plans et Journaux de la Marine pour le service des vaisseaux du Roy. Par ordre de M. Le Duc de Choiseul Colonel général des Suisses et Grisons, Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine. Par le S. Bellin Ingéniéur de la Marine et du Dépost des Cartes & M.DCC LXIV. 84.7 x 57 cms.

Inset in lower l. h. corner, "Carte des Embouchures du Fleuve S^t. Louis." 26.3 x 24 cms. WL 485

Note.—This map is found in a collection by Bellin entitled *Hydrographie françoise* . . . For a description of this, consult Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*, title 590.

For references to the life and works of Bellin, consult title 368.

1764

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Carte Réduite du Golphe du Mexique et des Isles de l'Amérique Par M. B. Ing^r. de la Marine. 31 x 21 cms. Undated.

Exterior to measurements: "Tome I. No. 47." In his "Le Petit Atlas Maritime . . . " fol. [Paris] 1764. WL 486

Note.—For a description of the atlas containing this map, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 638.

For references to the life and works of Bellin, consult title 368.

Consult also title 405.

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

La Louisiane et Pays Voisins. 34.7 x 21 cms. 1 cartouche. Unsigned, undated.

In his "Le Petit Atlas Maritime . . . '' fol. [Paris] 1764. Exterior to measurement: "Tome 1. N°. 40." wt. 487

Note.—For a description of the altas containing this map, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 638.

For references to the life and works of Bellin, consult title 368.

Consult also title 406.

1764

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Plan de la Baye de Pensacola dans la Floride. 17 x 21.5 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In his "Le Petit Atlas Maritime . . . " fol. [Paris] 1764. Exterior to measurement: "Tome 1. N°. 42" wl. 488

Note.—For a description of the atlas containing this map, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 638.

For references to the life and works of Bellin, consult title 368.

For an early impression of this map, consult the same title and also 380.

1764

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Plan du Port de S^t. Augustin dans la Floride. 16 x 20.7 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In his "Le Petit Atlas Maritime . . . " fol. [Paris] 1764. Exterior to measurement: "Tome 1. N°. 39." wl. 489

Note.—For a description of the atlas containing this map, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 638.

For references to the life and works of Bellin, consult title 368.

In Archer Butler Hulbert's Crown collection of photographs of american maps, series 11, vol. 1, are the three following views of St. Augustine, which are interesting to mention here:

"A colored 'view of the Governor's house at St. Augustine, in East Florida, nov., 1764'; 11 in. x 7 in."

"A colored 'view from the Governor's window in St. Augustine, nov*. 1764'; 11 in. x 7 in."

"A colored plan of St. Augustin inlet and town, with its environs, surveyed in the years 1765, 1766, by W. G. de Brahm, surveyor-general: drawn on a scale of 11 mile to an inch: 1 f. 2 in. x 9 in."

85241°---22

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Suite du Cours du Fleuve S^t. Louis depuis la Rivière d'Iberville jusqua celle des Yasous, et les Parties connues de la Rivière Rouge et la Rivière Noire. 35 x 21.7 cms. 1 cartouche. Unsigned, undated.

In his "Le Petit Atlas Maritime . . . " fol. [Paris] 1764. Exterior to measurement: "Tome 1. N°. 46." Inset in lower left hand corner within above measurement: "Carte de l'Établissement François sur la Rivière Rouge marqué ei-dessus (sic) B." 9.7 x 12.5 cms.

Note.—For a description of the atlas containing this map, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 638.

For references to the life and works of Bellin, consult title 368.

1764

Bowen, Emanuel, d. 1767.

A new map of Georgia, with part of Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. Collected by Eman. Bowen. 35.5 x 48.2 cms. Undated.

In Navigantium atque itinerantium bibliotheca, or, a complete Collection of Voyages and Travels by John Harris. fol. London, 1764. Vol. II. opp. p. 323.

Note.—A copy of this work containing the map is in the Library of Congress. Consult Phillips' List of maps of America, p. 295.

1764-1771

Gauld, George, 1732-1782.

An Accurate Charte of the Coast of West Florida, and the Coast of Louisiana, from Sawaney River, on the Westcoast of East Florida to 94° 20′ west Longitude. Describing the Entrance to the River Mississippi, Bay of Mobile, Pensacola Harbour, &c. surveyed in the Years 1764, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 70 & 71. by George Gauld, M. A. Under the Directions of the Right Honorable The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. 4 sheets. London, W. Faden. Published at the Hydrographical Office, 1823.

Note.—This is known as Admiralty chart no. 524+. A copy is in the Library of Congress. The British Museum has an impression dated 1803. The Library of Congress has a copy of the work by Gauld, entitled, An account of the surveys of Florida, &c. with directions for sailing from Jamaica or the West Indies, by the West End of Cuba, and through the gulph of Florida. To accompany mr. Gauld's charts. 1 p. l., 27 pp., 1 map. 4°. London, W. Faden, 1790. In this work the chart is referred to as a "general or little chart." At the end of the work is a short notice of the life of George Gauld. A notice is also found in Llewellyn Styles Dawson, Memoirs of hydrography . . . Eastbourne, H. W. Keay, 1883-5, pt. 1, p. 4.

The Library has a map in separate form entitled "A chart of the gulf of Florida or New Bahama channel, commonly called the gulf passage, between Florida, the isle of Cuba, & the Bahama islands: from the journals, observations and draughts of Mr Cha? Roberts, master in the r! navy, compared with the surveys of mr George Gauld & ca." 58.2 x 73.7 cms. "London, for W. Faden . . . 1794."

Two other maps, one in the Atlantic Neptune entitled "A chart of the bay and harbour of pensacola," another entitled "Chart of the Dry Tortugas and part of the Florida Reef shewing the channels to Key West harbour & the adjacent islands compiled from the surveys of George Gauld, esq. with additions. By I. W. P. Lewis, civil engineer, Boston. 1838." 66 x 112.3 cms. "Publi by Benja Loring & Co. Boston."

See also the map entitled: The coasts of West Florida, Alabama, Mississippi & Louisiana, drawn from the surveys of Gauld, and improved from other authorities, by Edmund Blunt. 24 x 36 in. 1828. Additions to 1830.

[In Blunt, E. & G. W. . . . Charts of the north and south Atlantic oceans, the coast of North and South America and the West Indies. fol. New York, 1830. no. 9]

The Library of Congress has also another work by Gauld entitled: Observations on the Florida Kays, Reef and Gulf; with directions for sailing along the kays from Jamaica by the Grand Cayman and the West End of Cuba: also a description, with sailing instructions, of the coast of West Florida, between the Bay of Spiritu Santo and Cape Sable. By George Gauld, to accompany his charts of those coasts, surveyed and published by order of the right honorable the lords commissioners of Admiralty. To which have been added a description of the east coast of Florida between Cape Florida and Cape Canaveral: and instructions for sailing from the eastward within the Florida Reef. 28 pp. 4°. London, W. Faden, 1796.

1765

La Nouvelle Grenade et la Californie [&] Carte des éxtremités de la partie occidentale de la Californie. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

In Engel (Samuel) Mémoires et Observations Géographiques. Par Mr. ——— [anon.] 4°. Lausanne, A. Chapuis, 1765. LC 493

Note.—These are the insets numbered 11 and 1v in the map entitled: "Carte de la partie septentrionale et orientale de l'Asie, qui comprend la grande Tartarie, le Kamschatka et tesso avec la Mer glaciale et ses côtes dressée en 1764. par Mt * * *. Iaquier, del. Chovin, sculp." 48.2 x 68.5 cms.

In the same work appears also a map entitled, "Carte de la partie Septentrionale et Occidentale de l'Amérique d'après les rélations les plus récentes dressées en 1764 par Mt * * *. M. Iaquier, delin. Gravé par I. A. Chovin." 48.2 x 73.3 cms. A copy of this work containing the map is in the Library of Congress. It is found translated in various languages.

For a life of Engel, 1702–1784, consult Johann Georg Meusel, Lexikon, 1804, v.3, $pp.\ 122-124$.

A considerable portion of this work is devoted to a review of the work of Gerhard Friedrich Müller, 1705–1783, entitled *Voyages from Asia to America*, originally published in dutch and translated into english in 1761.

Consult memoir of Müller in Allgemeine deutsche biographie. Leipzig, 1885, v. 22, pp. 547-553.

De Brahm, John Gerar William, 1717-

Six charts of the coast of Florida. Ms. Undated.

Originals in the Library of Congress, Washington. In Mr. de Brahm's letter of 1765.

Note.—The following are the titles of the six charts here mentioned which are described in Phillips' List of maps of America, p. 280:

Section 8. Chart of the sea coast from latitude 27° 00' 00" to 27° 20' 00".

Section 9. Chart of the sea coast from latitude 26° 40′ 00″ to 27° 00′ 00″.

Section 10. Chart of the sea coast from latitude 26° 20' 00" to 26° 40' 00."

Section 11. Chart of New inlet.

Section 12. Chart of Middle inlet.

Section 13. Chart of Cape Florida according to the surveys made may 13 & 29, 1765.

Sections 1-7, not in the Library.

Besides the above described sections, there are two separate charts in the collection entitled (1) "Special chart of Cape Florida belonging to the 13th section."—"In mr. De Brahm's letter of July 3d, 1765" and (2) "Special chart of Muskito inlet. Rec'd jany 29th, 1767."

The dates found on these maps are from july 3, 1765 to jan. 29th, 1767.

The statement "In mr. De Brahm's letter of july 3, 1765" is found on the face of four of the sections. "In mr. De Brahm's letter of oct. 16, 1765" is found on three. The various sections contain considerable descriptive text.

Little seems to be known of the life of De Brahm. I quote here however from some manuscript notes:

[Apocalyptice gnomon]

"The author of this very curious and madly mysterical book, played an important part in the early history of Georgia. In 1751, when he was 33 years old he came over to the new world with 160 German colonists and eleven months after 160 more came, all being relations and acquaintances. He established the flourishing settlement of Bethany in Georgia in 1752 and busied himself in surveys and fortifications. In 1755 he fortified Charlestown, in 1756 built Fort London, in 1757 fortified Savannah and in the year published the first map of S. Carolina and Georgia. On the 26 June 1764 he was appointed His Majesties Surveyor General of the Southern District of North America which he held till 1772. In 1772 he published the Atlantic Pilot printed at London, and dedicated to the Earl of Hillsborough, secretary of state for America. When Brahm came to Georgia in 1751, he says there were very few English except 3 dozen, and about 1500 Salzburg emigrants. Brahm says his own Germans were a poor lot 'very few well built attitudes and much less likely faces, spoke no English after many years, schools and divine service both in German.' In 1798 'in my 81 of age' as he says, he wrote to the high commissioners of the treasury, thanking them for the past favours, but mentioning that he had been left unprovided for from 1783 to 1798 and gives notice that he has delivered up to Phineas Bond consul general of Great Britain for the states of America four folio vols. of surveys. The third is now in the library of Harvard college and in 1849 Mr. George Wymberley-Jones printed 49 copies in fol. privately at Wormsloe. Mr. Wymberley-Jones does not seem to know anything of Brahms mystical writings or of this book which must be very rare, not being in any of the great English libraries."

The maps in his Atlantic pilot are given in titles 554-556 of this work.

Besides his map of South Carolina and a part of Georgia in the Library of Congress published in 1757, and reproduced later in Jefferys' various atlases, the Library has the two following works:

History of the province of Georgia: with maps of original surveys . . . Now first printed. 55 pp., 1 l., plans. fol. Wormsloe [N. C., Priv. print.] 1849. Ed. by G. Wymberley-Jones. Impression limited to 49 copies.

"De Brahm's philosophico-historico-hydrogeography of South Carolina, Georgia, and East Florida . . . compiled from the journeys, voyages, surveys . . . observations and experiments of William Gerard de Brahm, surveyor for the southern district of North America.

[In Weston, P. C. J., ed. Documents connected with the history of South Carolina.

sq. 4°. London, 1856. pp. [155]-227]

In Archer Butler Hulbert's The crown collection of photographs of american maps are two maps by De Brahm, v. 5, nos. 35 and 49–50, which are here mentioned: "Chart of the South-End of East Florida, and Martiers, from the different surveys performed in the years 1765, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771. By Wm Gerard De Brahm esq! his majesty's surveyor general for the sorn district of North America. Scale of 300,000 links; or 37½ common english miles."

"Map of the general surveys of East Florida performed from the year 1766 to 1770 By Wm. Gerard De Brahm esq? his majesty's surveyor general for the sort district of North America. 1. Hydrometrical survey of St. Juan's Stream; the land survey from St. Augustine inlet to Picolata Fort and of the environs of St. Augustine, performed in 1766. 2. The land survey from the inlet of St. Juan's along the coast, and of its soundings by water as far as St. Augustine inlet and the town, from the town to the Great Swamp south of Matance river, performed, anno 1767. 3. The land survey continued from d? Great Swamp, to the head of St. Juan's stream, item from St. Augustine to the Crawford performed in 1768. 4. The land survey from St. Augustine inlet along the coast and of its soundings by water as far as Row's Hammock, south of Cape Caniaberal, performed in 1769. 5. The land and hydrometrical surveys of St. Mary's and Nassau streams, and the sea coast, with the survey of its soundings by water from St. Mary's to St. Juan's inlet performed in 1770. Scale of 300,000 links; or 37½ common english miles."

Consult also title 504.

For other maps by De Brahm, consult index under his name in v. 2, of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, and also the supplemental list in preparation.

1765

Kitchin, Thomas, 1718-1784.

Louisiana, as formerly claimed by France, now containing part of British America to the East & Spanish America to the West of the Mississipi. from the best Authorities by T. Kitchin Geog. 23 x 17.5 cms. Undated.

In The London Magazine, for June 1765. vol. 34. p. 276–277. Shows Eastern Gulf part of Texas, which it calls "New Mexico."

WL 495

Note.—A copy of this magazine containing the map is in the Library of Congress. The following is from p. 276:

"In order to shew what an extensive and fine country the French have lost by the late war, we have in this Magazine given a particular map of that part of North America which the French claimed under the name of Louisiana. As to the northern boundary between it and what they called Canada, we have left it undescribed in the map, because in the treaty of peace, which was without success negotiated between France and us in 1761, this boundary was disputed, as the reader may see in the Lond. Mag. for 1761, p. 582, 585."

Kitchin, Thomas, 1718-1784.

A New and Accurate Map of East and West Florida Drawn from the best Authorities. 22.2 x 17.5 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In "The London Magazine." For March 1765. v. 34. bet. pp. 120–121.

Note.—A copy of this magazine containing the map is in the Library of Con-

gress. The following is from p. 120:

"Florida, being now divided into two governments, or provinces, East-Florida and West-Florida, and likely to become a very beneficial acquisition to this nation, we have given our readers a new and accurate Map thereof, drawn from the best authorities. An account of the country they may see in our vol. for 1762, p. 648; the encouragement to settlers therein in 1763, p. 616. For more particulars see Augustine, Oglethorpe, in our General Index." This map is also described in title 444.

1765

Martinez, Fernando.

Descripcion geographica de la parte que los Españoles poseén actualmente en el continente de la Florida. Del Dominio en que están los Yngleses con legitimo Tituloso 6 en virtud del Tratado de Pazes del año de 1670, y de la Jurisdicion que indevidamente hán Ócupado después de dicho Tratado . . . Madrid, 1765. Fernando Martinez. 76 x 81 cms. Ms. in colors.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Mss. 17.648 A. The map proper is 38 x 40.5 cms. The other half is filled in with an historical legend of considerable interest. The fort of Los Pinas destroyed by Drake too far from St. Augustine. The localities along the coast N. of St. A. appear to be more nearly correct. Gives De Soto's route. There is a duplicate of this map having the same dimensions and legends in the Direc. de Hid. Madrid, Sec. 9, Cart. 4, Mss. Origs., with the following note: "Es copia a la letra de su Origin! que para efecto de sacar este me ha facilitado el Cor! D. Melchor Felin ultimo Govor que fue de la Plaza de S. Agustin de la Florida á quien lo he debuelto. Havana y Mayo 25 de 1765 Juan Josef Elixio." There is also a copy of the same dimensions and legends in the Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 86; Caj. 5; Leg. 24. It includes from 22° 10′ to 39° 30′ N. Lat. and 283° to 297° 40′ Long. west of (?) No. 140 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida" Tomo 1, where he dated it 1742 with a ? The copy of the Direc. de Hid. Madrid, has been reproduced in E. Ruidiáz v Caravira. "La Florida." Madrid, 1893. (2 vol.) v. 1. pp. XLIII-1. WL 497

Note.—Lanzas describes the map but does not mention any author. This title is evidently that of the British Museum copy, as Fernando Martinez is given as the author, but the date is given as 1768, in the printed title.

Consult p. 41 of Catalogue of additions to the manuscripts in the British Museum . . . 1848–1853.

A photographic reproduction of this British Museum copy is in Archer Butler Hulbert's The crown collection of photographs of american maps, v. 5, no. 36. 37. The printed title has "Fernando Murnoz fecit et escripsit, anno 1765, Matriti," in which "Murnoz" is misquoted for "Mrnz," an abbreviation for Martinez.

Peter J. Hamilton, in his Colonial Mobile, 1910, gives a reproduction of most of the map and on pp. 553-556 reprints the whole descriptive and historic text in the border which Hamilton titles "Description in the margin of De la Puente's map of 1765." That De la Puente was only the copyist of this map is seen by the following statement at the end of the reproduction found in Eugenio Ruidíaz y Caravia, La Florida, Madrid, 1894, p. xliii, a copy of which is in the Library of Congress:

"Es copia á la letra de su origin! que para efecto de sacar esta me ha facilitado el Cor! D. Melchor Felin ultima Govo! q-fue de la Plaza de S. Agustin de Florida á quien lo ha debuello. Havana y Mayo 25 de 1765.—Juan Josef Elixio de la Puente."

The Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress has the following letters of Melchor Felin relating to Florida:

Report to spanish government of action under treaty with Great Britain, feb. 20 & aug. 3, 1763.

Report on indian encroachments feb. 26, 1763.

Report on fortifications, may 26, 1763.

Report on the evacuation of Florida by the spaniards, march 14, 1764.

1765

Tirion, **Isaak**, *d*. 1769?

Kaart van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuw Mexico en van California Volgens de laatste Ontdekkingen der Jesuiten en anderen. te Amsterdam by Isaak Tirion. MDCCLXV. 34.3 x 32.3 cms.

WL 498

Note.—This colored impression is taken from Isaak Tirion's Nieuwe en beknopte hand-atlas . . . 1744-[1769] described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 600. An uncolored impression is also found in Hedendaagsche historie of tegenwoordige staat van Amerika. Amsterdam, Tirion, 1766. v. 1.

A copy of this work is in the Library of Congress collection. It is a translation of a portion of Salmon's *Modern history*, which relates to America. For a life of Salmon, consult *Dictionary of national biography*.

1765

Tirion, **Isaak**, *d*. 1769?

Kaart van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuw Mexico en van California Volgens de laatste Ontdekkingen der Jesuiten en anderen. te Amsterdam by Isaak Tirion. 1765. 35 x 32.5 cms.

In Hedendaagsche Historie of tegenwoordige Staat van America . . . te Amsterdam. By Isaak Tirion. 1766–1769. (3 vol.) 1 Deel (1766) p. 243.

Note.—This is an uncolored impression in the work described in this title, a copy of which is in the Library of Congress.

Tirion, Isaak—Continued.

It is a translation of a portion of Salmon's *Modern history*, which relates to America.

For a life of Salmon, consult Dictionary of national biography.

A colored impression is found in Isaak Tirion's Nieuwe en beknopte hand-atlas . . . 1744-[1769] described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 600.

1765

Tirion, Isaak, d. 1769?

·Kaart van de onderkoningschappen van Mexico en Nieuw Granada in de Spaansche West-Indien, te Amsterdam by Isaak Tirion. MDCCLXV. 46.7 x 29.5 cms. wt 500

Note.—This colored impression is from Isaak Tirion's Nieuwe en beknopte handatlas . . . 1744-[1769] described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 600.

An uncolored impression is also found in *Hedendaagsche historie of tegenwoordige* staat van Amerika. Amsterdam, Tirion, 1766, v. 1. A copy of this work is in the Library of Congress collection.

It is a translation of a portion of Salmon's Modern history, which relates to America.

For a life of Salmon, consult Dictionary of national biography.

1765

Tirion, Isaak, d. 1769?

Kaart van de onderkoningschappen van Mexico en Nieuw Granada in de Spaansche West-Indien, te Amsterdam by Isaak Tirion, 1765. 47.3 x 29.8 cms.

In Hedendaagsche Historie of tegenwoordige Staat van Amerika . . . te Amsterdam. By Isaak Tirion, 1766–1769 . . . (3 vols) 1 Deel (1766) p. 113.

Note.—This is an uncolored impression in the work described, a copy of which is in the Library of Congress.

It is a translation of a portion of Thomas Salmon's *Modern history*, which relates to America.

For a life of Salmon, consult Dictionary of national biography.

A colored impression is found in Isaak Tirion's Nieuwe en beknopte handatlas . . . 1744-[1769] described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 600.

1766

Brion de la Tour, Louis, père.

Nouveau Mexique, Louisiane, Canada, et N^{11e} Angleterre. Par M. Brion. à Paris chez Desnos Rue S[‡] Jacques, au Globe. 1766. 25.8 x 23.3 cms. One cartouche.

In his Atlas général, civil et ecclésiastique, méthodique et élémentaire pour l'étude de la géographie et de l'histoire. Paris, 1767. pl 43. WL 502

Note.—A description of the atlas from which this map is taken is found in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 640.

For a notice of the life of Brion de la Tour consult Biographie universelle (Michaud) v. 5.

Kitchin, Thomas, 1718-1784.

A New and Accurate Map of the British Dominions in America according to the Treaty of 1763; Divided into the several Provinces and Jurisdictions. Projected upon the best Authorities and Astronomical Observations. By Tho? Kitchin Geographer. Printed for And. Millar opposite Katherine Street in the Strand. Price 5, 6. Where may be had on Eight Imperial Sheets A Map of the British & French Dominions in N. America; with the Roads, Distances, Limits & Extent of the Settlements. Price 1 Guinea in sheets. \$\frac{x}{2}, \frac{g}{5}, \frac{d}{5}, \frac{d}{5} \text{ in Boards. and \$\frac{x}{2}, \frac{g}{5}, \frac{d}{5} \text{ on Canvas & Rollers. } 63.5 \text{ x 52.5 cms. Undated.}

In The Maps and Charts of the Modern Part of the Universal History. fol. London, for T. Osborne, etc. 1766. WL 503

Note.—This impression, "Printed for And". Millar" was evidently first published as a separate and was reproduced in the above mentioned work without "Printed for And". Millar," etc., in the border.

For a description of this atlas consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress, title 639.

The atlas is to accompany a work in 65 volumes, entitled, An universal history from the earliest account of time. London, 1747-1768.

An impression of this map is also found in captain John Knox, An historical journal of the campaigns in North America for 1757–1760. 4°. London, for the author, 1769. v. 1.

This map extends west of the Mississippi as far as longitude 100.

1767

A plan of the town of Pensacola 1767. A Scale of 800 feet to an Inch. Ms. 17.8 x 26.7 cms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in the Library of Congress. With building lots severally numbered.

Note.—The building lots in this plan are numbered. It is in the Library of Congress in a collection known as the *Faden Collection* which has been previously described in this list. See title 357. This collection has been described by Edward Everett Hale, in a printed catalogue made in 1862, in which this map is numbered 44.

Peter J. Hamilton, in his Colonial Mobile, p. 258, has a plan of Pensacola of 1765, which, on p. xviii, he calls "Durnford's map, British colonial record office," which bears considerable resemblance to the above mentioned map. Pages 534–536 of this work contain a life of Elias Durnford.

Soniat du Fossat, Guy, 1727-1794.

Relevé d'une partie du Missicipi (sic) et du Missouri depuis le village de paincourt iusquau rocher de leau froide fait aux illinois province de la louisiane le 15 octobre 1767. guido Dufossat. Ms. 66 x 46 cms.

Original in Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid. Sec. de Bellas Artes. Dibujos Originales.

Note.—The following life of the author of this map is taken from: Synopsis of the history of Louisiana, from the founding of the colony to the end of the year 1791. By the chevalier Guy Soniat du Fossat, officer in the french army, who came to New Orleans in 1751 and was the founder of the american branch of the family of Soniat du Fossat. Translated from the french . . . by Charles F. Soniat, esq. 41 pp. [New Orleans, 1903]

"Le Chevalier Guy de Soniat du Fossat, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in the aforenamed Chateau on the 17th of September, 1727. He entered the French army as volunteer, in 1746; in 1747 was made Lieutenant in the Regiment of Monaco; in 1748 he was wounded at the siege of Maestricht, in Holland; and he continued his service in the French army in France until 1751, when he came to Louisiana as Lieutenant in the Detached Corps of Marines, during the reign of Louis xv, at which time the Marquis de Vaudreuil was Governor of Louisiana. He located at New Orleans and married, in 1753, a daughter of Mathurin Dreux, a worthy ancestor of Charles Dreux, the first Confederate officer killed in battle during the late war between the States.

"Le Chevalier du Fossat was appointed, in Louisiana, captain of a company in 1759; was sent the same year to Illinois, being an engineer of ability, to construct and repair several forts, among others, Fort Chartres and the Kaskakias which protected for years the Western Colonists.

"He was recalled to New Orleans in 1761, where he continued in the service of the King of France, until the 5th of March, 1766, when Ulloa, in the name of the King of Spain, came to take possession of the province of Louisiana, which had been donated by the King of France, to the King of Spain on the 3rd of November, Seventeen Hundred and Sixty Two (1762)

"By virtue of a permission granted to him by the King of France, he entered in the Service of the King of Spain, in Louisiana, in 1767, and was made Captain in the Batallion of Louisiana, in 1769, after O'Reilly had assumed control of the Province.

"In 1772, whilst in the service of the colony, he was retired from active service. In 1775 he was appointed Alcade by Governor Unzaga, on account of past services rendered by him; in 1778 he bought from the Ursulines. Nuns a plantation situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues below the City of New Orleans, subsequently known as the Villere Plantation, made memorable by the battle of New Orleans, and in 1786 he was again reappointed Alcade by Governor Miro, and in 1794 he died, and was buried in New Orleans."

The map was probably made to accompany this work.

The Library of Congress has in its collection a manuscript map of much interest giving soundings and points of interest, entitled "Carte de la cotte de la province de la louisiane et des bouches du Micissipy ou fleuve St. Louis faite par Jean Lafarque Bayonne Le 20 février 1768." 43.7 x 93.1 cms.

Urrutia, Joseph de.

Plano del Presidio de Nra Señora del Pilar de los Adaes Capital de la Provincia de los Tejas situado en 32 grados y 15 minutos de Latitud Boreal, y en 285° y 52′ de Longitud respeto del Meridiano de Tenerife. Joseph de Vrrutia. 55 x 42 cms. In Colors. Undated.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17.662–S. Inset: "Perfil cortado sobre la linea xz", which is a cross-section, 35 x 8.3 cms., of the Fort giving its wooden construction. Undated. Catalogue date end of 18th cent. Ca. 1768?. See Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Nos 245, 246. Tomo 1.

Note.—In the catalogue of Additions to the manuscripts in the British Museum, in the years 1848–1853, p. 43, is this description which evidently contains all the plans of Urrutia mentioned in titles 506–510:

"Twenty-one coloured maps and plans of towns and various settlements in the North of Mexico with their environs; all, except one, situated in Provincias Internas, By Joseph de Vrrutia. Paper, xviii cent. Folio. [Add. 17,662]" Nos. 245 and 246 referred to in the above title by Torres Lanzas are entitled:

"Plano de la Bahía de la Paz y Puerto de Cortés . . ." and "Plano de la Bahía de San Bernabé en el Cabo de San Lucas . . ." "Por Don Miguel Constanzo y Don Joseph de Urrutia. Con expediente sobre la expedicion hecha á la Sonora por don José de Galvez."

In the monthly magazine entitled *The land of sunshine*, published in Los Angeles, for june, 1901, pp. 486–496, and july, 1901, pp. 38–47, is a translation of an early account of the state of California of 1769 by don Miguel Costansó, cosmographer, entitled: "Historical diary of the voyages by sea and land made to the north of the California by order of the most excellent señor marquis de Croix viceroy, governor and captain general of the new Spain and by direction of the most illustrious señor Don Joseph de Galvez . . ."

References to José de Galvez, marqués de Sonora, who died in 1787, may be found in H. H. Bancroft's *History of Mexico*, v. 3, pp. 367-368.

Consult also "Cartas ordenes del ilustrisimo señor d. José de Galvez, siendo comandante en jefe de las provincias internas" in Documentos para la historia de Mexico, fourth series, v. 2, "Cartas importantes para ilustrar la historia de Sinalóa y Sonora." pp. 28-71.

Consult also title 526.

1768?

Urrutia, Joseph de.

Plano del Presidio de Nº Señora del Pilar del paso del Rio del Norte dependiente de la Governacion del nuebo Mexico y situado en 33 grados y 6 minutos de latitud boreal 4 en 261° y 40′ de longitud contados desde el Meridiano de Tenerife. Joseph de Vrrutia 54.5 x 42.5 cms. In colors. Undated.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17.662-n. Catalogue date 18th cent. Probably end of 18th cent. Can be reduced to \(\frac{1}{6}\) Ca. 1768? See Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida. No. 245, 246. Tomo 1.

Note.—For information relating to this series of plans consult title 506.

1768?

Urrutia, Joseph de.

Plano Del Presidio de Bahia de Espiritu Sto depte d' la Governacion de los Tejas situado en 29 grad. y 39 min. de latitud boreal y 277° y 54′ de long. contados desde el Merido de Tenerife. Joseph de Vrrutia. 55 x 42.5 cms. In colors. Undated.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17.662.u. Brit. Mus. Cat. date end of 18th cent. ca. 1768? See Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." No. 245, 246. Tomo 1.

Note.—For information relating to this series of plans, consult title 506.

1768?

Urrutia, Joseph de.

Plano de la Villa y Presidio de S. Antonio de Vejar situado en en la Provincia de Tejas en 29 grad. y 52 minutos de latitud bor! y 275° y 57′ de long. contados desde el Meridiano de Tenerife. Joseph de Vrrutia. 54.5 x 42.5 cms. In colors. Undated.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17.662-t. Catalogue date end of 18th cent. ca. 1768? See Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Nos. 245, 246. Tomo 1.

Note.—For information relating to this series of plans, consult title 506.

1768?

Urrutia, Joseph de.

Plano de la Villa de Santa Fee Capital del Reino del nuebo Mexico situada segun mi observacion en 36 grados, y 10 minutos de latitud boreal y en 262° y 40 de longitud contados desde la Ysla de Tenerife. Joseph de Vrrutia. 54.3 x 42.5 cms. In colors. Undated.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17.662. Brit. Mus. Cat. date is 18th cent. (End of 18th cent.? W. L.) Can be reduced to \(\frac{1}{4}\) or \(\frac{1}{6}\). Ca. 1768? See Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Nos. 245, 246. Tomo 1.

Note.—For information relating to this series of plans, consult title 506.

1768

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699-1775.

A Map of the Isle of Cuba, with the Bahama Islands, Gulf of Florida, and the Windward Passage. Drawn from English and Spanish Surveys. 48.5 x 33 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In his A general Topography of North America and the West Indies. London, for R. Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1768. no. 79.

LC 511

Note. For a description of the atlas in which this map is found consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1196.

For impressions of this map in other works consult title 463, which describes the earliest (1762) impression.

For a life of Jefferys, consult Dictionary of national biography.

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699-1775.

Plan of the harbour and settlement of Pensacola. T. Jefferys sculp. 18.5 x 26 cms. Undated. Unsigned.

In his A general Topography of North America and the West Indies. London, for R. Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1768. no. 68a.

LC 512

Note.—For the earliest impression of this plan, 1762, and others, consult title '464. For a description of the atlas in which this map is found, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1196.

For a life of Jefferys, consult Dictionary of national biography.

1768

Plano del canal de el éste del Rio Mississipi, Colonia de la Louisiana en 12 de Abril de 1768. Ms. 52 x 36 cms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Biblioteca Nacional. Madrid. Sec. de Bellas Artes. Dibujos Originales. 513

1768

Plano de ysla R! Cath^{ca} de s^a Carlos sus immediatas y canal del Nordeste de la barra del Rio Mississipi en 12 de Abril de 1768. Ms. Anonymous. 35.5 x 51.5 cms.

Original in Biblioteca Nacional. Madrid. Sec. de Bellas Artes. Dibujos Originales.

1768

Alzate y Ramirez, José Antonio de, 1739-1790.

Nuevo Mapa Geográfico de la América Septentrional, Perteneciente al Virreynato de Mexico: Dedicado á los Sabios Miembros de la Academia Real de las Ciencias de Paris Por su mui rendido Servidor y Capellan D. Josef Antonio de Alzate y Ramirez. Año de 1768 . . . Se hallará en Madrid, calle de Atocha, frente la casa de los Gremios. Entire map 64 x 53 cms.

Note.—A notice of the life of the author is found in *Biographie universelle* (*Michaud*) v. 1, p. 550, also in *Diccionario enciclopedico hispano-americano*, v. 1, p. 1148.

Another impression in this collection is identically the same, with the exception that it has not in the border "Se hallerá en Madrid . . ."

Consult title 516 for the addition printed in Paris. The Library of Congress in the Kohl collection, no. 270, has a copy of a manuscript map of Alzate which contains various notices found in the northern section of the above map. The following manuscript border description is copied:

"This is a copy of a Spanish manuscript map, preserved in the Brit. Museum (Add. 17,648, A) The original has the following title: 'Plano geografico de la major parte de la America Septentrional Española, formado sobre las majores noticias impresas, manuscriptas y verbales, que si han podido adquirir, principalmente de Don Carlos de Siguenza y del ingeniero Balleyro Disposolo en 1767

Alzate y Ramirez, José Antonio de-Continued.

Don Joseph Antonio Alzate y Ramirez de la Real Academia de Paris, quien lo reformo con el de 1772 concordandolo con las nuevas observaciones astronomicas.' (A geographical map of the greater part of Spanish North America, formed after the best notices, printed as well as manuscript and verbal, which could be procured, principally of Don Carlos de Siguenza and of the engineer Balleyro. Don Joseph Antonio Alzate y Ramirez of the Royal Academy of Paris laid it out in the year 1767, who reformed it also after the map of 1772, putting it in accordance with the astronomical observations)

"The original of the map seems to be made by Alzate's own hand. For we find his name besides in the title still once more written upon it in his own autograph.

"The map is interesting, because being made principally in the year 1767, it depicts to us the state of knowledge, which the Spaniards had acquired of Upper-California and the Colorado River, immediately before the commencement of the modern explorations of those regions by the Franciscan Missionaries (since 1769) and by the great Spanish Northwest navigations (since 1774) The darkness was really great, as our map shows, which was made by the Academician.

"So more we can appreciate the value of those new discoveries.

"We may indicate here as the principal points of interest on the map:

"The 'Rio Gila' is the only part of the map, which is pretty well laid down.

"The discoveries and travels of the German Jesuits father Kühn (Kine) in 1699 and 1700, and father Sedelmayer 1744 are mentioned there as the latest explorations.

"The 'Rio Colorado' is represented as known not much higher up, than to that point, to which arrived already in the year 1540 Capt Alarchon.

"The 'Casas grandes', the Indian 'Apaches', Zuñi, 'Acoma' and other well known places towards New Mexico are mentioned.

"A 'Rio Amarillo' (yellow river) appears to the North of the Colorado, as being mentioned by father Kine.

"Farer to the North the table mountains of Nabajo (Mesas de Nabajo) and the 'Blue ridge' (Sierra Azul) are indicated, the latter as 'much talked about' (tandecantado).

"And still farer to the North the 'Laguna de Teguallo' (our great Salt Lake) from which 'the Mexican Indians are said to have set out.'

On the Seacoast is marked: 'the Nec plus ultra of father Link in 1766',—the 'Mountains of ,Sta Lucia', which the Galeons of 'Manila use as a landmark on their home-voyage to Acapulco.'

"Farer to the North the 'Sierras Nevadas' and then the famous but fabulous 'Rio Tison', which is said to have been seen by Juan de Oñate, the founder of New Mexico, and which has been laid down on so many maps.

"In 42° N. L. is depicted 'the great bay of the West' (Mar o Bahia del Vest) which is said to have been discovered by 'Juan de Fucar' (ought to be Fuca). "The interior of Upper California is declared to be unknown."

Consult also title 575.

1768

Alzate y Ramirez, José Antonio de, 1739-1790.

Nuevo Mapa Geographico de la America Septentrional Perteneciente al Virreynato de Mexico Dedicado à los Sabios Miembros de la Academia Real de las Ciencias de Paris, Por su muy rendido Servidor, y Capellan, Don Joseph Antonio de Alzate y Ramirez Ano de 1768. 67 x 54 cms.

Appears to be a duplicate of his other map of this date. Exterior to map: À Paris Chez Dezauche Géograph? Successeur . . . des S^{rs} De l'Isle et Buache . . . 516

Note.—A copy of this same map published in Paris is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

It is in spanish with the exception only of the following statement to the right of the title:

"Depuis l'envoy de cette carte, le Voyage de M. Chappe à la Californie a procuré des corrections dans la position de différens endroits qu'il est intéressant d'indiquer ice . . ."

Consult also title 575.

1768

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699-1775.

Florida from the latest authorities, by T. Jefferys. 38.1 x 35.5 cms. Undated.

In his A general topography of North America and the West Indies. London, for R.Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1768. no. 65. LC 517

Note.—For a description of the atlas in which this map is published consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1196.

The life of Jefferys is found in the Dictionary of national biography.

Consult title 476 for the first impression of this map in 1763.

1768

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699-1775.

Pais cédés sheet 1st, containing the coast of Louisiana and Florida. By Thos. Jefferys. 48.2 x 63.5 cms. Undated.

In his A general topography of North America and the West Indies. London, for R. Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1768. no. 66.

LC 518

Note.—For a description of the atlas in which this map is published, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1196.

The life of Jefferys is found in the Dictionary of national biography.

1768

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699–1775.

Pais cédés, sheet 2, containing the Peninsula and Gulf of Florida, with the Bahama Islands. By Thos. Jefferys. 47.7 x 63.5 cms. Undated.

In his A general topography of North America and the West Indies. London, for R. Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1768. no. 67.

LC 519

Note.—For a description of the atlas in which this map is published, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1196.

The life of Jefferys is found in the Dictionary of national biography.

Medina y Cabrera, Nicolas Joseph.

Mapa corographico de la Provincia que propriamente se llama Sonora . . . divida segun las Naciones, que la componen; cuya descripcion se há construido conforme â las noticias mas modernas, que se han conseguido de persona que ha viajado en aquel Paiz reconociendo con especial cuidado el terreno y sitacion de sus lugares, &c. . . . Delineado en la Ciudad de los Angeles por aplicacion del Lic⁴⁰ D. Nicolas Joseph Medina y Cabrera, natural y vezino de ella &c. . . . Año de 1768. Ms. 132 x 129 cms. with an exterior border 9.5 cms. containing 43 vignettes of animals, houses, customs, natives &c. in colors.

Original in Direc. de Hid. Madrid. Sec. 9. Cart. 1. Orig. Ms. From lat. 26° to about 38° N., long. 269° –257. Very curious. It includes the eastern part of New Mexico, the Gila region and the California Peninsula.

1768

Puente, Juan José Elixio de la.

Nueva description de la provincias de la Florida . . . Juan Joseph Elixio (sic) de la Puente . . . Hauana y Febrero 20 de 1768.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Mss. Eg. 902. fol. 82. This may form part of the "Plano de la Florida. Breve descripcion, año 1768", ibid. fol. 78.

1768

Puente, Juan José Elixio de la.

Plano de la Florida. Breve descripcion. Año de 1768.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Mss. Eg. 902. fol. 78. Duplicate, "Plano de las Provincias de la Florida", *ibid.* fol. 100. This may form part of "Nueva descripcion de las provincias de la Florida... Juan Joseph Elixio (*sic*) de la Puente... Hauana y Febrero 20 de 1768", *ibid.* fol. 82.

1768

Puente, Juan José Elixio de la.

Plano de la principal parte del Puerto de S Maria de Galves de Panzacola desde su entrada hasta el ultimo buen fondeadero para los Navios de linea &c. D. Juan José Elixio de la Puente, Havana, Nouiembre 22. 1768. Ms. 82 x 55.3 cms. with descriptive legend.

Original in Dep. de la Guerra. Madrid. Arch. de Mapas. L. M. 8a.-1a.-a. no. 20.

Puente, Juan José Elixio de la.

Plano de una parte de las provincias de la Florida, comprendida entre la barra de Santa Elena y rio Mississipi por D. Juan José Elixio de la Puente 1768. (This is the catalogue title) Ms. 114 x 67.7 cms. of which 83 x 67.7 is the map proper, the balance being a descriptive legend.

Original in Dep. de la Guerra. Madrid. Arch. de Mapas. L. M. 8a.-1a.-a. no. 12. An interesting map giving the peninsula in full, but very inaccurate for the interior and southern part of Florida. Of interest chiefly for coast names. Apparently prepared from historical relations. Will not bear reduction on account of smallness of legends.

1768

Serres, Dominic, 1722-1793.

A north view of Pensacola, or the island of Santa Rosa, drawn by Dom. Serres. 16.5 x 26 cms. Undated.

In Jefferys, Thomas, A general topography of North America and the West Indies. fol. London, for R. Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1768. no. 68.

Note.—For a description of the atlas containing this view consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1196.

The view was first published in William Roberts' An account of the first discovery and natural history of Florida. London, T. Jefferys, 1763.

· For reference to other editions consult title 482. For life of author consult Dictionary of national biography.

1768

Vila, Vincente.

"Plano del *Puerto de San Diego* situado en 32 grados 32 minutos de Latitud Septentrional." (California) 25 x 19 cms. Ms. in colors. Unsigned, undated.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Papeles de Estado, Guadalaxara. Leg. 1. (2) Apparently made by Don Vincente Vila, Comandante of the expedition to Monterey. Transmitted by the Viceroy of New Spain, Marquis de Cruillas, Aug. 27, 1768. Duplicates in Est. 104; Caj. 3; Leg. 3; and in Est. 89; Caj. 3; Leg. 22. No. 249 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

526

Note.—For an account of this expedition to Monterey, consult H. H. Bancroft's California, v. 1, pp. 114-125, and Irving Berdine Richman's California under Spain and Mexico. Boston, Houghton Mifflin co., 1911, pp. 67-89. Consult also the account by Miguel Costansó, already referred to in title 506, which was published in the numbers for june and july, 1901 (v. 14, pp. 486-496; v. 85241°—12——23

Vila, Vincente—Continued.

15, pp. 38-47) of the monthly, *The land of sunshine*, published in Los Angeles. The title is as follows:

"Historical diary of the voyages by sea and land made to the north of the California by order of the most excellent señor marquis de Croix Viceroy . . . of the New Spain and by direction of the most illustrious señor don Joseph de Galvez . . . carried out by troops . . . under the command of don Gaspar de Portola . . . and by the packets . . . under the command of don Vicente Vila, pilot of the first-class in the royal navy and of don Juan Perez."

For a notice of Joaquin Monserrat, marquis de Cruillas, consult H. H. Bancroft *History of Mexico*, v. 3, pp. 363–366. Bancroft states that Cruillas was relieved as viceroy in august, 1766.

Consult also Costanso, Miguel. The narrative of the Portola expedition of 1769–1770... Edited by Adolph van Hemert-Engert... and Frederick J. Teggart. Publications of the Academy of Pacific coast history. vol. 1, no. 4. A copy of this is in the Library of Congress.

Portola, Gaspar de. Diary of Gaspar de Portola during the California expedition of 1769–1770. Edited by Donald Eugene Smith... and Frederick J. Teggart... Publications of the Academy of Pacific coast history. vol. 1, no. 3. A copy of this also is in the Library of Congress.

Manuel Orozco y Berra, Apuntes para la historia de la geografía en Mexico, pp. 260-267.

A reproduction of the plan is found in Vila's Diary, ed. by R. S. Rose, 1911. Also in the Library of Congress.

See also title 539.

1769

"Plano de la Costa del Sur. Corregido hasta la Canal de Santa Barbara en el año 1769." (California) 46 x 37 cms. Ms. in colors. unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Papeles de Estado. Guadalaxara. Leg. 1. Extends from 20° to 40° North Lat. and from 236° to 268° Long. west of Tenerife. No. 251 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

1769

Cotilla, Juan.

"Plano de la *Isla Real Catholica de San Carlos* situada en la embocadura del Rio Misisipi." "Nuevo Orleans 28 de Noviembre de 1769." Juan Cotilla. (Louisiana) 63 x 43.3 cms. Ms. in colors with description.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 80; Caj. 1; Leg. 9. Transmitted by Don Alexandro O'Reilly with letter no. 25 dated New Orleans, Dec. 29, 1769. No. 250 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—For a biographical notice of O'Reilly, consult foot-note, pp. 193, 196, in Benjamin Franklin French, *Historical memoirs of Louisiana*, 1853, v. 5. Same work contains considerable information as to his official life.

Consult also François Xavier Martin's History of Louisiana, 1882.

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699-1775.

The bay of Espiritu Santo in East Florida. T. Jefferys. sculp. $20.3 \times 25.5 \text{ cms}$. Undated.

In Stork, William. A description of East Florida. 4°. London, 1769. opp. p. 34.

Note.—A copy of this work containing the map is in the Library of Congress. It differs in various particulars from the map described in title 479. For a notice of the life of Jefferys, consult *Dictionary of national biography*.

1769

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699-1775.

East Florida, from surveys made since the last peace, adapted to Dr. Stork's history of that country. By Thomas Jeffreys. 34.3 x 40.5 cms. Undated.

In Stork, William. A Description of East Florida. 3d ed. 4°. London, W. Nicoll, 1769. Front.

Note.—A copy of this work containing the map is found in the collection of the Library of Congress. It differs from the map described in title 476. For a notice of the life of Jefferys, consult *Dictionary of national biography*.

1769

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699-1775.

St. Augustine the Capital of East Florida. 21 x 29.2 cms.

In Stork, William. The Description of East Florida. 4°. London, 1769. opp. p. 7.

Facsimile in Old Saint Augustine, A Story of Three Centuries, by Charles B. Reynolds. 5th ed. St. Augustine, Florida. LC 531

Note.—A copy of this work containing the map is found in the Library of Congress. It is also found in the work described in title 476. It differs considerably from the Jefferys' map in his A description of the spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies. 1762.

For a notice of the life of Jefferys, consult Dictionary of national biography.

1769

Slowley, Robert.

A Map with Part of the Florida Coast from Cape Blaise to Apalachie with the Boundaries betwixt East & West Floridas. 160 yards across the river call'd Apalachiola. Robt. Slowley of H^a M^a Sloop Druid fecit September the 4th, 1769. A scale of 40 miles. Ms. 45.7 x 73.7 cms.

Original in the Library of Congress, Washington. LC 532

Note.—In Phillips' List of maps of America, p. 280, Robert Kowley is erroneously given as the author.

The soundings along the coast are in this chart.

Tirion, Isaak, d. 1769?

Algemene Kaart van de Westindische Eilanden te Amsterdam by Isaak Tirion. 45.8 x 35 cms. Undated.

In Hedendaagsche Historie of tegenwoordige Staat van America . . . Te Amsterdam, By Isaak Tirion, 1766–1769 . . . (3 vols.) III Deel. (1769) p. 1.

Note.—A copy of the work containing this map is in the Library of Congress. It is a translation of a portion of Salmon's *Modern history*, which relates to America.

The maps in this work are usually uncolored. A colored impression of this map however is found in Tirion's Nieuwe en beknopte hand-atlas . . . [1744-1769] For a description of this work, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 600.

1770?

Mapa de la *Intendencia de California*. 27 x 27 cms. Ms. in colors. Undated, unsigned. Anonymous.

Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 146; Caj. 6; Leg. 14 (9) Includes from 22° to 36° North Lat. and 253° to 267° Long. East. Meridian not specified. No. 264 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo. 1.

1770?

Mapa de la *Intendencia del Nuevo México*. 28 x 20 cms. Ms. in colors. Undated, unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 146; Caj. 6; Leg. 14 (13) Includes from 32° to 40° North Lat. and from 265° to 278° Long. East. Meridian not specified. No. 268 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

1770?

Barreiro, Francisco Alvarez.

Plano Corografico i Hidrografico de las Provincias de Nueva Vizcaya y Culiacan en la Nueva España situadas entre los 22 y 32° de Lat^a Boreal y entre los 256 y 271 de Long^a de Tenerife. Levant^a de orn del Ex^a Sr. Marq^a de Casa Fuerte Virey y Governador y Cap^a Gen! de estos Reynos por D^a Franc^a Barreiro then^a coronel de Inf^a e ingeniero en Gefe de la Provincia de los Thejas, siguiendo p^a la demarcacion de sus territorios y fronteras con las naciones de Indios Barbaros las ordenes q^a le fueron dados por el Brigadier de los R^a exerc^a D^a Pedro de Rivera Villalon. Ms. Undated. 39.5 x 29.5 cms.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17.651. l. Probably ca. 1770. Shows in upper half, part of New Mexico and Arizona.

Note.—For information relating to Barreiro and his maps, consult title 318.

Plano que comprehende partte el Seno Mexicano desde la Bahia de la Ascension hastta el Rio de Sⁿ Joseph con las Sondas y Embocaduras del Rio de Mississipi nuevamente Corregido Commentado año 1770. Anonymous.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Mss. 15,717. no. 14. It shows the coast of Alabama and Louisiana with mouths of the Mississippi. Apalache is shown in the fork of a river in about 35° N. lat. between Rio San Pedro on the East and Ysla de Perres to the West.

1770

Barreiro, Francisco Alvarez.

Plano, corrografico é hidrografico, de las provincias de el nuevo mexico, sonora, ostimuri, culiacan, nueba vizacia (sic) najarit, nuevo reino de Leon, nueva estremadura, ò coaguila, y las del nuevo reyno de Philipinas, provincia de los tejas todas de el minero de la nueva españa situada entre los 21 y 38 grados de latitud boreal, y entre los 250 y 285 de longitud al respeto de el meridiano de la isla de Santa Cruz de tenerife, Levantado de orden de el Exño Señor marques de casa fuerte, virrey, governador, y capitan General de estos reynos, por Don Francisco alverez Barreiro Ingeniero principal de la prouincia de los tejas, siguiendo las ordenes, que para ese efecto le fueron dadas, por el Brigadier de los Reales exercitos Don Pedro de Rivera y villalon en el qual solo se han construido las principales poblaciones con todos los Reales Presidios de S. Magestad y situacion de las naciones de indios Gentiles, con quienes confinan dichas Provincias con la advertencia de que las Rancherias de color verdoso denotan ser aliados, las amarillas, indiferentes, las coloradas enemigas. Reducido, y delineado por Don Luis de Surville en 4 de Julio del año de 1770. Surville. 44 x 25.8 cms. In colors.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17.650 b. An important map, written in such small characters that it will not bear reduction.

538

 ${\tt Note.} ext{\bf --}{\tt For}$ information relating to Barreiro and his maps, consult title 318.

1770

Costansó, Miguel.

"Carta reducida de Oceano Asiatico ó Mar del Sur que comprehende la costa Oriental y occidental de la Peninsula de la California, con el Golfo de su denominación antiguamente conocido por la de Mar de Cortés y de las costas de la América Septentrional desde el Isthmo que une dicha Peninsula con el continente hasta el Rio de los Reyes y desde el Rio Colorado hasta el Cabo de Corrientes, Compuesta de Costansó, Miguel—Continued.

orden del Virrey de Nueva España Marqués de Croix" (Follows a list of the sources on which the map is based) "Miguel Costanso Mexico y Octubre 30 de 1770." 82 x 72 cms. Engraved.

Copy in Arch. Gen. de Indies. Sevilla. Est. 103; Caj. 3; Leg. 23. "Don Tomás Lopez geógrafo de los Dominios de S. M. lo gravó en Madrid año 1771" is at the foot of the map with "Gravada la letra é impreso por Hipolito Ricarte." Includes from 20° to 43° North Lat. and from 247° to 272° Long. West of Tenerife. There is a duplicate in Est. 104; Caj. 3; Leg. 4. No. 255 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—In the collection of charts by Alexander Dalrymple described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 543, p. 281, is his impression of Costansó's chart, "W. Harrison, sc.", "Published according to act of Parliament, by A. Dalrymple, june 21st. 1790." entitled "Chart of California by Miguel Costansó 1770. Engraved by Thomas Lopez, Madrid 1771 . . ." 22 x 18½ inches. Underneath this is a spanish title as given above. The note which follows this title, giving the authorities, is of sufficient interest to copy here:

"Los materiales que han servido á la formacion de esta carta son en primer lugar los diarios de los Pilotos que han navegado en el Mar del Súr, en los últimos viages hechos a la California y al Norte de ella, á los Puertos de S. Diego, y Monterey; con especialidad los de D. Vicente Vila Piloto del Num? de primeros de la Real Armada, y Comandante de los Paquebotes de S. M. destinados á la Expedicion Maritima que se dirigió á dichos Puertos, y los diarios de Navegacion del Paquebote el S. Antonio en su viage hecho en el presente año de 1770, con el proprio objecto de dicha expedicion, la qual ha tenido éxito tan feliz que habiendo este mismo Paquebote el S. Antonio llegado á 31 de Mayo de 1770, al Puerto de Monterrey, y hechado áncoras en el proprio Puerto y fondeadero donde 168 años antes estubo surta la Esquadra del General Sebastian Vizcaino, embiada al descubrimiento de estas costas por el Conde de Monterrey de orden del Señor Felipe III; y habiendo tambien llegado por tierra en 23 del citado mes y año la tropa destinada al mismo fin, se ha fundado en Monterrey un Presidio y Mision con la advocacion de S. Carlos, y se forman iguales establecimientos en los fertiles paises por donde transitó la gente de la expedicion señaladamente en el Puerto de S. Francisco ocupado ahora de nuevo por los nuestros. Han contribuido á lo mismo algunos fragmentos manuscritos de la Costa interior y exterior de la California hallados entre los papeles de sus antignos missioneros con explicaciones relativas alasunto: y otros documentos franqueados por algunos particulares de órden de este superior Govierno concer nientes á la Costa de Sonora: por último las noticias adquiridas por el'autor en sus viages de mar y Tierra rectificados por varias observaciones hechas en los Lugares y terreno que ha corrido."

The title of this chart is also given in p. 77 of Gabriel Marcel, Le géographe Thomas López et son oeuvre. 2e éd. 1908. A reproduction of the chart is given in Irving Berdine Richman's California under Spain and Mexico. Boston Houghton Mifflin co., 1911. Opp. p. 104. In the same volume opposite p. 64, is a reproduction of Costansó's "Plano de la Costa del Sur correjido, hasta la can! de Sanª Barbeª, en el año de 1769."

For references to Costansó and his journeys, consult titles 506 and 526.

For a notice of the life of Cárlos Francisco de Croix, marquès de Croix, 1699-1786, consult H. H. Bancroft, *History of Mexico*, v. 3, pp. 368-370.

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699-1775.

A plan of Amelia Island in East Florida North Point of Amelia Island lyes in 30°55 North Latitude 80°23 West Longitude from London. Taken from De Brahm's Map of South Carolina and Georgia. 16 x 50.7 cms.; also: A chart of the entrance into St. Mary's River Taken by Captⁿ W. Fuller in Nov. 1769. 44.5 x 35 cms. including a View of the Entrance into St. Mary's River in the u. r. h. cor.; and A chart of the Mouth of Nassau River with the Bars and the Soundings on it taken at Low Water by Captⁿ W. Fuller. 44.5 x 15 cms. These three plans & view form a single map 60.7 x 50.7 cms. with a dedication by W. Fuller. Pub. by Thomas Jefferys. 1770.

In The North American Atlas. London, for W. Faden, 1777. no. 26. These maps are reproduced in Atlas of Battles of the American Revolution, [London, 1770–1793] no. 29. LC 540

Note.—For a description of the Atlas of the battles of the american revolution, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1337. For the North American atlas, consult title 1208, and for the french edition, 1210.

For a life of Jefferys, consult Dictionary of national biography.

1770?

Barreiro, Francisco Alvarez.

Plano Corografico del Reyno y Prov^a del Nuevo Mexico, una de las de Nueva España Situada entre los 31 y 38 gros de Lat^a Norte y entre los 258 y 264° de Long^a de tenerife, Levantado de orn del Ex^a S^a Marques de Casa fuerte. virey Governador y Cap^a Gen^a de Nueva España p^a D^a Fran^a Alvarez Barreyro theniente coronel & a. Ms. 34 x 27.5 cms. Undated, probably ca. 1727 which see.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17.651-t. An important map. Can be reduced to less than one half.

Note.—For information relating to Barreiro and his maps, consult title 318.

1770?

Costansó, Miguel.

Plano del Fondeadero, ó Surgidero de la Bahia y Puerto de Monterrey situado por 36 grados y 40 minutos de Latitud Norte y por 249 grados 36 minutos de Longitud contados desde el Meridiano de Tenerife. D. Miguel Costansó. Ms. 50.7 x 51 cms. Undated.

Original in Dep. de la Guerra. Madrid. Arch. de Mapas. L. M. 8a.-1a.-No. 44.

Note.—For references to Costansó, consult titles 506, 526, and 539.

1771?

Bonne, Rigobert, 1727-1794.

L'Ancien et le Nouveau Mexique avec la Floride et la Basse Louisiane. Partie Occidentale, Par. M. Bonne, Ingén[‡]-Hydrographe de la Marine. André sculp. 23.5 x 34.5 cms. Undated.

WL 543

Note.—This map is taken from Rigobert Bonne and Nicolas Desmarest, Atlas encyclopédique, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 666. Atlas to accompany Géographie ancienne and Géographie moderne, v. 92–97, of Encyclopédie méthodique . . . Published separately until the complete set of Encyclopédie méthodique appeared.

For a review of this atlas, consult Allgemeine literatur-zeitung. Junius 20, 1790.

Jena, 1790. no. 171, pp. 643-647.

For a notice of the life of Bonne, consult Jérôme de La Lande, Bibliographie astronomique . . . Paris, 1803, pp. 763-765.

For a life of Nicholas Desmarest, consult Biographie universelle (Michaud)

1771?

Bonne, Rigobert, 1727-1794.

L'Ancien et le Nouveau Mexique avec la Floride et la Basse Louisiane, Partie Orientale, Par. M. Bonne, Ingénieur-Hydrographe de la Marine. André sculp. 23.5 x 34.5 cms. wl. 544

Note.—This map is taken from the same atlas as described in title 543. Consult that title also for references to the author.

1771?

Bonne, **Rigobert**, 1727–1794.

Le Nouveau Mexique, avec la partie septentrionale de l'Ancien, ou de la Nouvelle Espagne. Par M. Bonne, Ingénieur-Hydrographe de la Marine. André sculp. Liv vi, et x. Nº 28. 32 x 21 cms. Undated.

Note.—This map is found in Bonne's Atlas de toutes les parties connues du globe terrestre . . . 1780, made to accompany Guillaume Thomas François Raynal, L'histoire philosophique & politique des établissemens & du commerce des européens dans les deux Indes . . . Genève, 1780.

Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 652.

For a life of Bonne, consult title 543.

1771

Bonne, Rigobert, 1727–1794.

Carte du Mexique ou de la Nelle Espagne Contenant aussi le Nouveau Mexique, la Californie, avec une Partie des Pays adjacents. Projettée et assujettie au Ciel. Par M. Bonne M. de Mathem. À Paris . . . 1771. 41 x 29.3 cms.

In Atlas Moderne au Collection de Cartes Sur toutes les parties du Globe Terrestre. Par Plusieurs Auteurs, R. Bonne . . . $\hat{\Lambda}$ Paris, 1762–1771. WL 546

Note.—This map is not found in the Atlas moderne, 1762, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 629, nor is it found in the edition of 1771–1783, title 646, but it is given in the edition of 1787, described in title 664. For a notice of the life of Bonne, consult title 543.

1771

Bonne, Rigobert, 1727-1794.

Partie de l'Amérique Septentrionale qui comprend le Canada, la Louisiane, le Labrador, le Groenland, la Nouvelle Angleterre, la Floride &c. Projetée et assujettie aux Observations. Par M⁵ Bonne. A Paris, chez Lattré, ruë St. Jacque à la Ville de Bordeaux, 1771. (I° Feuille)

Note.—An impression of this map, "Revue et corrigée 1783", is found in the Atlas moderne, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 664. This sheet may be the first sheet of title 548.

For a notice of the life of Bonne, consult title 543.

1771

Bonne, Rigobert, 1727-1794.

Canada II⁹ Feuille xxxv, B32. 43.3 x 29 cms. Colors. Undated. In Atlas Moderne, ou Collection de Cartes sur toutes les parties du Globe Terrestre. Par Plusieurs Auteurs, R. Bonne... A Paris, 1762–1771.

Also known as Lattré's Atlas. Title, date and author taken from "Canada 1e Feuille". WL 548

Note.—This map, as well as the first sheet mentioned in title 547, is not in the various editions of the Atlas moderne, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases. The same map, however, showing various additions, is the one entitled, "États Unis de l'Amérique," numbered "XXXV" "B 32" in Atlas moderne . . . 1787, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 664. For a notice of the life of Bonne, consult title 543.

1771

Lafora, Nicolás de.

Mapa de la Frontera del Vireinato de Nueva España nuevamente construido por el Ingeniero Ordinario D. Nicolas de Lafora sobre las observaciones de latitud que hizo, Rumbos y Distancias que observó en su Viage â aquellos Paises; en el que se manifiesta el Proyecta de su Defensa del Ex^m.º S^or Marqués de Rubi, y de dicho Ingen^o, aprobado en la Junta de Guerra, y Hacienda que se tuvo en esta Capital el dia 27 de Julio de 1771. Mexico á 30 de Agosto de 1771. Ms. 125 x 51.5 cms.

Lafora, Nicolás de-Continued.

Original in Dep. de la Guerra, Madrid. Arch. de Mapas. L. M. 8a.-1a.-a.-No. 51. Extends N. to 37° N. lat. and from Matagorda Bay (Sⁿ Bernardo) to Gulf of California. Shows Texas and New Mexico quite fully, but the Gila region very poorly.

Note.—H. H. Bancroft, in his *History of Arizona and New Mexico*, states, in p. 258, that "in 1766 the Marqués de Rubí visited New Mexico in his tour as inspector of frontier presidios"; and in a foot-note, same page:

"Lafora (Nicolás) Viage del ingeniero á Sta. Fé, 1766. MS. in Pinart col. L. accompanied Rubí and kept the diary, which contains little or nothing of interest except statistics utilized later. L. also made a map, which, so far as I know, is not extant."

Consult also his History of Mexico, v. 3, p. 411-2.

Consult also, in the Quarterly of the Texas state historical association, october, 1905, an article by Herbert E. Bolton, entitled, The spanish abandonment and re-occupation of East Texas, 1773–1779, p. 74–79.

The following is quoted from the foot-note on p. 74:

"The diary kept by la Fora was entitled Viage del ingeniero a Sta Fé (1766, Ms., in what Bancroft calls the Pinart Collection. See Bancroft, Arizona and New Mexico, 258, note) I have not had access to this diary. A copy of the map, if not the original, was once in volume v of Sección de Historia, Archivo General. I find a statement to this effect in some notes made by Father Talamantes, and the evidence of its having been torn out is still visible in the volume.

"Bancroft knew of the existence of this map, but was unable to find it (see his Arizona and New Mexico, 258, note) I fortunately found a photograph of it in the possession of the noted scholar, Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, of Coyuacán, Mexico, who generously allowed me to copy it. The tradition is, I believe, that the map was taken from its place by some one connected with Maximilian's government. A copy of the part of the Dictamen bearing on Texas is contained in 'Quaderno que Corresponde', vol. 51, Sección de Historia, Archivo General (see bibliographical note, page 67) This is the only part of it I have seen or have been able to locate."

For references to Lafora, consult titles 721 and 735.

1771

Romans, Bernard, 1720?-1784?

A plan of Mobile bar [&] Plan of the harbour of Pensacola. By B. Romans, 1771. 17.8 x 26.8 cms.

In Thomas Jefferys, The West India Atlas. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1818. no. 45.

Note.—A copy of the atlas containing this map is in the Library of Congress. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 2708. The two plans are on one sheet, the first measuring within the border, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ inches, and the other $7\frac{1}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. They are numbered at the top 15 and 16, in a series of small charts numbered from 1 to 40. They are not published in Jefferys' West India atlas of 1775, nor in the edition of 1783; but are first mentioned in his atlas for 1794, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 2702.

While it is known that Romans was in Florida at this time, 1771, no printed map of such an early date has come to light. In his A concise natural history of East

and West Florida, 1775, are two small maps somewhat similar to the above-mentioned, entitled, "Mobile Bar" and "Pensacola Bar." These maps accompany the appendix, which gives directions to navigators on the coast of Florida. Very little is known of the life of Romans, but short sketches may be found in Samuel Abbott Green, Ten facsimile reproductions, 1903, pp. 27-30; Edward Manning Ruttenber, Obstructions to the navigation of Hudson's river. sm. 4°. Albany, N. Y., J. Munsell, 1860. pp. (note) 9-13: Munsell's historical series, no. 5; and J. W. Barber, Connecticut historical collections. 2d ed. p. 532. In the Mississippi historical society publications, v. 6, pp. 415-439, is a reproduction of a manuscript map by Romans dated 1772 and a description thereof by Henry Sale Halbert, comprising the extensive region now embraced in the present states of Mississippi and Alabama. For other works, consult titles 553, 566, and 585. For life of Romans consult National cyclopædia of American biography, v. 7, p. 176.

In the Transactions of the American philosophical society, Philadelphia, R. Aitken, 1786, v. 2, pp. 396-399, is an extract of a letter from Bernard Romans,

of Pensacola, dated august 20, 1773, on an improved sea-compass

1771

Speer, Capt. Joseph Smith, d. 1781.

To his most excellent Majesty George the IIId King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. This Chart of the West Indies is humbly inscribed by his Majesty's most faithful Subject and Servant Joseph Smith Speer. Capt. in his Majesty's 49th Reg! of Foot. 289 x 169 cms. Colors. 1 cart.

In his The West India Pilot. London, 1771. Shows Florida peninsula & Gulf coast on a very large scale. Interesting. Brit. Mus. Cat. Maps. 7. d. 6.

Note.—The Library of Congress has two editions of Speer's West India pilot of 1766 and 1771, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, titles 2696 and 2698. Neither of these copies contains the map above described.

The British Museum Catalogue of printed maps, column 1980, mentions a "Chart of the West I By . . . J. S. S peer. 11 sh. London, 1771."

The Library of Congress has his map entitled in the cartouche "To his royal highness. George Augustus Frederick. Prince of Wales, &c. &c. &c. This Chart of the West Indies, is humbly inscribed by his royal highness's faithful and obedient servant Joseph Smith Speer."

In the center, border, "Publish'd according to Act of Parliament May 20th 1774. By Capt. Speer Bridge Street Westminster"; further on in the border "Tho.". Bowen sculpt; Fleet street 1774." It gives soundings along the Florida coast. A reproduction of this map with the same dedication and entitled in the top right hand corner: "A general chart of the West Indies by captain J.S. Speer with additions from the latest navigators. London republished June 4th, 1796 by Robert Wilkinson no. 58 Cornhill", is also in the Library. In the explanation under this title the United States is added.

The Gentleman's magazine for february, 1781, p. 94, in the death notices, states:

"At Cadiz, Capt. Joseph Smith Speer, author of 'The West India Pilot,' and many other nautical works. He was taken by the Spaniards in 1780, with the regiment he had raised for service in the West Indies."

Speer, Capt. Joseph Smith—Continued.

In answer to a letter addressed to Henry N. Stevens, requesting information with regard to the map in the British Museum, the following was received:

"Your reference to British Museum catalogue Cd 1980 S157(6) is an old entry which has now been altered to 7d6 in a later issue of catalogue. These two entries refer to actually the same copy of the map. Lowery is evidently wrong when he states that the map 7d5 is in Speer's atlas, The West India Pilot 1771. The map is as large or larger than the whole Pilot book and certainly does not go in it.

"There are two distinct issues of the chart, viz., 1771 and 1773. The first is in 8 sheets and the second in 11. The British Museum revised entry is quite wrong. They describe the 1773 issue as 11 sheets and give it the date 1771 which appears in the main imprint, ignoring the date 1773 which appears in the right lower corner. They then describe the 8 sheet issue as 'another edition of the 8 western sheets' S. Hooper [London 1777] The map was originally issued in 1771 in 8 sheets and with the imprint all in one line: 'Publish'd as the Act

directs Aug 31. 1771 and sold by S Hooper No 25 Ludgateh.'

"The title reads in 8 lines as follows:

'To his most excellent Majesty
George the III^d King of Great Britain
France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c &c
This Chart of Part of the West Indies
is humbly inscribed by his Majesty's
most faithful Subject and Servant
Joseph Smith Speer
Capt in his Majesty's 49th, Reg^t, of Foot'

This is in an elaborate cartouch surmounted by the Royal Arms, with engraver's imprint immediately below, 'I Bayly Sculpt'. Londini 1771'. The publisher's imprint as given above is almost 1½ inches below the cartouch. "Then in 1773 the map was reissued in 11 sheets. The fourth line of the title was altered to read,

'This Chart of the West Indies'

the words 'Part of' being omitted and the whole line being re-engraved. Three western sheets were then added and the following imprint appears in the extreme lower right hand corner of sheet 11: 'Tho's Bowen, Sculpt Clerkenwell 1773.' The main imprint under the title was also altered to 'Publish'd as the Act directs Aug 31. 1771 and sold in Bridge street Westminster', all in one line. Considerable alterations have been made especially in sheets 4 and 8. The British Museum copy of the 1773 edition has a MS. slip certificate stuck on signed John Townall and dated Plantation Office and containing the same wording as engraved on Speer's 2 sheet chart of 1774. In the extreme left hand corner of the map are 3 columns of descriptive text in an ornamental frame, the left hand column bearing heading, 'Bay of Honduras'. The frame is of irregular shape and the title cartouch is immediately to the right.''

1771

Zannoni, Giovanni Antonio Rizzi-, 1736–1814.

Carte Géo-hydrographique du Golfe du Mexique et de ses isles Construite d'après les mémoires les plus récens, et assujeties, pour l'emplacement de ces principales positions aux Latitudes et Longitudes, determinées par Observation. Par. M. Rizzi Zannoni, de la Société Cosmographique de Gottingue, Proff. de Géograph. À Paris, Chez Lattré Graveur, rue S^t Jacques, à la Ville de Bordeaux. A. P. D. R. 44.7 x 31.3 cms. Colors. 1 cart. Undated.

In Atlas Moderne; ou, Collection de Cartes sur toutes les parties du Globe terrestre. Par Plusieurs Auteurs, R. Bonne . . . A Paris, 1762–1771. This atlas is also known as Lattré's Atlas.

WL 552

Note.—The impression of this map in the Atlas moderne of 1762, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 629, has the numbering at the top right hand corner "No. 34 bis," and "P[ierre] P[hillippe] Choffard [1730–1809] fecit."

The impression described here has this, very much effaced.

The impressions in the editions of 1771–1783 and 1787, titles 646 and 664 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, have only at the top right hand corner, "No. 34", and without the name of the engraver underneath the title. A very much reduced impression of this map, measuring 4 x 5 inches, entitled, "Golfe du Mexique avec ses Isles," is found in the Library of Congress copy of Zannoni's Atlas géographique . . . 1762, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 633.

Consult the following works relating to Zannorfi:

De Magistris, Luigi Filippo. Il Rizzi-Zannoni e il sistema apulo-garganico. [In Revista geografica italiana. Direttore il prof. Giovanni Marinelli. Febbraio-marzo 1897. 8°. Roma, società editrice Dante Alighieri, 1897. v. 4. facs. 2–3. pp. 140–145]

Blessich, Aldo. Un geografo italiano del secolo XVIII Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zannoni.

[In Societá geografica italiana. Rome. Bollettino. 3e serie. 1898. v. 11. pp. 12-23, 56-69, 183-203, 453-466, 523-537]

Reviewed by Filippo Porena, in Revista geografica italiana. Decembre, 1898. v. 5. pp. 557-560. Copy in Library of Congress in separate form.

Drapeyron, Ludovic. J. A. Rizzi Zannoni géographe italien (1736–1814) Son séjour en France (1757–1776)

[In Revue de géographie. Dec. 1897. 8°. Paris, C. Delagrave, 1897. v. 41, pp. 401-413] pp. 412-413, List of his works.

Portrait.

[In Mori, Attilio. Cenni storici sui lavori geodetici e topografici . . . 8°. Firenze, 1903. p. 28]

Mori, Attilio. Nuovo documenti biografici intorno al Rizzi-Zannoni [Signed A. M.]

[In Revista geografica italiana. 1898. 8°. Roma, 1898. v. 5. pp. 52-54]

1772

Romans, Bernard, 1720?-1784?

Map of Mississippi & Alabama. 1772.

553

Note.—This is evidently the map described by Henry Sale Halbert entitled: Bernard Romans' Map of 1772, in the Mississippi historical society. Publications. 8°. Oxford, Mississippi; for the society, 1902, v. 6, pp. 415-439. It includes "the extensive region now embraced in the present states of Mississippi and Alabama." The map is copied from a manuscript owned by dr. Albert S. Gatchet, of Washington, D. C.

For information relating to Romans, consult title 550.

De Brahm, John Gerar William, 1717-

Chart of the South End of East Florida and Martirs. By William Gerard de Brahm, His Majesty's Surveyor General for the Southern district of America. Undated. 43.5 x 30 cms. to include engraving. Plate 44.5 x 31 cms.

In his The Atlantic Pilot. VIII, 25 [1] pp., 3 fold. maps, 1 tab. 8°. London, for the Author, 1772. Coast names only. LC 554

Note.—Full title as entered in Sabin and Rich as follows: The Atlantic pilot. Calculated for the safe conduct of ships in their navigation from the gulph of Mexico along Cuba and the Martieres through the new Bahama channel, to the northern parts of his majesty's dominions on the continent of America, and from thence to Europe. 8°. London, 1772.

No record of an earlier edition in english, but a french edition dated 1771, has title, "Recherches pour perfectionner la navigation du canal de Bahama—trad. de l'anglais", which leads us to suppose that there was an english edition prior to 1772.

Another french edition published in 1788 has change of title, "Recherches faites par ordre de sa majesté britannique, depuis 1765 jusqu'en 1771, pour rectifier les cartes et perfectionner la navigation de canal de Bahama—trad. de l'anglais par Ch. Romme."

Atlantic pilot, 1722, in British Museum catalogue must be a typographical error. Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1197. For references to other works of De Brahm, consult title 494.

1772

De Brahm, John Gerar William, 1717-

Hydrographical Map of the Atlantic Ocean . . . Performed by William Gerard de Brahm, Esq. His Majesty's Surveyor General for the Southern district of America. 57 x 31.5 cms. Undated.

In his The Atlantic Pilot. London, for the author, 1772. Shows the Florida Peninsula. LC 555

Note.—Consult note to title 554.

1772

De Brahm, John Gerar William, 1717-

The Ancient Tegesta, now Promentory of East Florida, as it appears from its present Condition, many marks and traces what it with great probability can be ascertained to have been in former Ages; thus Sketch'd to the better Distinguishing Hawke Channel, which in the Chart on acco! of the many Islands on one and number of Riffs & Shoals on the other Side does not distinguish its self plain at the first sight. By W^m Gerrard (sic) de Brahm, His Majesty's Surveyor General for the Southern district of America. 1771. 47 x 27.5 cms. Undated.

In his The Atlantic Pilot. London, for the Author, 1772. Coast names only.

LC 556

Note.—Consult note to title 554.

Crespi, Juan, 1721-1782.

Carta del Puerto y Rio de Sⁿ Francisco explorado por tierra en el mes de Marzo del presente año de 1772, formado por el Diario del R. P. Fr. Juan Crespy Misionero Ap^c del Colegio de Franciscos Observantes de propaganda Fide de S. Fernando de Mexico y Ministro de la Nⁿ Mision de Monterrei. Ms. 60.7 x 46 cms.

Original in Dep. de la Guerra. Madrid. Arch. de Mapas. L. M. 8a.-1a.-No. 41. Can be reduced to one fourth its present size.

Note.—''Juan Crespí—there is a shadow of doubt whether it should be so written and pronounced, or without the accent—was born in 1721 on the island of Mallorca, where he was also educated, being a school-mate of Francisco Palou. He was distinguished from the first for humility and piety, if such expressions from a priestly biographer and eulogist mean anything, and was sometimes called by fellow-students El Beato or El Místico. He came to San Fernando de Mexico in 1749 and was sent two years later to the Pame missions of the Sierra Gorda, where he served over sixteen years, particularly distinguishing himself by the erection of a large stone church in the Valle del Tilaco, the mural decorations of which he paid out of his own scanty salary. He arrived in Baja California in April 1768, and served on the peninsula at La Purísima. He accompanied the first land expedition which reached San Diego in May 1769, and a little later was one of the party that searched for Monterey and discovered San Francisco Bay.

"His diaries of both these trips are extant and have been utilized in my narrative. Returning from San Diego to Monterey in 1770 he assisted in founding the mission of San Cárlos in June, and served there as minister until March 1772. Then he went with Lieutenant Fages to the San Joaquin River, of which exploration his diary is the only record. He was now sent south to serve with Jaume at San Diego from May to September, and returning resumed his duties at San Cárlos, where with the exception of two short periods of absence, he toiled until his death. From June to August 1774 he served as chaplain on board the Santiago in northern waters, writing a diary of the voyage; and in the autumn of 1781 he accompanied Serra to San Francisco and Santa Clara. On his return from this last journey he was attacked by a fatal illness. It was from his old friend, companion, and superior Father Junípero, that Crespí received the last consolatory rites of his religion, and his body was interred in the mission church within the presbytery on the gospel side, with the assistance of commandant and garrison, and amid tears from his flock of neophytes, who lost a true friend in Padre Juan." Consult H. H. Bancroft, California. v. 1, p. 386, note.

For a synopsis of the *Diario* of Crespf, consult the same work, pp. 184–187. This volume also contains account of various other *Diarios* of Crespf.

The full Diario, entitled, Copia del diario que se formé en el registro que se hize del puerto de Ntro. P. San Francisco, in Documentos para la historia de Mexico, 4th series, v. 6, pp. 481–501, is also in the Library of Congress.

Consult also Martin Fernandez de Navarrete, Biblioteca marítima española . . . Madrid, 1851. v. 2, p. 215. The Diario here referred to is to be found, with a translation, in the Publication of the historical society of Southern California. v. 2, pt. 1, pp. 143-213.

Miera y Pacheco, Bernardo de.

Plano del Rio del Norte desde Sⁿ Elceario hasta el paraje de Sⁿ Pasqual por D. Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco. (There follows a descriptive legend) Undated. Ms. 29.5 x 38 cms.

Original in Acad. de la Hist. Madrid. Col. Boturini. t° 25. bet. f° 332 and 333. It accompanies a "Descripcion de las particularidades mas demarcables (sic) de la Poblazon (sic) del Paso del Rio del Norte, expuestas por un Habitante en el con siete años de domicilio. Setiembre 1° de 1773." Will bear reduction to one-half.

Note.—Consult also titles 607, 619, and 620.

1773

Vazquez, Joseph.

Carta reducida que comprende el resto de la derrota executada con la fragata "Buenfin" desde los bajas de Sⁿ Bartolomé hasta el puerto de Acapulco; comprehendiendo parte de la costa de la Nueva España y California. Delineada por D. Joseph Vazquez, Piloto 1° de la Armada. Año 1773. Ms. 109 x 55.7 cms.

Original in Direc. de Hid. Madrid. Exposicion de Chicago. Atlas I. No. 43. Shows the California coast from Cape Mendocino to Acapulco. A section 44 x 44 on the r. h. upper part includes the legend and all of the Cal. coast, but not the lat. or long. For the latter it must be 44 x 55.7. The lat. is on the l. h. margin.

1774

Gage, William Leonard, 1832-1889.

North American as divided between English and Spanish Colonies. From a map drawn, 1774. 20.5 x 13.5 cms. Unsigned.

In his A modern historical Atlas, for the use of colleges, schools and general readers. New York, D. Appleton & co. 1869. LC 560

Note.—A copy of this atlas containing the map is described in title 106 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress. It is probably based upon the map described in title 563.

For a notice of the life of Gage consult John Foster Kirk's A supplement to Allibone's . . . 1891, v. 1, pp. 642-3.

1774

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772.

Carte réduite du Golfe du Mexique et des Isles de l'Amérique. Dressée au Dépost des Cartes et Plans de la Marine pour le service des vaisseaux du Roy. Par ordre de M. le duc de Praslin, Ministre de la Marine. Seconde édition année 1774. Par le S. Bellin. 53.3 x 80 cms.

In his Atlas Maritime. fol. Génes, Yves Gravier, 1801. no. 27.

Note.—A copy of the atlas containing this map is found described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 697.

For other editions of this map, consult titles 405 and 486.

For references to the life of Bellin, consult title 368.

1774

Berlinguero, Nicolas.

Plano de la Bahia de S^a Ioseph uno, de los Puertos del Seno Mexicano, situado en la Lat^a N. de 29° 50′ y en la Long. de 286° 40′ segun el Meridiano de Tenerife, Delineado por Nicolas Berlinguero Meritorio de la Escuela de Navegacion. Anno de 1774. Ms. 49 x 35 cms.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-8-3. It is marked: "Copié sur un manuscrit Espagnol." 562

Note.—See also title 565.

1774

Dunn, Samuel, d. 1794.

North America as divided among the European Powers. By Samuel Dunn, Mathematician. London . . . 1774. 40 x 30 cms. In The American Military Pocket Atlas. 8°. London, for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, [1776] no. 1.

Note.—For a description of the atlas, containing this map, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1206. It is known as the "Holster atlas," owing to its being made for the use of the mounted british officers.

For a life of Dunn, consult Dictionary of national biography.

1774

Dunn, **Samuel**, *d*. 1794.

A complete Map of the West Indies, containing the Coasts of Florida, Louisiana, New Spain and Terra Firma: with all the Islands. By Samuel Dunn, Mathematician. London, . . . 1774. 44.7 x 30.3 cms.

In The American Military Pocket Atlas. 8°. London, for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, [1776] no. 2.

Note.—For a description of the atlas, containing this map, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1206. It is known as the "Holster atlas," owing to its being made for the use of the mounted british officers.

For life of Dunn, consult Dictionary of national biography.

85241°--12---24

Michel, Juan.

Plano de la Bahia de Panzacola, situado en la Costa del N^{to} del Seno Mexicano . . . Delineado por el Pilotin del Numero Juan Michel vaso la Correczion del Alferes de Frag^{ta} y N^{tro} Delineador Dⁿ Nicolas Berlinguero en esta R! Escuela de Cartagena anno de 1774. Ms. A colored tracing. 52.5 x 36.5 cms.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-9-11.

565

1774

Romans, Bernard, 1720?-1784?

Chart of the coast of East and West Florida. To the Marine Society of the City of New York, in the Province of New York in North America this Chart is humbly inscribed by their most obed't servant B. Romans. B. Romans inv. delin. & in æra incidit. 3 sheets, 53.3 x 233; 73.7 x 161.5; 66 x 161.5 cms. Undated, and having no title, only the dedication.

To accompany his "A concise Natural History of East and West Florida." This map is so rare that bibliographers have doubted its existence. P. Lee Phillips.

Note.—Describing these sheets according to the manner of their binding, the first measures within the border, 20½ x 91½ inches. Besides the dedication mentioned above, surrounded by various allegorical engravings, there is an inset "View of Fort St Marks, at Apalache seen from the southward..." and a "View of the entrance of St Mary's river", besides soundings and extensive descriptions.

The second sheet is dedicated within an allegorical engraving, "To all commanders of vessels round the globe this chart is respectfully dedicated; by their very humble Servant—B. Romans."

Underneath, "B. Romans Inv! et sculp! 1774."

This sheet measures 29 x 63½ inches. It also gives soundings and descriptions. The third measures 25½ x 63½ inches. It bears the dedication "To the Honble the Planters in Jamaica and all Marchants Concerned in the trade of that Island being the two Societies chiefly interested in the Navigation herein explained, this Chart is most respectfully dedicated by their very hble Serv! B. Romans." This also bears soundings and descriptive texts.

As to the engraving of these maps, consult the following advertisements:

"Mr. Bernard Romans begs leave to inform the public, that his maps are now ready for publication, the copper-plated being all done, and the paper which he was obliged to get manufactured on purpose, is likewise finished, but not yet received from Philadelphia, or else at least a great part would have been delivered before now; The subscribers may rest assured of receiving the copies within the time prescribed which is the first day of January next.

"As his edition is small, it is requested that such Gentlemen who incline to have copies may subscribe, as after publication none will be to be had for less than

16 Dollars," Rivington's New York gazetteer, 1774. no. 79.

"Mr. B. Romans has now finished his publication; and though every thing was ready according to promise before 1st of January last, yet a struggle of above 4 months which the art and mystery of Copper-plate printing has occasioned delays until now, but he succeeds now in that last operation. As the expence of this work has much exceeded his expectation, he begs the subscriber will

immediately send orders where they are to be delivered, and as it is very necessary he should after so great a drain of money, at last receive the return of his labour, he hopes no demur will be made in payments. He returns thanks to his subscribers, whose favours have much exceeded his hopes, they are so numerous, for the whole work, that the book cannot be spared separately. A few complete copies are left to non-subscribers, at 16 Dollars each." Rivington's New York gazetteer, 1775. no. 107.

The former ownership of this map is referred to in this extract from a "Report of Buckingham Smith, june 1, 1848," in Senate document, 30th congress, 1st session, rep. com. no. 242, august 12, 1848. "To accompany bill s. no. 338,"

relating to "the Ever Glades"

"During the twenty-one years that Florida was a British province, from 1763 to 1784, surveys of the eastern coast were made by William Gerard De Brahm, esq., an engineer officer of reputation in the service of that government, and who was its 'surveyor general for the southern district of North America'. The official reports of these surveys, and others of Georgia and Carolina, have never been fully published, and, indeed, it has not been generally known in this country how far they had been perfected. De Brahm's observations alluded to, in the book printed in 1775, on the Floridas, by Bernard Romans, induced inquiries for information to aid me, and as to documents in the British colonial archives, but no complete official records were found. Some of the maps of his surveys, in manuscript, with notes of great interest and value, have been obtained recently by Peter Force, esq., of this city, who has permitted copies to be taken of those relating to the lower end of the peninsula, for my use. He has also in his unequalled library of American history, the very rare copper-plate chart of Romans, published to accompany the work before mentioned. Further investigation resulted in ascertaining that materials in the handwriting of De Brahm, chiefly 'historio-graphical and hydrographical,' from which his reports were made, were in the posession of individuals in England; and within a few weeks past, they have been purchased by Harvard University, and now belong to the institution. The Hon. Mr. Westcott, of the Senate, sought to obtain the manuscripts for a short time from the University, for the use of the Library of Congress, and for reference by me; and a request being made by the Treasury Department, the corporation of the University, with great liberality, permitted them to be brought to Washington. They can be copied for the use of the government, under the stipulation that they shall not be published without the permission of the University.

"It will be found they contain useful information relating to South Carolina, Georgia, and the Floridas, at the period they were written; and it is believed a map made by him, upon an official survey, of the sources of the Saint Mary's river, (which he refers to in his work,) if it can be procured, will conclusively settle the disputed question between the United States and the State of Florida, on the one side, and the State of Georgia on the other, as to the eastern terminus

of the boundary line between these States."

For references to the life and other works of Romans, consult title 550,

Consult also the two following works in the Library of Congress:

The complete pilot for the gulf passage; or, directions for sailing through the gulf of Florida, named also New Bahama channel, and the neighbouring parts. By capt. Bernard Romans, capt. W. Gerard De Brahm . . . and several other gentlemen experienced in the navigation of that passage. 1 p. l., 74 p. 8°. London, R. Sayer, 1789.

A new book of sailing directions for capt. B. Romans' survey of the gulf of Florida; or the old and new channels of Bahama and neighbouring parts. With many additions by captains W. G. De Brahm, Bishop . . . and other experienced navigators. 74 p. 8°. London, R. Laurie & J. Whittle, 1797.

1775?

Map of the coast of California south of San Francisco. Ms. 53.3×94 cms. Without name, title or date. Anonymous.

Original in the Library of Congress, Washington.

LC 567

Note.—Extends from "Cape Blanco de S Sebastian" to "Cabo de S Lucas." It contains these dates: "St Francis Drake's Harbour 1578"; "Pto de la Bodega, 1775"; "New Year's Harbour, 1685 or Monterrey 1775."

The following route lines are given: "From the coast to the Sandwich islands returning to England 1788. Returning to England by Canton. Oct. 1! Sep. 30." And "From the coast to the Sandwich islands 1787."

1775?

Seno Mexicano. Ms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. 63 x 26 cms.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms 17.650a. Extends from 22° to 37° N. lat. and from about the Mississippi River west to the Gulf of California. An interesting map. Shows "Provincia de los Tejas" (i. e. Texas) and New Mexico. Will bear reducing to one-half.

1775

Cañizares, Juan.

Plano del *Puerto de San Francisco*, registrado por el Paquebot de S. M. San Carlos al mando del Theniente de Fragata de la Real Armada Don Juan Manuel de Ayala en este año de 1775. 71 x 75 cms. Ms. in colors, with explication. Unsigned.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Carpeta de mapas del Archivo Gen. de Ind. (6) "Aáyase este Puerto situado en la Latitud Norte 37° 53', Longitud Occidental del Puerto de San Blas 17° 10'." Copy of the original map made Nov. 30, 1775. No. 305 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

LC 569

Note.—Lanzas also quotes in this title the following:

"Es copia del original remitido al Excmo. Señor Virrey de estos Reynos que saqué de orden de S. E. Mexico 30 de Noviembre de 1775. Diego Panes." In the volume entitled, The march of Portolá and the discovery of the bay of San Francisco. By Zoeth Skinner Eldredge. The log of the San Carlos and original documents translated and annotated by E. J. Molera. San Francisco, The California promotion committee, 1909, p. 59, is the Report of don Juan Manuel de Ayala... to don Antonio Maria Bucareli, viceroy of New Spain on the examination of the port of San Francisco. Ayala herein states that he is transmitting "the pilot, don José Cañizares' report of his examination and the map he made of this port." In the same volume, p. 65, is the Report of the pilot don José de Cañizares to commander don Juan de Ayala, which begins as follows:

"Dear Captain:—During the four times that I made reconnaissance of this Port, and made its map, I found at the northeast and north-northeast what is

shown on the map, and I here describe."

A reproduction of the map is given in the same volume, opp. p. 64, and in the introduction occurs the following life of Ayala authorized by the minister of marine of Spain under date of july 14, 1909:

"Ayala was born in Osuna, Andalucia, on the 28th of december, 1745. He entered the marine corps on the 19th of september, 1760, and was made alférez de fragata, october 10, 1767; alférez de navio, june 15, 1769; teniente de fragata, april 28, 1774; teniente de navio, february, 1776; and capitan de fragata, december 21, 1782.

"When the order for the exploration of the northern coast was made, Ayala was one of the officers assigned to the work. He arrived in Vera Cruz in august, 1774, proceeded to the City of Mexico, and was ordered by Viceroy Bucareli to San Blas, where he was given command of the schooner Sonora. The squadron under Heceta had hardly got under way, when the commander of the San Carlos, Don Miguel Manrique, suddenly went mad. Ayala was ordered to the command of the packet-boat, and returned to San Blas with the unfortunate officer, to follow the squadron a few days later.

"In december, 1775, Ayala conducted a reconnaisance on the coast of New Spain, and at its conclusion was placed in command of the Santiago, and until october, 1778, served the new establishments of California. In august, 1779, he was sent to the Philippine Islands in command of the San Carlos, returning to San Blas in 1781. In July, 1784, he returned to Spain, and on march 14, 1785, was retired, at his own request, the royal order granting him full pay as captain of frigate in consideration of his services to California. He died december 30, 1797."

For further account of this expedition consult H. H. Bancroft's California, v. 1, pp. 240-248; Francisco Palou's Relacion historica de la vida del venerable padre fray Junipero Serro, chapter 37 et seq.; and Irving Berdine Richman's California under Spain and Mexico, Boston, Houghton Mifflin co., 1911, pp. 98-116. A reproduction of Cañizares' map is found in this last work, opposite p. 110.

Consult also Manuel Orozco y Berra, Apuntes para la historia de la geografía en Mexico, pp. 272–277.

For other reports on this expedition, consult title 570.

A notice of the forty-sixth viceroy, Antonio María Bucareli y Ursua, Henestrosa, Lasso de la Vega, Villacis y Córdoba, knight commander of La Bóveda de Toro, in the order of Saint John of Malta, and a lieutenant general of the royal armies, is found in H. H. Bancroft's *Mexico*, v. 3, pp. 370–373.

1775

Plano de la Bahía de la Asumpcion 6 entrada de Ezeta, situada bajo la Latitud Norte 46° y en la longitud occidental de San Blas 20° 20′ descubierto y levantado por el Comandante de esta Expedicion el Theniente de Navio Don Bruno de Ezeta Dudagoitia en el viage de los descubrimientos de las costas septentrionales de California que hizo de orden del Exemo. Señor Virrei Frei Don Antonio Maria Bucareli y Ursua el año de 1775. 39 x 28 cms. Ms. in colors. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Carpeta de Mapas del Arch. Gen. de Ind. (17) No. 306 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1.

Note.—Besides the authorities quoted in title 569, in relation to the exploration of San Francisco bay, a very full account of the other explorations referred

Plano de la Bahía—Continued.

to in connection with titles 570 to 573, including references to the reports and charts, is found in H. H. Bancroft, *The northwest coast*, pp. 158-166.

The report of Ezeta (or Heceta as Bancroft calls him) is mentioned on p. 159, with the statement that "the original charts of this voyage, as of the preceding, if any were made, have never been published and are not known to be extant." In Robert Greenhow's The history of Oregon and California, is considerable information relating to this voyage, and on pp. 430-433, are the original and translation of Extract from the report of captain Bruno Heceta, commanding the spanish corvette Santiago, in a voyage along the north-west coast of America, in 1775, containing the particulars of his discovery of the mouth of the great river, since called the Columbia.

1775

Carta reducida de las Costas y Mares septentrionales de California, construida bajo las observaciones y demarcaciones hechas
por el Comandante de la Expedicion el Theniente de Navio Don
Bruno de Ezeta en el viage de los descubrimientos de dichas costas
y mares que de orden del Exemo. Sor. Virrey Don Antonio
Maria Bucareli y Ursua hicieron el año de 1775. 47.5 x 72.5 cms.
Ms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Carpeta de Mapas del Arch. Gen. de Ind. (7) Includes from 35° to 50° North lat. and from 15° to 29° Long. west (of the Puerto de San Blas?) No. 308 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida" Tomo 1.

Note.—Consult note to titles 569 and 570.

1775

Carta reducida de las costas y Mares Septentrionales de California, construida bajo las observaciones y demarcaciones hechas por Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra Comandante de la Goleta Sonora y por el Piloto Don Francisco Antonio Maurelle en el viaje de los descubrimientos de dichas costas y Mares que de orden del Excmo. Señor Virrey Frei Don Antonio Maria Bucarely y Ursua Hicieron el año de 1775. 90 x 134 cms. Ms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Carpeta de Mapas del Arch. Gen. de Ind. (21) Includes from 36° to 39° North lat. and from 14° to 36° 30′ Long. west (of the Puerto de San Blas?) No. 309 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 1. 572

Note.—Consult note to titles 569, 570 and 616.

In Daines Barrington's Miscellanies, London, 1781, p. 469-584 (map) is the following: Journal of a voyage in 1775. To explore the coast of America, northward of California, by the second pilot of the fleet, don Francisco Antonio Maurelle, in the king's schooner, called the Sonora, and commanded by don Juan Francisco de la Bodega.

In connection with the charts to accompany this report, Barrington says.

"I am sorry that I have not an opportunity of engraving with this journal the nine charts which should accompany it; but as the latitudes and longitudes of the new discoveries on the coast of America are so accurately stated, I should hope that the publication will at least convince the Spaniards how little it will answer the purpose of mystery to withhold them."

An extract from this journal is found in U. S. House of representatives, report no. 101, 25th congress, 3d session, jan. 4, 1839, appendix E, pp. 42-47.

Robert Greenhow in *The history of Oregon and California*, 1845, has considerable information relating to these voyages, and in a note, p. 117, states:

"Of this expedition no less than five separate accounts are found among the manuscripts obtained from Madrid, viz.: the official narrative of the whole, drawn up for the viceroy of Mexico-the Journal of Bodega-part of the Journal of Heceta, showing his course after his parting with Bodega—a concise narrative by Bodega and, lastly, the Journal of Maurelle, the pilot of the Sonora. A copy of Maurelle's Journal was obtained in Madrid, soon after the conclusion of the voyage, from which an English translation was published at London, in 1781, by the Hon. Daines Barrington, among his Miscellanies. This translation, though very inaccurate and incomplete, attracted much attention at the time of its appearance, and from it, and the short account given in the introduction to the Journal of Galiano and Valdes, all the information respecting the voyage has been hitherto obtained. Barrington's Miscellanies is, however, a rare book; and the notices of this expedition contained in the various memoirs, reports, correspondence, &c., relative to the northwest coast, are, for the most part, taken directly, or at second hand, from the abstracts of the Journal, given by Fleurien in his instructions to La Perouse, and his introduction to the Journal of Marchand, which are both filled with errors."

For references to Bodega, consult title 691.

In the atlas to accompany Jean François de Galaup, comte de Lapérouse, Voyage . . . autours du monde, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 688, is a map entitled Plan de l'entrée du port de Bucarelli sur la côte du nord-ouest de l'Amérique . . . Découverte en 1775, sur la goëlette éspagnole la Sonora, par d. Juan Fo de la Quadra et d. Franc? Ant? Maurelle; et reconnue plus amplement dans l'expédition de 1779 . . .

The text of this work describes the other voyages of Maurelle during the years 1779–1781.

For a notice of the life of Maurelle, 1754–1820, see Martin Fernandez de Navarrete, $Biblioteca\ maritima\ española,\ 1851,\ v.\ 1,\ pp.\ 474–476$

1775

"Carta reducida de las costas y mares septentrionales de California construida bajo las observaciones y demarcaciones hechas por el Theniente de Navio y Comandante de la Expedicion Don Bruno de Ezeta y Dudagoitia, en el viage de los descubrimientos de dichas costas y mares que de orden del Excmo. Señor Virrey Frei Don Antonio Maria Bucareli y Ursua hicieron el año 1775." 29 x 42 cms. Ms. in colors. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Carpeta de mapas del Arch. Gen. de Ind. (16) No. 307 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Floride." Tomo 1. Includes from 36° to 50° North Lat. and from 17° to 29° Long. West of the Puerto de San Blas.

Adair, James, trader with the indians.

A map of the American Indian Nations, adjoining to the Mississippi, West & East Florida, Georgia, S. & N. Carolina, Virginia &c. Jno. Lodge sculp. British statute miles 69 to a degree. 24.2 x 33 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In his The History of the American indians . . . 4°. London, for E. & C. Dilly, 1775.

Note.—A copy of this work containing the map is in the Library of Congress. See sketch of Adair's life in *The national cyclopædia of american biography*, 1897, v. 4, p. 536.

1775

Alzate y Ramirez, José Antonio de, 1739-1790.

Plano geografico de la mayor parte de la America Septentrional Espanola por Don Joseph Antonio Alzate y Ramirez, formado sobre las mejores noticias impressas y manuscriptas y verbales &a. 1775." 130 x 95 cms.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Mss. 17. 648 B. Its interest lies chiefly in the region about the Rio Gila and the Rio Grande in New Mexico, which are very fully given. West Florida is shown as far S. as Tampa, with various Indian villages in Alabama, Louisiana and West Florida. The section N. of Tropic of Cancer includes all of interest to me. (130 x 56.5 cms.)

Note.—For information relating to Alzate and his maps, consult titles 515 and 516. A photographic reproduction of this map is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

1775

Brion de la Tour, Louis.

Tableau Général de l'Amérique, comprenant les principales Régions qui composent cette partie du Monde; leurs divisions par États ou Provinces; les Villes les plus distinguées par leur rang, leur population et leur comerce: avec des notes aussi curieuses qu'intéressantes. Par M. Brion Ingénieur-Géographe du Roi. 1775. À Paris chez le Père et Avaulez M^{ts} d'Estampes rue St Jaque, à la Ville de Rouen. 72.8 x 51.8 cms. including marginal text. WL 576

Note.—The Library of Congress in its collection has also a reproduction of this map, with the border text eliminated, in the atlas to accompany the boundary dispute between Peru and Bolivia, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 2767.

For a notice of the life of Brion de la Tour, consult title 502.

The border text is on both sides of the map in tabulated form. Underneath is a descriptive text entitled: Supplément ou renvois des colonnes par ordre alphabétique.

An impression of the above-mentioned map, dated 1789, is number 4 of a series of maps with the same general title, published the same year, of which the first relates to Europe, the second to Asia, the third to Africa. They all supplement a general map by Brion de la Tour, entitled, Tableau général et raisonné du globe terrestre . . . 1789.

The Library of Congress has a copy of the edition of 1789, which has various additions, including the routes of recent circumnavigators.

This series of maps is reviewed in Allgemeine literatur-zeitung, sept. 1, 1789, Jena, 1789, no. 272, pp. 627-632.

The British Museum catalogue of maps has a copy dated 1775.

1775

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699-1775.

The western coast of Louisiana and the coast of New Leon. 1775. 47×62.2 cms.

In his West India Atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer and J. Bennett. 1775. no. 2. This shows Texas.

Note.—A copy of this atlas, and various other editions containing the map, are described in Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*. For reference to the life of Jefferys, consult *Dictionary of national biography*.

1775

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699–1775.

The Coast of West Florida and Louisiana . . . The Peninsula and Gulf of Florida or Channel of Bahama with the Bahama Islands . . . London . . . for Rob! Sayer . . . 20 Feb! 1775. 123.5 x 47.5 cms.

In Faden, William, The North American Atlas. fol. London, for W. Faden, 1777. no. 34. This map is reproduced in the American Atlas. London, 1776. no. 25. I have undated copy.

WL 578

Note.—The earliest impression of this map is found in Jefferys' *The american atlas*, 1775, described in Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*, title 1165.

The *North American atlas*, containing this map, is found under the name of William Faden, described in Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*, title 1207.

1775

Velez Escalante, Silvestre.

Map of Moqui Province. Ms. 21.3 x 30 cms. Unsigned, undated.

Original in Acad. de la Hist. Madrid. Col. Boturini, to 25. bet. fols. 318–319. It accompanies the "Informe y Diario de la entrada que en Junio de 1775 hizo à la Provincia de Moqui el P. Predic. Fr. Silvestre Velez Escalante testimoniado por el Secretario de Provincia M. R. P. Fernando Antonio Gomez," ibid., fols. Curious. Gives the different villages of the group with the number of families in each. Can be reduced one half.

Note.—For a reference to this expedition of Escalante, with references to his Informe y diario, consult page 261 and note in H. H. Bancroft, Arizona and New Mexico.

Velez Escalante, Silvestre—Continued.

For considerable information, with extracts from this Diario, consult On the trail of a spanish pioneer, the diary and itinerary of Francisco Garcés . . . 1775–1776 . . . By Elliot Coues . . . New York, F. P. Harper, 1900, v. 2, pp. 366 and 469 et seq.

Consult also Franklin P. Borgnis' "Map of twenty-two spanish and american trails and routes affecting California . . . The trails of Eusebio Francisco Kino . . . Gaspar de Portolo . . . Vicente Vila . . . Juan Bautista de Anza . . . Francisco Garcés . . . the Dominguez-Escalante trail . . ." The map accompanies Irving Berdine Richman's California under Spain and Mexico. Boston, Houghton Miflin co., 1911.

Consult also title 593, for Escalante's map of New Mexico.

1775

Blamey, Jacob.

A plan of Amelia harbour and barr, in East Florida. Survey'd in Jan⁷ 1775, by Jacob Blamey. Master of his Majesty's Schooner, S¹ John. 40.5 x 58.5 cms. London, Laurie & Whittle, 12 May, 1794. In A new edition much enlarged of the second part of the North American Pilot. London, R. Laurie & J. Whittle, 1800. no. 19.

LC 580

Note.—The first impression of this map, "London. Printed for Rob! Sayer and John Bennett, map & sea chartsellers, no 53 in Fleet street, as the act directs. 1st july, 1776," is found in the North American pilot, 1777, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1209. This plan is found in various other editions described in the same work.

The above edition dated 1800 is described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1220.

1776?

Lotter, Matthäus Albrecht, 1741-

Carte Nouvelle de l'Amérique Angloise contenant tout ce que les Anglois possédent sur le Continent de l'Amérique Septentrionale: Savoir le Canada, la Nouvelle Écosse ou Arcadie, les treize Provinces unies qui sont; les quatres Colonies de la Nouvelle Angleterre 1. New Hampshire . . . et 13. Géorgie; avec la Floride. Gravée exactement d'après les determinations géographiques dernièrement faites par Matthieu Albert Lotter à Augsburg. 49 x 60 cms. Undated.

P. Lee Phillips in A List of Maps of America, gives date 1776? Brit. Mus. Cat. 69.917. (30) gives date 1720? WL 581

Note.—All the dated maps of Lotter in the Library of Congress and the British Museum are after 1777. As the title of this map speaks of the thirteen United States, it was evidently published during or after 1776.

For information relating to Lotter, consult title 334.

Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d', 1697-1782.

Carte Générale du Canada, de la Louisiane, de la Floride, de la Caroline, de la Vîrginie, de la Nouvelle Angleterre, etc. Par le S. D'Anville, À Venise Par P. Santini, 1776. Chez M. Remondini.— From Atlas Universel dressé sur les meilleures cartes modernes. 1784. À Venise Par P. Santini rue S. Justine. Chez M. Remondini. 65 x 47.7 cms.

Note.—For a description of the atlas in which this map is found, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 647.

For the description of the first edition of this map, 1755, consult title 408.

1776

Font, Pedro.

Mapa correspondiente al diario que formó el P. F. Pedro Font del viaje que hizo a Monterey y Puerto de San Francisco. P. F. Petrus Font fecit. Ures. anno 1776. Ms. 46 x 36 cms.

Original in Acad. de la Hist. Madrid. Col. Boturini. to. 24 bet. fol. 194 and 195. It accompanies the "Diario que formó el Padre Fray Pedro Font... en el camino que hiso a Monterey y Puerto de San Francisco" &c., 1775 and 1776. It is a coast map of California and could be reduced to one half and perhaps one fourth its size. A duplicate in duplicate vol. 24.

Note.—"Another original authority is Font, Journal made by Padre Pedro Font, Apostolic Preacher of the College of Santa Cruz de Querétaro, taken from the minutes written by him on the road, during a journey that he performed to Monterey and the Port of San Francisco, in company with Don Juan Bautista de Anza, etc., MS., 52. Completed at Ures, Sonora, June 23d. This translation was made from the original in the parochial archives of Guadalajara, or, more probably, from a copy of the same, apparently about 1850, under circumstances of which I know nothing, but evidently with considerable care. The original, which I have not seen, is cited in Prov. St. Pap., MS., xiii. 206, among other documents as Diaro que firma el P. Font . . . con dos mapas. A copy of the translation was obtained in California by Bartlett, and is cited in that author's Personal Narrative, ii. 78, 278-80. Another copy, probably made from that in my possession, is preserved in the library of the Territorial Pioneers in San Francisco, and an abridgment was published by that society. Territorial Pioneers of Cal., First Annual, 81-107. The maps are not copied in the translation, though there are a few rude pen drawings, and though the number on one of the maps, representing days' journeys, are given in the diary. Fortunately this map, a very interesting and important one, has been found, and a lithographic copy of it—though with many blunders in lettering—published in Hinton's Hand-Book of Arizona, of which book, recently printed, it is the sole meritorious feature so far as history is concerned. I reproduce the map, or that part of it representing California, in this chapter. Font's diary, though less complete and extensive than that of Anza is still of very great value as an authority on this expedition. Still another original authority is Garcés, Diario y Derrotero que siguló el M. R. P. Fr. Francisco Garcés en su viaje hecho desde Octubre de 1775 hasta 17 de Septiembre de 1776, al Rio Colorado para reconocer

Font, Pedro—Continued.

las Naciones que habitan sus márgenes, y á los pueblos del Moqui del Nuevo-México, in Doc. Hist. Mex. serie ii. tom. i. 225–348. This diary is nearly as complete as Anza's, and more so than Font's, down to the time when Anza's expedition left the Colorado for the north-west."

Consult H. H. Bancroft's California, v. 1, pp. 259-260 (note); also his Arizona and New Mexico, pp. 392-394.

Elliott Coues in his On the trail of a spanish pioneer, v. 1, has much to say of Font with extracts from his diary; and from p. 58 is quoted the following:

"Font accompanied Anza's expedition throughout, proved a troublesome fellow and a model journalist, whose narrative of the affair is extant, and has been repeatedly drawn upon by historians of California and others, often incorrectly or perversely. His original MS., in his own handwriting, is now in my hands, making a small quarto of pp. 336, finished at Tubutama, May 11, 1777, with Font's signature. The precious volume belongs to the John Carter Brown Library of Providence, R. I. By generous permission of Mr. John Nicholas Brown and Mr. George Parker Winship, I am authorized to use it at my discretion. It serves to check, corroborate, and amplify some portions of Garcés' own narrative; and I hope to publish it in full as the next one of the American Explorer Series."

A reproduction of the map is also given.

A contemporaneous copy of this *Diario* is in the manuscript collection of the Library of Congress.

Victoriano Salado Alvarez, in his Breve noticia de algunos manuscritos de interés histórico para México en los archivos y bibliotecas de Washington, D. C., gives a full title of Font's diario with the following note:

"Manuscrito de veintiuna fojas en cuarto menor, escrito de mano del Padre Beaumont. Acompáñanlo una 'Planta hichonographica de la Casa Grande del Río Gila' y un 'Plan de la Boca del Puerto de Sª Francisco. En 37° 49'—.' Tanto la copia como su original pertenecieron al Dr. don Nicolás León, quien vendió este al Dr. John Nicholas Brown, de Providence, Rhode Island. El manuscrito principal se halla ahora en la 'John Carter Brown Library,' Brown University, y el traslado en la Congressional Library."

Justin Winsor, in his *The Kohl Collection*, title 296, in reference to Font's map of 1777 states:

"Supposed, in the pricked track upon the drawing, to represent the journey of Don José Moraza, about the bay of San Francisco, and to record his surveys. Kohl supposes the imperfect delineation of the Monterey waters to follow earlier surveys." Consult titles 587 and 588.

1776

Dunn, **Samuel**, *d*. 1794.

A Map of the British Empire, in North America. By Samuel Dunn Mathematician, improved from the Surveys of Cap! Carver. London, Printed for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, Map & Sea Chartsellers, Nº 53, Fleet Street, as the Act directs. Augs! 17th 1776. 30.4 x 47.5 cms. Colored outline.

Note.—This map is taken from Thomas Jefferys' The american atlas. 1776. no. 8, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1166.

It is also found, dated 1775, in the edition of that date, described in the above work, title 1165.

For a notice of Samuel Dunn, consult Dictionary of national biography.

For a biography of Jonathan Carver (1732–1780) with notices of various editions of his travels in the interior parts of North America, 1766–1768, consult *Dictionary of national biography*.

The third edition of his travels, 1781, contains his life and portrait.

Consult also John Mattocks, The life and explorations of Jonathan Carver, in Minnesota historical society collections, St. Paul, 1889. v. 2, pp. 266-284; and Capt. Jonathan Carver, and his explorations. From the Materials for Minnesota history—1856, in Minnesota historical society collections. St. Paul, 1872, v. 1, pp. 349-367. Portrait.

1776

Zatta, Antonio.

Nuove Scoperte de' Russi al Nord del Mare del Sud sí nell'Asia, che nell'America. Venezia 1776. Presso Antonio Zatta Con Privilegio dell'Eccino Senato. 39.8 x 30.5 cms. Colored outline.

WL 584

Note.—This map is taken from Antonio Zatta's Atlante novissimo, v. 4, no. 50, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 651.

1776

Romans, Bernard, 1720?-1784?

The Seat of War in the Southern British Colonies . . . A General Map of the Southern British Colonies, in America. comprehending North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, with the Neighbouring Indian Countries. From the Modern Surveys of Engineer de Brahm, Capt. Collet, Mouzon & Others; and from the Large Hydrographical Survey of the Coasts of East and West Florida, by B. Romans, 1776. London, for R. Sayer and J. Bennett . . . 1776. 64 x 50 cms.

In The American Military Pocket Atlas. London, for R. Sayer & J. Bennet [sic] [1776] no. 5. Inset: Plan of Charleston and St. Augustine. WL 585

Note.—The atlas in which this map is found is described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1206. It was known as the "Holster atlas," owing to its being made for the use of the mounted british officers. Preface dedicated to governor Pownall, signed "Fleet street, 1776. The editors."

"The seat of war in the Southern British Colonies . . ." is a border title at the top of the map. The rest of the title is within the cartouche.

The large hydrographical survey of the coast of East and West Florida referred to in the title is probably the one described in title 566 of this work.

For references to the life and works of Bernard Romans, consult titles 550 and 566.

1776

Zatta, Antonio.

L'America divisa Ne' suoi principali Stati Di Nuova Projezione. Venezia 1776. Presso Antonio Zatta. Con Privilegio dell'Ecc \bar{m} o Senato. G. Zuliani incisa. 40.4 x 30.5 cms. 1 colored vignette.

WL 586

Note.—For a description of the atlas in which this map is found, consult Antonio Zatta, Atlante novissimo, v. 4, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 650.

Font, Pedro.

Plano ó mapa del viage hecho desde de Monterey al gran Puerto de S. Francisco. P. F. Petrus Font fecit Tubutama anno 1777. Ms. 29 x 40.5 cms. A tracing.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17.651-9. Can be reduced to one fourth.

Note.—A reproduction of this map is found in the Kohl Collection, in the Library of Congress, no. 296.

A border manuscript description is here quoted:

"This is a copy of a most interesting Californian map, of which I found a copy in the British Museum.

"On the original as a kind of title was written the following: 'Plano mapa del viage hecho del de Monterey al gran Puerto S. Francisco.' (A plain map of the travel made from Monterey to the great harbor of S. Francisco.) And at the bottom of the map is written the following: 'P. F. Font fecit Tubutama (or Tubutana?) anno 1777.' (P. F. Font made it in Tubutama in the year 1777) A route of a traveller is laid down on the map, which starts from Monterey and goes round the Bay of S. Francisco. This route is perfectly in accordance with the description of the journey made in the year 1776 under the command of Capt. Don Joseph Moraga; who marched out in the beginning of June 1776 towards the great bay to survey and map the whole country, and prepare a site for a mission to be founded. And there can be not the slightest doubt, that his journey is meant here, and that the results of his survey and explorations are given here.

"The bay of S. Francisco, and also St Pablo Bay, and even the mouth of the river Sacramento are laid down on our map with a high degree of accurateness; The land expedition of Don Joseph Moraga was combined with a contemporaneous sea-expedition under Don Fernando de Quiros. The whole bay was explored at this occasion in a boat-voyage, and at the same time a part of the travellers were ordered, to travel round the whole bay on land. The rest of the coasts on our map and the imperfect sketch of Monterey Harbor were probably taken from former surveys by Bodega or Perez, who had sailed along this coast repeatedly since 1774.

"We see on our map different names, which were given at the expedition of 1776, and which do not exist more: 'Rio de las Llagas', 'Punta dulce', 'Valle de S. Fulgina' etc.

"We see also for the first time the 'Tulares' appear on our map, and behind them the 'Sierras Nevadas'. The Latitudes and the distances on the map do honor to those first Spanish observers. Longitudes are not indicated." Consult also title 583.

1777

Font, Pedro.

[Mapa correspon] diente al diario que formo el P. F. Pedro Font del Viage que hizo a Monterey y Puerto de San Francisco, y del Viage que hizo el P. Garces al Moqui. P. F. Font fecit Fubutana [i. e. Tubutana] anno 1777. 28 x 18.8 cms.

There is a copy in Elliott Coues, On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer, the diary and itinerary of Francisco Garcés. New York, 1900. front.

Note.—Consult title 583.

Andrews, John, geographer.

A New Map of the British Colonies in North America, Shewing the Seat of the present War, Taken from the best Surveys, compared with and improved from Manuscripts of Several Noblemen and Gentlemen. By John Andrews. London. Publish'd according to act of Parliament, Jany 16th 1777; by John Andrews, at M. Branches, N. 40. Corner of Buckingham Street, Strand; & Andrew Dury in Duke's Court, S. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross. Drawn & Engraved by John Andrews. London, 1777. 2 sheets. 78.7 x 51 cms. and 78.7 x 47.5 cms.

Note.—Extends to 84° west longitude and 53° north latitude. It shows roads and indian tribes.

1777

Imbert, J. Leopold.

Carte des possessions Angloises Dans l'Amérique Septentrionale Pour Servir d'Intelligence à la Guerre présente Traduite de l'Anglois. Par J. Leopold Imbert 1777. À Paris chez Mondhare Rue St Jacques près St Severin. About 73.5 x 53.7 cms. wl. 590

Note.—Probably based upon the map entitled, North America from the french of m. d'Anville, improved with the english surveys made since the peace . . . 1775, found in Thomas Jefferys', The american atlas, 1776, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1166.

1777

Carte de la Californie d'après les observations les plus exactes. A. v. Krevelt sculps. Amsteld. 1777. Anonymous.

In Prévost, Antoine François, ed., Histoire Générale des Voyages. À Amsterdam, E. van Harrevelt, 1777. vol. 22, p. 237.

LC 591

Note.—This is an exact translation into french of the spanish map of Miguel Venegas, entitled, "Mapa de la California," in his Noticias de la California, Madrid, 1757, described in title 436 of this work.

This work and that of Prévost are both in the Library of Congress.

A section of this map relating especially to Lower California, is found described in title 1195, no. 5, of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, where it is dated 1767.

1777

Costansó, Miguel, and Mascaro, Manuel Augustin.

"Carta ó mapa geográfico de una gran parte del Reino de Nueva España, comprendido entre los 19 y 42 grados de Latitud Septentrional y entre 249 y 289 grados de Longitud del meridiano de Tenerife, formado de orden del Excmo. Sr. Bº Fr. Don Antonio Maria Bucarely y Ursua para indicar la division del Virreinato de México y de las Provincias internas erigidas en Comandancia

Costansó, Miguel, and Mascaro, Manuel—Continued.

General en virtud de Reales Ordenes el año 1777." "Construyola el Ingeniero Don Miguel Constansó [sic] y vá aumentado con varias noticias que adquirió en sus viages á dichas Provincias el Ingeniero Ordinario Don Manuel Mascaro." Undated. 125 x 100 cms. Ms. in colors with explication.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Carpeta de mapas del Arch. Gen. de Ind. (13) No. 346 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 2.

Note.—For a brief mention of Mascaro, consult Manuel Orozco y Berra, Apuntes

para la historia de la geografía en Mexico, p. 309.

For a notice of the life of Antonio Maria Bucareli y Ursua, Henestrosa, Lasso de la Vega, Villacis y Córdoba, 46th viceroy of Mexico, consult Hubert Howe Bancroft, History of Mexico, v. 3, pp. 370–373. Also Elliott Coues, On the trail of a spanish pioneer, pp. 55–57.

Consult also titles 506, 526, 539, and 542. For maps by Mascaro, consult also title 632.

1777

Domingues, Francisco Atanacio, and Velez Escalante, Silvestre.

Plano geografico, de la tierra descubierta, y demarcada por D? Bernardo de Miera, y Pacheco al Rumbo del Noroeste y Oeste del Nuevo Mexico, quien fue en compania de los RR? P. P? fr. franco Atanacio Domingues, Uisitador, Comisario y Custodio de esta; y fr. Silvestre Velez de Escalante; siendo uno del numero de las diez personas que acompañaron á dhōs R R? Padres, como constară en el Diario Derrotero que hicieron á que se remite en todo; con el fin unico del servicio de ambas Magestades, el que va adjunto en dicho Diario al Comandante General de las Provincias Internas, el So. Brigadier de los R? Exercitos Cavallero Croix, á quien humilde y rendidamente dedican esta pequeña obra, por la Direcion del Coronel D? Pedro fermin de Mendinueta Governador de este Reyno, para los fines que pueden conducir al bien de tantas Almas que desean ser Christianas, y al servicio de Nuestro Catholico Soberano. Ms. 81 x 70 5 cms. Unsigned, undated.

Original in Dep. de la Guerra. Madrid. Arch. de Mapas. L. M. 8a-1a-a. No. 40. Extends from 35° N. lat. to 42° N. lat. and from 272° to 262° West, i. e. from a little east of Rio del Norte to 200 or 300 miles west of the Colorado. Shows New Mexico north of Isleta and Acoma, Moqui Province with several village names, sources of Cororado river &c. Very interesting. Could be reduced to ½ of its present size. The "Diario y Derrotero" is dated Jan. 3, 1777. There is another copy in the Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17.661-c of the same dimensions, and with the same title except for the dedication which is: "al Exmo Sōr B? D? Fray Antonio Maria Bucareli y Ursua Teniente Grāl. de los R? Exercitos de S. M.

Virrey Govern^o; y Capitan Gral de esta Nueva España, a quien'' &c. WL 593

Note.—A manuscript copy of the Diario y Derrotero entitled, Diario y Derrotero de los nuevos descubrimientos de tierras à los r̄bos. N. N. OE. OE. del Nuevo, Mexico, por los R. R. P. P. Fr. Silvestre Velez Escalante y Fr. Francisco Atanacío Dominguez, is found in the Library of Congress copy of José Cortés, Memorias sobre la. Provincias del Norte de Nueva España . . . 1799.

A copy of the letter of cavallero de Croix to governor Mendinueta acknowledging the reception of the diaries and maps is also in the Library of Congress.

This letter, with various other notices of the expedition, is found described in Elliott Coues, On the trail of a spanish pioneer... New York, F.P. Harper, 1900, pp. 471.

This "Diario" was partly translated in United States Senate executive documents 78, 1853-4, v. 3, pt. 3, pp. 118-127, 33d congress, 2d session. A copy is also found in Documentos para la historia de México, Serié 11, tom. 1.

Consult also Manuel Orozco y Berra, Apuntes para la historia de la geografía en Mexico, pp. 237-238; 282-285.

A lengthy description of this exploration, containing a map of Escalante's route from Santa Fé to Utah lake is found in H. H. Bancroft's *Utah*, 1889, pp. 7-17. Consult also a shorter description in his *Nevada*, *Colorada*, and *Wyoming*, pp. 339-343, which contains also a map of Escalante's route.

For a notice of Mendinueta, consult p. 370, note, of Elliott Coues, On the trail of a spanish pioneer.

See also title 579 and 607.

1777

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699–1775.

Charte de la Floride Occidentale et Louisiane . . . La Péninsule et Golfe de la Floride ou Canal de Bahama avec les Isles de Bahama, Traduit de Gefferys (sic) A Paris Chez le Rouge rue des Grands Augustins, 1777. 120.5 x 46.5 cms.

In Le Rouge (George Louis) Atlas Amériquain Septentrional. fol. Paris, Le Rouge, 1778–[1792?] no. 22. LC 594

Note.—For a description of the atlas in which this map is found, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1212. For descriptions of the earliest impression of this map, 1775, consult title 578.

For life of Jefferys, consult Dictionary of national biography.

1777

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699-1775.

The bay of Espiritu Santo, on the western coast of East Florida. 20.3 x 26 cms. Plan of the town of St. Augustine the capital of East Florida. T. Jefferys, sculp. 21.5 x 28.5 cms. Undated.

In Faden (William) The North American Atlas. London, for W. Faden, 1777. no. 35.

Note.—For a description of the atlas in which this map is found, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1207.

For the earliest impression of this map, 1769, consult title 529.

85241°---25

Le Rouge, George Louis.

A Part of Louisiana from the Map of North America by D: Mitchelle [sic] Corrected in 1776 by Brigadier Hawkins. Translated from the English by Le Rouge. 47.5 x 45.3 cms.

Facsimile with English title from: The History of Hernando de Soto and Florida . . . by Barnard Shipp. Philadelphia, Collins, 1881. p. 684.

Note.—The map from which this part is taken is entitled Amérique Septentrionale... Par le docteur [John] Mitchel... Traduit de l'anglois. Corigée en 1776 par M. Hawkins. [Title also in german] 1777. [Corrected to 1783] Inset: Nouvelle carte de la baye d'Hudson et de Labrador; described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1212.

For a description of the original John Mitchell's map of 1755, consult title 426. A copy of Shipp's work is in the Library of Congress.

1777

Kitchin, Thomas, 1718-1784.

Map of the Gulf of Mexico, the Islands and Countries adjacent. For the Rev. D. Robertson's History of America. By Thos. Kitchin. W. Strahan & T. Cadell. 1777. 33 x 51 cms.

In Robertson, William, 1721–1793. The history of America. 4°. London, For W. Strahan . . . 1777. v. 1. LC 597

Note.—The Library of Congress has this edition but without the map. A separate copy of the map, however, is found in the collection in the Map Division. For a life of Robertson, consult *Dictionary of national biography*.

The Library has also a copy of the german edition of this work, of 1777, containing the map. Also the italian edition of the same date.

1778

Carta reppresentante la penisola della Florida. 22.7×20.2 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

In Atlante dell' America. [Anonymous] fol. Livorno, 1778. no. 13.

Note.—For a description of the atlas in which this map is found, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1167. Maps taken from Il gazzettiere americano . . . Livorno, M. Cotellini, 1763, the text of which is a translation of the American gazetteer, London, 1762.

For an early edition of this map of 1763, consult title 470.

1778

Piàno della Città, è Porto di Sant'. Agostino. Viol. Vanni sc. Guisep Pazzi Scrisse. 28.5 x 20 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

In Atlante dell' Americano. [Anonymous] fol. Livorno, 1778. no. 15. Probably one of Jeffery's maps. WL 599

Note.—For a description of the atlas in which this map is found, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1167. Maps taken from Il gazzettiere

americano . . . Livorno, M. Cotellini, 1763, the text of which is a translation of the American gazetteer, London, 1762.

This plan of 1762 by Thomas Jefferys, is found in his Description of the spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies, 1762. For a description of this work, consult title 465.

1778

Robert de Vaugondy, Didier, 1726-1786.

Canada, Louisiane. Possessions Angl? Par le S. Robert de Vaugondy Géog? ord? du Roi, de S. M. Polonoise Duc de Sorr? et de Bar, et de la Societé royale de Nanci. 1778. Gravé par E. Dussy. 28.7 x 23.8 cms.

From "Nouvel Atlas Portative destiné principalement pour L'instruction de la jeunesse d'Aprés La Géographie Moderne de feu l'Abbé Delacrox. Par Le S. Robert de Vaugondy . . . Ā Paris Chez le S. Délamarche, Géographe, Rue du Foin St Jacques, au Collége de M^{tre} Gervais, 1784." wl. 600

Note.—The earliest atlas in which this map is given is his Nouvel atlas portatif, 1778, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 649.

For references to the life of Robert de Vaugondy, consult title 364.

1778

Plano del porto degli stabilimenti di Pensacola. 17.8 x 25.5 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

In Atlante dell' America. fol. Livorno, 1778. no. 14. LC 601

Note.—For a description of the atlas in which this map is found, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1167. Maps taken from Il gazzettiere americano . . . Livorno, M. Cottellini, 1763, the text of which is a translation of the American gazzetteer, London, 1762.

The earliest impression of this map by Thomas Jefferys, 1762, is found in his A description of the spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies, 1762.

Consult title 464.

1778

"Plano (mapa) que contiene las Provincias de Sonora, Pimerias, Papagueria, Apacheria, Rios Gila y Colorado y tierras descubiertas hasta el Puerto de San Francisco en la California Septentrional y hasta el Pueblo de Oraybe en la Provincia de el Moqui, con arreglo á los diarios de el Coronel Antonio Crespo y de los P. P. Misioneros Fr. Pedro Font y Fr. Francisco Garcés de quien, los viages desde la Nueva Jamajaba en el Rio Colorado hasta la mision de San Gabriel, á las Naciones que estan al Norte de está Mision, su regreso á los Jamajabas y camino que hizo al Moqui, están señalados con lineas de puntos" &c. 46 x 36 cms. Ms. in colors. Anonymous.

Plano (mapa) que contiene—Continued.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 95; Caj. 7: Leg. (21) (1) Accompanied by a relation of Padre Pedro Font of Aug. 2, 1777. No. 349 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 2.

Note.—In reference to the maps and relation of Pedro Font, consult titles 583, 587, and 588. Consult these titles also for the diary of Garcés. For a full description of this manuscript, consult Victorianó Salado Alvarez, Breve noticia de algunos manuscritos de interés histórico para México que se encuentran en los archivos y bibliotecas de Washington, D. C. . . . Mexico, 1908.

Consult also Manuel Orozco y Berra, Apuntes para la historia de la geografía, pp. 279-282.

For information relating to the report of governor Francisco Antonio Crespo, consult H. H. Bancroft, Arizona and New Mexico, p. 391.

1778

Russell, William, 1741-1793.

The West Indies, and Gulf of Mexico, from the latest discoveries and best observations. Jn'o Lodge sculp. 22.7 x 35 cms. Unsigned, undated.

In his The History of America. 4°. London, For Fielding & Walker, 1778. v. 1, p. 517.

Note.—A copy of this book, containing the map, is in the Library of Congress. For a life of Russell, consult *Dictionary of national biography*.

A copy of this map is also found in a work entitled, The field of Mars, London, for J. Macgowan, 1781, v. 2, no. 43. "Engraved by J. Carey."

1778

Beaumont, Pablo.

Mapa de la situación de las tierras Arcticas, combinando todos los descubrimientos nuevos y antiguos desde los 30 grados hasta cerca de los 80 dispuesto por el autor de este aparato (a la Cronica de Mechoacan) año 1778. Ms. 39.5 x 29 cms.

Original in Acad. de la Hist. Madrid. Col. Boturini. to. 8, bet. fols. 533-534. It is included in the "Aparato a la Cronica de Mechoacan." Have transfer of a sketch of a part of this map made directly from the original. A curious map showing Quivira as a peninsula N. of a very deep bay, the bay extending eastward from Puerto de Drack in Nueva Albion. Can be reduced one half.

WL 604

Note.—"Beaumont, friar Pablo de la purisima concepcion. Crónica de la provincia de los Santos Apóstoles San Padro y San Pablo de Michoacan . . . Mex. 1873-4, 12mo, 5 vols. (pp. 582, 544, 567, 630, 632, respectively) fol., MS., 1 vol., pp. 1183, and 8 sheets of Indian paintings.

"The author had been educated in Paris as a physician, and afterward became tired of the world and joined the Franciscan order. Having come to Mexico he was assigned to Michoacan, where he served; but his uncertain health not allowing of his devoting himself to the more active duties of a missionary, he undertook the work of recording the chronicles of his province. He had intended to bring them down to 1640, and had prepared a vast plan, that he was not permitted to accomplish, sickness and death putting an end to his labors when he had recorded events only to 1565–6, though in some parts of his narrative are mentioned those of a latter date. The work was probably written in the latter part of the 18th century—the last dates spoken of therein being of 1777—and breaks off with only a few pages in the third book. He was not satisfied with merely filling the pious duty (of itself a laborious one) of chronicling the missionary life and services of the Franciscan and other religious orders, as well as of the church in general, within the region comprised in the Franciscan 'custodia' (as first constituted), and 'provincia' (as it became in 1566), of Michoacan and Jalisco, but taking up history from the earliest time of the western continent, gave an introduction, called by him *Aparato*, containing a narrative of events from the discovery of America to the capture of the Aztec capital by Cortés.

"For the purpose of his work he gathered, as he tells us, a large quantity of Mss. and authentic documents, from which and from pertinent printed material (some 30 standard writers, with whom he at times disagrees) he drew his information, forming a collection of historical facts relating to the interior provinces as far as New Mexico, and even to general history. Of many of the documents he gives full copies. The last part gives general remarks on Michoacan, physically and politically considered, from 1525 to 1566, and quite full information on agriculture, food of the natives, etc. The style of the work, like that of most writings of churchmen of that period, is too prolix, and confused at times; the writer's judgement is often open to doubt, and his Spanish somewhat defective, which Beaumont himself attributes to his education in Paris; but such drawbacks must be overlooked, and the importance of the material chiefly considered. The Indian paintings at the end of the MS. copy give incidents of the first visits of the Spaniards to Michoacan, their reception by the Jarascans, labors of the Franciscan priests, establishment of the episcopal see, litigation anent of the capital of the province, and the last sheet gives colored drawings of coats-of-arms of the principal cities of Michoacan. My manuscript copy was taken from the Mexican archives.

"Of the Aparato above alluded to, Bustamante (C. M.) published an edition, Historia del Descubrimiento de la América Septentrional por Cristóbal Colon, escrita por R. P. Fr. Manuel de la Vega, of the Franciscan province of the Santo Evangelio de México, Mex., 1826, 4to, an incomplete, untrue, and useless edition. Vega, placed as the author, was but the owner of the Ms. which served Bustamante as original. Beristain does not know of the Crónica, but refers to the author as a doctor and a man of the world before he took the habit." Consult H. H. Bancroft's Mexico, v. 3, pp. 726–727.

For a notice of the life of Pablo Beaumont, consult Beristain de Souza, Biblioteca hispano-americana septentrional, Mexico, 1816, v. 1, p. 165.

1778

Kitchin, Thomas, 1718-1784.

A new and correct map of the American Islands, now called The West Indies, with the whole coast of the neighbouring Continent. By Tho's Kitchin, Geog'r. 28 x 35.5 cms. Undated.

In The Present state of the West Indies . . . [anon.] 4°. London, R. Baldwin, 1778, at end.

Note.—A copy of this anonymous work containing the map is in the Library of Congress.

Kitchin, Thomas, 1718-1784.

Kaart van de Golf van Mexico, de Eilanden en de Aangrenzende Landschappen, voor Robertson's Geschiedenis van America. Door Thom! Kitchin Sen! Kaartmaaker zyner Britt. Majesteit.

In Robertson, William. Geschiedenis van America. 8°. Amsterdam, 1778. Brit. Mus. Cat. 79.453 (3) gives Amsterdam, 1778. Shows Florida Peninsula and Gulf coast.

NOTE.—The Library of Congress has this dutch edition of Robertson's work, but without the map.

The original edition and various other editions are however described in title 597.

1778

Miera y Pacheco, Bernardo de.

Plano Geografico de la Tierra descubierta, nuevamente, à los Rumbos Norte Noroeste y Oeste, del Nuevo Mexico demarcado por mi Don Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco que entró a hacer su descubrimiento en compañia de los R. Rº P. Pº fr. Francisco Atanacio Dominingº y Fr. Silbestre Veles [Escalante] segun consta en el Diario y Derrotero que se hizo y se Remitio à S. M. por mano de su Virrei con Plano à la lettra: El que dedica Al Sº D. Teodoro de la Crois del Insigne Orden Teutonica Comandante General en Gefe de Lima y Provincias de esta America Septentrional por S. M. hecho en S. Phº el Real de Chiguagua. Año de 1778. Ms. 81.3 x 66.5 cms. 2 vignettes in color.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17.661–D. Includes 34° 30′ to 42° 30′ North Lat. and 261° to 273° Long. (from Tenerife) It is by another hand than the Domingues map, which it does not resemble in execution. Could well be reduced to ½ its present size. There is another ms. copy in the Library of Congress, Washington.

LC 607

Note.—There are two copies of this map found in the collection of the Library of Congress which differ in a few particulars. One copy is in the Kohl Collection, no. 271. A description of this map is found in Eugène Boban, Documents pour servir à l'histoire du Mexique... Paris, Leroux, 1891, v. 2, p. 325.

On the lower border of both these copies is the title in larger size letters, "New Mexico by Escalante, 1778."

Consult also titles 558, 619, and 620.

Bancroft in his *Utah* speaks of Miero y Pacheco as "Capitan miliciano of Santa Fé."

References to Teodoro de Croix are found in Coues, On the trail of a spanish pioneer, pp. 12-19.

Purcell, Joseph.

A Plan of Pensacola and its environs in its present state. From an actual survey in 1778. By Joseph Purcell. Ms. 50.8 x 73.7 cms.

Original in the Library of Congress. Washington. Inset: References.

Note.—This map is described in Phillips' List of maps of America, p. 690. "Scale of 220 fathoms or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile; $69\frac{1}{2}$ to a degree."

1778

Kitchin, Thomas, 1718-1784.

Carte du Mexique ou de la Nouvelle Espagne, où l'on peut suivre les Mouvemens des Côtes, Pour l'Histoire de l'Amérique. Par le D' Robertson. Benard Direx. 38 x 28.5 cms.

In Robertson, William, 1721–1793. Histoire de l'Amérique. 1778. Inset in lower l. h. corner "Supplément des Environs de Mexico." 8.2 x 10 cms. exc. of title which is exterior to frame.

WL 609

Note.—The english impression of this map is wanting in the copies in the Library of Congress but is found as a "separate" in the collection. The map is found however in the german edition of 1777, and the italian edition of 1778.

1778

Kitchin, Thomas, 1718-1784.

Carte du Golfe du Mexique, des Isles et des Pays adjacens. Pour l'Histoire de l'Amérique par le D^r Robertson. Benard Direx. 48 x 31.5 cms.

In Robertson, William, 1721–1793. Histoire de l'Amérique. 1778. WL 610

Note.—For information relating to the original english impression of this map and others, consult title 597.

1778

France. Dépôt général des cartes, plans et journaux de la marine.

Carte d'une partie des côtes de la Floride et de la Louisiane. contenant le cours du Mississipi, Depuis ses Embouchures jusqu'à la Rivière Rouge, l'Entrée de la Mobile, et les Baies de la Pensacola, de S^{to} Rose, et de S. Joseph. D'après plusieurs Plans Manuscrits, Levée par des Navigateurs et des Ingénieurs François. Dressée au Dépôt Général des Cartes, Plans et Journaux de la Marine, pour le service des vaisseaux du Roi. Par Ordre de M. de Sartine Conseiller d'État, Ministre et Secrétaire d'État ayant le Département de la Marine. 1778. Petit Sculp. 58 x 38.7 cms.

France—Continued.

See Cartographie de la Louisiane par R. Thomassy, la Nouvelle Orléans, 1856. p. 220. wl. 611

Note.—For a description of the atlas entitled Neptune americo-septentrional, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1211.

1779?

Bodega y Quadra, Juan Francisco de la, and Maurelle, Francisco Antonio.

Carta reducida de las costas y mares Septentrionales de las Californias formada hasta el grado 58 de latitud por las observaciones hechas por el Theniente de Navio Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra y el Alférez de Fragata Don Francisco Antonio Mourelle, cuia costa se representa por medio de sombras de tinta y quanto se manifiesta por sombra encarnada pertenese á la de Monsieur Bellin impreza el año de 1766"... 'Construida por el referido Theniente de Navio y dicho Alférez de Fragata'... 87 x 32 cms. Mŝ. in colors. Undated.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Carpeta de mapas del Arch. Gen. de Ind. (1) Regalado por el official Don Fernando Belmonte y Clemente. Includes from 18° to 72° North Latitude and from 7° of Longitud East of Cap St. Lucas to 87° West of the same meridian, or 163° to 180° of Longitude East of Paris and 103° to 180° West of the same meridian. No. 359 in Lanzas "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 2.

Note.—In Francisco Palou's Noticias de la Nueva California: Documentos para la historia de Mexico, quarta serie, v. 7, pp. 357-364, is a chapter of interest in connection with this map entitled, Expedicion marítima á las costas de este mar pacífico hasta el grado sesenta de polo.

Consult also Palou's Life of Serra, pp. 87-81, and also Manuel Orozco y Berra, Apuntes para la historia de la geografía en Mexico, pp. 286-289.

For references to the various manuscript descriptions of this exploration, consult note to H. H. Bancroft, *The northwest coast*, p. 173.

In the Voyage de La Pérouse autours du monde, v. 1, there is a chapter entitled Extrait de la relation d'un voyage fait en 1779, par don François-Antoine Maurelle, enseigne de frégate, au service du roi d'Espagne, pour la découverte des côtes occidentales de l'Amérique septentrionale.

In this he states (p. 328):

"Il donna des noms à toutes ces parties; il dressa enfin un grand plan trèsexact de tout le grand golfe: il serait bien à désirer que ce plan fût publié, ainsi que la carte que don Maurelle a dressée des côtes et des îles que les Espagnols ont reconnues dans la suite de leur expédition. La carte serait cependant moins essentielle que le plan, les mêmes côtes ayant été visitées l'année précédente par Cook; mais on pourrait y trouver quelques détails qui auraient échappé à l'argonaute anglais.

"On trouve une réduction de ce plan dans l'Atlas du Voyage de La Pérouse, nº 26. (N. D. R.)"

For a description of this atlas, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 688.

For further information, consult title 572.

Mapa geográfico de una gran parte de la America Septentrional, en el que se contienen las provincias de la antigua y nueva California, las de Sonora, Nueva Vizcaya, Nuevo Mexico, Coahuila y Texas, erigidas en Capitania General por S. M. en el año 1779. Ms.

Anonymous. 116 x 91.7 cms.

Original in Direc. de Hid. Madrid. Exposicion de Chicago. Atlas 11. No. 25. An extremely interesting map for New Mexico which is shown as far N. as 41° N. lat. and W. to a line N & S. with the mouth of the Colorado. Texas N. of the Rio Grande is not as detailed. The derrotas of P. Garces in 1775 and of Anza from Tubac to Monterey in 1775 are given. A section from long. 275° to the western margin 73.5 cms. and from 30° lat. N. 46 cms. will include New Mexico, California and the Gila. There is a duplicate in Cart. 4a. on a slightly larger scale.

Note.—In connection with this map, consult title 583.

1779

"Plano de la Ensenada de Nuestra Señora de Regla situada en la latitud de 59 grados 8 minutos Norte y en 49 grados 11 minutos de longitud al Oeste del Puerto de San Blas. Lebantado por el mes de Agosto del año de 1779, por los Pilotos de las fragatas de S. M. Catholica en la Expedicion que hicieron á las Costas Septentrionales de la California en el referido año haviéndose tomado segunda posesion en la Isla de San Aniceto"... 51 x 38.5 cms. Ms. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Carpeta de mapas de Arch. Gen. de Ind. (18) No. 356 in Lanzas, "Mapas de México y Florida." Tomo 2.

Note.—Consult title 612.

1779

"Plano del Puerto de Santiago situado en la Latitud Norte de 60° 14' y en Longitud de 45° 20' al Oeste del Puerto de San Blas el qual se halla á la parte del Oeste de la Isla de la Magdalena y es en el que tomaron Primera posesion las Fragatas de Su Magestad Católica por Julio de 1779." 45.5 x 34 cms. Ms. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Carpeta de mapas del Arch. Gen. de Ind. (12) No. 357 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 2.

Note.—Consult title 612.

Plano de la insigne entrada y Puerto de Bucarely situado en la costa Septentrional de California por los 55 grados 17 minutos de Latitud Norte y en Longitud de 32 grados 9 minutos al Oeste del Puerto de San Blas 6 lo que es lo mismo 139 grados 15 minutos al Oeste del meridiano de París, en cuyo seno se hallan singulares Puertos con todas las proporciones para Imbernar, Carenar, Lastrar y hacer aguada; y está entrada fué descubierta en el año de 1775 con la Goleta Sonora mandada por el Theniente de Fragata Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra y Explorado este Puerto en el año de 1779 por los Oficiales y pilotos de las dos Fragatas de S. M. C. nombradas Princesa y Favorita mandada la primera por el Theniente de Navio Don Ignacio Arteaga y la segunda por el de la misma clase Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra. Ms. Anonymous. 87 x 96 cms.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Carpeta de Mapas del Arch. Gen. de Ind. (11) No. 358 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico v Florida." Tomo 2.

Note.—For an impression of this map, consult title 572, and for fuller information, title 612.

1779

Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d', 1697-1782.

Carte du Mexique et de la Nouvelle Espagne, Contenant la Partie Australe de l'Amérique Septent¹ par M¹ d'Anville, à Venise Par P. Santini, 1779. Chez M. Remondini. 58 x 45 cms.

WL 617

Note.—The map originally published in 1746, of which this is an extract, is found described in titles 381 and 382 of this work.

The atlas by P. Santini in which this map is found, entitled Atlas universel, is described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 647.

For references to the life and works of d'Anville, consult title 326.

1779

Camacho, Joseph.

Esta carta Reducida contiene la Costa Septentrional de la California desde la Latitud de 59 grados 30 minutos norte hasta los 61 grados de la misma especie, descubierta en el año de 1779 por las fragatas de S. M. C. nombradas Princesa y Favorita, mandadas por los Thenientes de Navio Don Ignacio Arteaga y Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra en cuya expedicion tomaron la primer posesion en el Puerto de Santiago y las segunda en la Enzenada de Nuestra Señora de Regla; y dicha costa con sus islas inmediatas fueron levantadas con la mayor exactitud por los Oficiales y Pilotos de ambos Buques. Las longitudes que aquí se manifiestan son arregladas al Meridiano del Puerto de San Blas el

qual está 88 grados 15 minutos al Oeste de Thenerife ó lo que es lo mismo 107 grados 6 minutos al Oeste de París. 88 x 60 cms. Ms.

"Hecho por *Don Josef Camacho* Primer Piloto del número de la Real Armada en dicho año de 1779." Original in Archivo Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Carpeta de mapas del Arch. Gen. de Ind. (2) No. 355 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 2.

618

Note.—Consult title 612.

1779

Miera y Pacheco, Bernardo de.

Plano de la Provincia interna del Nuevo Mexico que hizo por mandato del Teniente Coronel de Caballeria, Gobernador y Comandante General de dicha Provincia Don Juan Bautista de Ansa Don Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco . . . Hecho en la Villa de S^{ta} Fee Capital de $\overline{\rm dha}$ Provincia Año de 1779. 63.5 x 62.3 cms.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17. 651-u. Includes from 34° to 37° North lat. and from 98° 25′ to 102° 40′ Long. (from Tenerife?) i. e. from the eastern slope to the Rockies & including Zuñi. A very important map. Will bear some reduction.

Note.—Bancroft says: "In connection with Anza's operations, Bernardo Miero y Pacheco, the same who had tried to manufacture cannon, and a member of the exploring party of Dominguez and Esculante, made two maps, covering all the settlements of N. Mex. in '79, which are preserved in the Acad. Hist. at Madrid, but which I have not seen. Fernandez Duro, Not., 143." For further references consult H. H. Bancroft, Arizona and New Mexico.

Consult also titles 558, 607, and 620.

1779

Miera y Pacheco, Bernardo de.

Plano de la Provincia interna del Nuebo Mexico que hizo por mandado de el th^{te} Coronel de Caballeria Gobernador y Com^{te} General de dha Prov^e Don Juan Bapt^e de Ansa. D^e Bernardo de Meira y Pacheco Soldado estinguido de el Real Presidio de Santa Feé (Then follows a long descriptive legend) Hecho en la Villa de Santa Feé. Capital de dha Provincia Año de 1779. Ms. 56.5 x 58.7 cms.

Original in Acad. de la Hist. Madrid. Col. Boturini. t? 25, f? 1. It extends from Alamillo to the South to Taos in the North, i. e. 34° to 37° N. and from Pecos in the east to Zuñi in the west. It is a very detailed map and could be reduced one half. There is a duplicate in duplicate vol. 25.

Note.—Consult title 619.

Plano de la Entrada de Bucareli Situada vaxo los 55° de Latitud N y al Occidente del Cavo S¹ Lucas 27° 9′ 6 la que es Long⁴ de Paris 140° 15′ descubierta el año de 1775 con la Goleta Sonora, por d¹ Ju¹ Francº de la Quadra, y d¹ Francº Antonio Mourelle y reconocida prolixam¹e en la Exploracion de 1779 por dhos y otros Officiales. Ms. 90.5 x 87.7 cms.

Original in Dep. de la Guerra, Madrid. Arch. de Mapas. L. M. 8a.-1a.-a. no. 28.

Note.—Consult titles 612 and 616.

1779

Robert de Vaugondy, Gilles, 1688-1766.

Les Grandes et Petites Isles Antilles, et les Isles Lucayes avec une partie de la Mer du Nord. Par le S. Robert. À Venise Par P. Santini, 1779. 58.5 x 47 cms. 1 cart. wl. 622

Note.—This map was originally published in 1750 and entitled: "Partie de la Mer du Nord où se trouvent Les Grandes et Petites, Isles Antilles, et les Isles Lucayes. Par le St. Robert Géographe ordinaire du Roy, Avec privilège. 1750." This impression is taken from P. Santini, Atlas universel, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 647.

1780?

Port S. Augustin. Aux Espagnols. 7.3 x 6.5 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Brit. Mus. Cat. 72568 (2) gives [Paris ? 1780 ?]

1780

623

Bonne, Rigobert, 1727-1794.

Les Isles Antilles et le Golfe du Méxique . . . 32 x 21.2 cms.

In his Atlas de toutes les parties connues du globe terrestre, dressé pour l'histoire philosophique et politique . . . [Par Guillaume Thomas François Raynal] Genève, J. L. Pellet, 1780. WL 624

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this map is taken, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 652.

For a notice of the life of Bonne, consult title 543.

1780?

Delisle, Guillaume, 1675–1726.

America Septentrionalis, Concinnata juxta Observationes Dnn Academiæ Regalis Scientiarum et nonnulorum aliorum, et juxta annotationes recentissimas Per G. de l'Isle, Geographum Venalis prostat Augustæ Vindelicorum apud Tobiam Conr. Lotter Geogr.

et Calcogr. G. F. Lotter, Sculps. 58 x 45.5 cms. Colors. Undated. 1 cartouche. "Annotatio" of changes.

The date is that of Muller & co. Amsterdam. See his maps with identical French title: Amsterdam, chez Pierre Mortier, ca. 1705; Amsterdam, chez Pierre Schenk, 1708; Amsterdam, chez I. Covens & C. Mortier, ca. 1730; and Amsterdam, chez R. & J. Ottens, ca. 1760.

Note.—This copy is taken from Tobias Lotter's Atlas novus . . . 1756? which will be described in the supplement to Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

The map was originally published in 1700. For information relating to this impression and notices of the author, consult title 247. For other impressions in this collection, consult titles 264, 268, 334, 335, and 442.

For information relating to this latin edition, consult title 334.

1780

Bonne, Rigobert, 1727-1794.

Carte de la Louisiane et de la Floride. Liv. XVI. Nº 46. 20.3 x 31.7 cms. Undated. Unsigned.

In his Atlas de toutes les parties connues du Globe Terrestre, dressé pour l'Histoire Philosophique et Politique . . . [Par Guillaume Thomas François Raynal] Genève, J. L. Pellet, 1780.

WL 626

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this map is taken, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 652.

For a notice of the life of Bonne, consult title 543.

1780

Buache, Philippe, 1700-1773.

Carte du Golphe du Mexique et des Isles Antilles Reduite de la grande Carte Angloise de Popple, Par Ph. Buache 1er Géographe du Roi, Corrigée et Augmentée en 1780. Par J. N. Buache Géog. ord. du Roi. À Paris Chez Dezauche Grav. Successeur des Sr. De l'Isle et Buache, Rue des Noyers près celle des Anglois. 93.5 x 49.3 cms.

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this is taken, by G. Delisle and P. Buache, entitled Atlas géographique et universel . . . consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 655.

The title given here is within the cartouche. The border title at the top is as follows: "Carted'une partie de l'Amérique pour la Navigation des Isles et du Golfe du Mexique avec l'interieur des Terres depuis la Bermude jusqu'à Cayenne Partie Meridionale. Réduite de la Carte Angloise en 20 feuilles par Mr Popple avec quelques Corrections et Augmentations par Phil. Buache." The first edition of this map was published in 1740, for a description of which consult title 358.

For a notice of the author, consult title 314.

For a description of the Popple map of 1733 mentioned in this title, consult title 338.

Denis, Louis.

Carte du Golphe du Mexique Dressée d'après celles qui ont été publièes par ordre des cours de Frances, d'Espagne et d'Angleterre Par L Denis, Auteur du Conducteur Français. Dédiée et Présentée à M. Le Noir; Conseiller d'État et Lieutenant Général de Police &c. Par son très humble et très obeissant serviteur Basset en 1780. 73.5 x 51.5 cms. 1 cart.

Insets in u. r. h. cor., Isla de Dominique, 11 x 7.2 cms.; Isle de la Jamaique, 11 x 13 cms.; I de St. Vincent, 11.5 x 8 cms.; I de la Grenade, 11.5 x 11 cms. Shows Florida peninsula and as far N. as 36° N. lat. Florida very curiously shown as cut in two diagonally by St. John's river.

Note.—For a notice of Louis Denis, consult Biographie universelle (Michaud) v. 10, p. 415-6.

The Library of Congress has not this map in its collection. It has, however, a map by the same author, which is of sufficient interest to mention, entitled: "Carte du théâtre de la guerre présente en Amérique Dressée d'après les Nouvelles Cartes Anglaises, par L. Denis Géographe et auteur du Conducteur Français dediée et présentée à Monsieur Le Noir Conseiller d'État, Lieutenant général de Police & Par son très humble Serviteur Basset en 1779.—À Paris chez Basset Rue St Jacques au coin de celle des Mathurins à Ste Geneviève."

1780

Des Barres, Joseph Friedrich Walsh, 1722-1824.

A plan of the harbour of St. Augustine in the province of Georgia, composed & published from surveys deposited in the office of the right honourable the lords of trade, by J. F. W. Des Barres. 73.7 x 104 cms. Undated.

In his Charts of the Coast and Harbours of New England from surveys taken by Sam! Holland [and others]. [London] 1780. no. 18.

Note.—This plan is found in the various copies of the Atlantic Neptune, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

For a life of Des Barres, consult Dictionary of national biography, v. 14, pp. 402-403.

1780

Des Barres, Joseph Friedrich Walsh, 1722-1824.

A chart of the bay and harbour of Pensacola in the Province of West Florida. Surveyed by George Gauld. Published by command of Government by J. F. W. Des Barres. 1780. 51.5 x 72.5 cms.

In his Charts of the Coast and Harbours of New England from surveys taken by Sam! Holland [and others] [London], 1780. No. 21.

Note.—This plan is found in the various copies of the Atlantic Neptune, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

For a life of Des Barres, consult *Dictionary of national biography*, v. 14, pp. 402–403. For references to George Gauld, consult title 492.

In the collection of the Library of Congress is a manuscript map without date which has been given the presumable date of 1780 and is entitled: "Carte de l'Entrée du Port et Rade de Pensacola, où les pieds d'Eau sont marquez et la route que l'on doit faire pour bien chenaller qui est de se mettre entre le S. \frac{1}{4}\text{. S. O. and le Sud du fort, et gouverner droit, entre le Nord, et le N. \frac{1}{4}\text{. N. E. sur le dit fort, observant toujours de ranger le récif qui et à babord en entrant à portée de fusil, ou l'on y voit les brisants pour peu qu'il vente, ce récif est fort sain, il n'y a qu'à ce mesier de courants qui sont grands, l'on ne trouve pas moin de 21 à 22 pieds d'eau de basse mer. Echelle de 3000 toises [=2 in.]" Colored. 8 x 13\frac{3}{4}\text{ inches.}

1780

France. Dépôt général des cartes, plans et journaux de la marine.

Carte réduite des côtes et de l'intérieur de la Presqu'île de la Floride, avec le Détroit de cette Presqu'îsle et le Canal de Bahama. Dressée au Dépôt Général des Cartes, Plans et Journaux de la Marine, d'Après différentes Cartes Combinées. Pour le service des vaisseaux du Roi. Par Ordre de M. de Sartine Conseiller d'État, Ministre et Secrétaire d'État ayant le Département de la Marine. 1780 . . . 39.7 x 58.3 cms.

Note.—A description of the atlas from which this map is taken, entitled Neptune Americo-Septentrional, 1778–1780, is found in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1211.

1780

Mascaro, Manuel Augustin.

Plano general de la Mision, y Pueblo de Arispe, que S. M. en sus R[§] instrucciones destina para Capital de las Prov[§] Int[§] de Nueva España situado a los 30°, y 30′ de Lat[‡] y 266° y 10′ de Lon[‡] boreal de la L[§] do Tenerife. Arispe 12 de Septiembre de 1780. Manuel Augustin Mascaro. Ms. Colors. 161 x 47 °ms. Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17. 661 B.

Note.—A photographic reproduction of this map is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

Mascaro's Diario del Ingeniero . . . desde Chihuahua á Arizpe, 1779, is mentioned in Bancroft's North Mexican states, v. 1, p. 677, note.

In the Kohl Collection in the Library of Congress are reproductions of two manuscript maps from the originals in the British Museum, titled "New Mexico, 1782," and "Upper California, 1782."

The latter map has the route of Garcés in 1775 and that of Anza in the same year; and has a border manuscript account by Kohl as follows:

"This is a copy of a Spanish manuscript map, preserved in the British Museum. "It has the following title: "Mapa geografico de una gran parte de la America Septentrional. Arispe 29 de julio de 1782. Man. Agust. Mascaro." (Geographical map of a great part of Northern America. Arispe on the 29th of july 1782. Man. Agust. Mascaro)

"I can say nothing of Mascaro, who is named as the author of the map. But the circumstance, that the good map of S. Francisco Bay and of the route and exploration under Quiros and Moraga of 1776 (see our collection) is in a reduced sketch

Mascaro, Manuel Augustin—Continued.

correctly embodied into this map, seems to prove, that Mascaro tried to give us something true.

"He seems to have had the intention to lay down on his map all the Spanish landexpeditions from the South to the Northern parts of California executed in the years 1775–76, and principally that of Don Juan Baptiste de Ansa.

"Junipero Serra and his Franciscan Missionaries, who were then forming their missions in Upper California, had set out from the Peninsula of California, from the old Jesuitical missions there. They had in the beginning communicated with Mexico only by way of the Peninsula or by way of the ocean. They wished to have discovered a more direct route by land. Capt. Don Juan Baptista de Ansa was charged with this discovery. He made his first expedition in the year 1774. He set out with soldiers, cattle, mules, and provisions from Sonora to the Rio Colorado, crossed this river, and went through the interior of the country to the Pacific Coast and along it to Monterey, where he arrived April 1774. He returned the same way to Mexico, and made in 1775 his second expedition from Sonora to California where he arrived in the beginning of the year of 1776.

"Ansa opened in this way the new direct land road of communication between California and Mexico through Sonora. We see this route for the first time depicted on our map. After Ansa it was repeatedly travelled.

"Our map has also the route or at least the Western part of the route of another famous traveller, the father Garces, who on his great and celebrated excursion to the Northwestern parts of Mexico, turned also so far West, that he came in sight of the Pacific Coast. We see indicated on our map, which is made by a countryman and contemporary of Garces, the 'Rio de San Felipe,' which Garces discovered (perhaps our S. Joaquin?) his 'Rio des Piramides' (perhaps our Rio Virgen?), and a piece of a great nameless lake in the North, a little North of the parallel of S. Francisco (perhaps our Salt Lake?)

"All the indications on Mascaro's map are not without interest."

For another map by Mascaro consult title 592.

1780

Rocha y Figueroa, Geronimo de la.

Mapa de la Frontera De Sonora para el Establecim^{to} de la Linea de Presidios. Arispe 4 de Septiembre de 1780. Geronimo de la Rocha y Figueroa. Ms. Colors. 64.3 x 92.8 cms.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17.661A. Extends from 29° to 33° 30′ N. lat. and from 264° 15′ to 268° 45′ (long. of Tenerife). Shows Arizona as far N. as the Rio Gila and includes entire course of the Rio San Pedro. Interesting. Can be reduced to ½ or ½.

LC 633

Note.—A photographic reproduction of this map, of the same size as the original, is in the collection of the Library of Congress. Beneath the "Explicacion," appears the following:

" Notas.

"Ia Los Pueblos, Haciendas, Rancho, despoblados, Reales de Minas que no se trabajan, y Presidios reformados van indicados con las mismas señales; pero con la diferiencia que en lugar de sus colores se les ha dado de negro.

Hª Las porsiones de Rios o Arroyos que se encontraron secos en lugar del color de Agua tienen el de tierra.

IIIª De las demas circunstancias que no pueden expresar se en el Mapa se hallaran las correspondientes noticias en los Diarios del mismo Ingeniero."

Moithey, Maurille Antoine, 1732-1810?

Carte nouvelle des posséssions Angloises en Amérique dressée pour l'intelligence de la guerre présente et divisée suivant les prétentions des Anglois. Traduite de l'Anglois d'après Tho? Gefferys [si], géographe du prince de Galles, revue et corrigée par M. Moithey, ingénieur géographe du Roi. publiée le 15 avril 1780. Prix 1¹ 4^s. À Paris Chez le S^r Moithey, ingénieur-géographe du Roi, rue de la Harpe vis-à-vis la Sorbonne, Et chez Crepy rue S. Jacques à S. Pierre près la rue de la par cheminerie. 48.3 x 68.6 cms.

Colored outline. Inset: Carte de l'océan occidental où l'on fait voir les Routes des différents ports de l'Europe pour conduire dans l'Amérique Septentrionale. 37.5 x 49.8 cms. WL 633a

Note.—The Library of Congress in its collection has also a copy of this map. Consult title 666 for references to the life and works of Moithey.

1781?

Plan of Fort George and adjacent works at Pensacola in West Florida. Ms. 71 x 45.8 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. Original in the Library of Congress, Washington. LC 634

Note.—Mentioned in Phillips' List of maps of America, p. 690.

1781?

Plan of Fort George, Pensacola with references. 31.8 \times 22.8 cms. Ms. without name, title, or date. Anonymous.

Original in The Library of Congress, Washington. LC 635

Note.—Mentioned in Phillips' List of maps of America, p. 690.

1781?

Lotter, Tobias Conradus, 1717-1777.

Carte de l'Océan Pacifique au Nord de l'Équateur, et des Côtes qui le bornent des deux côtés: d'après les dernièrs Découvertes faites par les Espagnols, les Russes et les Anglois, jusqu' en 1780. (and German title): Charte des Stillen Weltmeers in Nördlichen Aequator und der Küsten die es auf beiden Seiten einschrænken: nach den neuesten, von den Spaniern, Russen und Engellændern bis 1780 gemachten Entdeckungen. Publiée par Tobie Conrad Lotter à Augsbourg. 50.3 x 47 cms. Undated.

A note at the bottom signed "T. A. Mann, 1781" says this map first appeared in The Gentleman's Magazine. Dec. 1780, and again

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Lotter, Tobias Conradus—Continued.

in 1781 in the Journal du Voyage des Capitaines Anglois Cook et Clark (in 8°) WL 636

Note.—The note at the bottom referred to, which is in french and german, is of sufficient interest to extract in full:

"Cette carte a été publiée à Londres dans le Gentleman's Magazine pour Déce 1780; et de nouveau en 1781 à la tête d'un Journal (in 8vo) du Voyage des Capitaines Anglois Cook et Clarke fait depuis le mois de Juin 1776, jusqu'au mois d'Oct? 1780 que les deux Vaisseaux furent de retour à Londres. Les Déscouvertes faites par les Espagnols par Order de Don François Bucarelly, Vice-Roi de Mexique, (qui firent voile en 2 vaisseaux de Port de St. Blas au mois de Mai 1775, et v furent de retour le 20 Octe suivant) s'étendent jusqu'au 58° 3' Lat. N. d'où ils virent le Cap. S. Elias. Les Découvertes des Russes, suivant leurs Cartes que les Capitaines Cook et Clarke virent à l'Isle d'Unalaschka, où cette nation a un établissement fixe, s'étendent du 49° au 68° de Lat. N. Celles faites par les Capitaines Cook et Clarke en 1778 et 1779, s'étendent depuis 42° 27′ jusqu'à 70° 40′ 57″ Lat. N. D'après une comparaison exacte des Découvertes faites par ces trois Nations, ils'y trouve une entière conformité: les Longitudes et les Latitudes correspondent partout, autant qu'on peut l'attendre en pareil cas. Dans la Latitude 65° 58' N. les Continents de l'Asie et de l'Amérique ne sont separés que par un Détroit, peu profond, de 6 lieues de largeur. MM. Cook et Clarke trouverent dans la Latitude de 71° N. qu'une glace ferme et empénétrable s'étendoit d'un Continent à l'autre. Il va 50° de Longitude de la Bave de Hudson à la partie de la Côte occidentale de l'Amérique qui en est la plus proche, qui sont 560 lieues Marines. De là on peut conclure que le Passage tant cherché n'existe point. T. A. MANN, 1781."

In the London magazine for july, 1780, there is a map entitled, "A Chart of the Discoveries made by the late Capt. Cook, and other European Navigators, in the great Pacific Ocean between Asia and America. By T. Kitchin, Sent" In the number for december, 1780, title page states that there is "a chart of the discoveries made by the late Captain Cook, &c., corrected from that given in the London magazine for july last." This map is not in the Library of Congress copy. As in the Gentleman's Magazine for that date there is no map or reference to the map above described and as the map in the London Magazine answers to the description, it is presumable that the mistake was made in reference to the map being in the Gentleman's Magazine.

For references to Lotter, consult title 334.

A copy of this map is also found in the collection of the Library of Congress. For references to various maps in connection with the subject of this title, consult P. Lee Phillips' Alaska and the northwest part of North America . . . Washington, 1898.

1781

P., P. S.

Carte der Entdeckungen Zwischen Sibirien und America P. S. P. fec. bis auf das Jahr 1780. I. M. Burucker sculp: 19.3 x 40.5 cms. In Neues Petersburgisches Journal 1781, no. 1. LC 637

Note.—A copy of this map is in the collection of the Library of Congress. It gives "Die westküste von Nordamerica nach capit. Cook's bestimmung."

Bew, John, d. 1793.

A map of East and West Florida, Georgia and Louisiana, with the Islands of Cuba, Bahama, and the Countries surrounding the Gulf of Mexico, with the Tract of the Spanish Galleons, and of our Fleets thro' the Straits of Florida, from the Best authorities. Jn. Lodge, Sculp. 36.3 x 27.4 cms.

In the Political Magazine . . . for 1781. London. v. 2, p. 293. WL 638

Note.—A copy of the magazine containing the map is in the Library of Congress. The title page for the month of may, 1781, refers to the map as being in this number and on page 293 is given a short explanatory description.

1781

Kino, Eusèbius François, 1644-1711.

Passage par terre à la Californie découverte par le Rev. Père Eusèbe François Kino Jésuite depuis 1698 jusqu' à 1701. 21×23.5 cms.

In Lettres édifiantes & curieuses. Nouv. Éd. Mémoires d'Amérique. Paris, J. G. Mérigot, 1781. v. 8, opp. p. 52. LC 639

Note.—For the various reproductions of this map and notices of Kino, consult title 250.

1781

Toma de la Plaza de Panzacola y con la Rendicion de la Florida a las Armas del Rey Carlos Tercero Año de 1781. Ms. Anonymous. 100 x 67.5 cms.

Original in Direc. de Hid. Madrid. Sec. 9. Cart 1. Orig. Ms. Consists of a central map (I) having an inset (7) in its u. l. h. cor. and six marginal maps. I including no. 7 is 44 x 67.5 cms., 1 & 3 are 25 x 22, 2 is 25 x 21.5, 4 is 23 x 22, 5 is 23 x 22.7, 6 is 23 x 20, 7 is 23.3 x 14. A very interesting detailed map in colors with descriptive legends showing the fort, the positions of the fleet &c. The small maps can be photographed. The large one (I) could be reduced ½ except for its legend, which is very small, but could be copied.

Note.—In the manuscript collection of the Library of Congress is a map of interest of this date, entitled "Plan of Fort George at Pensacola . . . Scale 50 feet to an inch." $26\frac{1}{4} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Under the "References," it is signed "C. Towne, 9th October, 1781, W. W." Consult title 665.

Bonne, Rigobert, 1727-1794.

Les États-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale, contenant en outre, les Isles Royale, de Terre Neuve, de St Jean et l'Acadie; avec partie du Canada, de la Louisiane et de la Floride. Par M. Bonne, Ingénieur-Hydrographe de la Marine. Juillet, 1781. 21.5 x 32 cms.

NOTE.—This map is taken from l'abbé Grenet, Atlas portatif... described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 288.

For a notice of the life of Grenet, born about 1750, consult *Biographie universelle* (Michaud)

For a review of this atlas, consult Journal de Monsieur, 1781. 16°. Paris, Knapen, 1781, v. 6, pp. 211-217. Also Esprit (L') des journaux. Juillet, 1782. 16°. Paris, 1782, v. 7, pp. 397-402.

An italian imprint of this map, "Venise, par P. Santini," is in the italian edition entitled, Compendio di geographia, 1794, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 680.

For information relating to the life of Bonne, consult title 543.

1781

Bonne, Rigobert, 1727-1794.

Carte Générale de l'Amérique Septentrionale. Par M. Bonne Ingén[‡] Hydrographe de la Marine. Fev^er 1781. 31.8 x 21 cms. Gravé par Perrier. Écrit par André. wu 642

Note.—For information relating to this map, the author, and the atlas from whence taken, consult title 641.

1781

Clouet, Jean-Baptiste Louis, l'abbé, b. 1730.

Carte d'Amérique divisée en ses principaux Pays Dressée sur les Mémoires les plus récents et sur differents Voyages et assujettie aux Observations Astronomiques de Mrs de l'Académie Royale des Sciences. Par Mr l'Abbé Clouet de l'Académie R¹e de Rouen, 1781. 62.7 x 47 cms. Colored outline. 1 cart.

Shows all Spanish possessions in North America, California, New Mexico, as well as Florida & Texas. There is a 1782 [Paris] ed. of this with identical title in Spanish and French. It is bordered with illustrated plates and has text in both languages.

Note.—In the collection of the Library of Congress is the edition of 1782, measuring $38 \times 49\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with french and spanish descriptive text.

It contains twenty border illustrations descriptive of events in american history. A small inset at the top left hand corner is entitled "Nouvelle Découvertes faite à l'Ouest, et au Nord Ouest du Canada par les Russes en 1731, avec celle que furent l'Admiral de Fonte, et Bernada son Capitaine."

For a notice of Clouet's life, consult Augustin and Aloys de Backer, Bibliothèque de la compagnie de Jésus. fol. Bruxelles, 1891, v. 2, p. 1249.

Kitchin, Thomas, 1718-1784.

Map of the province of West Florida. By Thos. Kitchin Sr. 19 x 24 cms. Undated.

In The London Magazine. May, 1781. 8°. London, for R. Baldwin. v. 50, opp. p. 248.

Note.—A copy of this magazine, containing the map, is in the Library of Congress. The map gives soundings and contains an inset entitled, "Enlarged plan of Pensacola." A descriptive notice is in pages 240–1.

1781

Navas, Francisco de.

Plano de la Villa de Panzacola, Fuerte Jorge, y fortificaciones ultimamente construidas por la Nacion Britanica, atacadas por las Fuezas Españolas al mando del Mariscal de Campo Dⁿ Bernardo de Galvez y rendidas el 8 de Mayo de 1781. Ms. 70 x 60.5 cms. Original in Dep. de la Guerra. Madrid. Arch. de Mapas.

L. M. 8a.-1a. no. 13. 645

Note —In connection with this plan, the following work in the Library of Con-

Note.—In connection with this plan, the following work in the Library of Congress is of interest:

Gálvez, Bernardo de Gálvez Madrid Cabrera Ramírez y Marquez, conde de Diario de las operaciones de la expedicion contra la plaza de Panzacola concluida por las armas de S. M. católica, baxo las órdenes del mariscal de campo D. Bernardo de Galvez. 48 pp. [n. p., 1781?] Caption title. Dated and signed (p. 34); Panzacola 12. de mayo de 1781.—Bernardo de Galvez.

"This tract, without date or place, was apparently printed at Madrid, about this time [1781]"—Rich, Bibl. amer. nova, v. 1, 1846, p. 300. Other authorities suppose it to have been printed at Havana or at Seville. Consult Brit. mus. Catalogue; P. Vindel's Catálogo ilustr., no. 14, 1903, p. 242; Leclerc, Bibl. amer., 1878, p. 663.

Appended: Articulos de capitulacion (p. 35-45) Resumen de los muertos y heridos (p. 46-47) Resumen de las armas y municiones de guerra que se han encontrado en . . . Panzacola (p. 48)

For a sketch of the life of Galvez, consult Biographie universelle (Michaud) v. 15, p. 479.

1782

St. Augustine and its environs. 1782. Ms. 35.7 x 45.7 cms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in The Library of Congress. Washington. Numbered in pencil "219."

Note.—This map, among others on the same subject, is described in Phillips' List of maps of America, p. 755.

Bew, John, d. 1793.

A Map of Mexico, or New Spain, from the latest Authorities. J. Lodge Sculp. London. Published as the Act directs 28th of Feb 1782 by J. Bew, Pater Noster Row. 36.5 x 27.7 cms.

In The Political Magazine. February, 1782. London, J. Bew, 1782. v. 3, opp. p. 59. wt 647

Note.—A copy of this magazine, containing the map, is in the Library of Congress.

1782

Bonne, Rigobert, 1727-1794.

Carte des Isles Antilles et du Golfe du Mexique; avec la Majeure partie de la Nouvelle Espagne. Par M. Bonne. Ingénieur Hydrographe de la Marine. Aoust 1780. Dediée et Presentée au Roy par son très humble très obeissant serviteur et fidèle Sujet Lattré, Graveur de sa Majesté. Revue et corrigée par l'auteur en May 1782. 144 x 66 cms.

Shows only Florida peninsula and California coast as far N. as 31° N. Not New Mexico.

Note.—In the Library of Congress collection there are two editions of this map, one of 1780 and the other of 1786.

For a notice of the life of Bonne, consult title 543.

1782

Pagès, Pierre Marie François, viconte de, 1748-1793.

Carte d'une partie de l'Amérique Septentrionale, qui contient partie de la N¹º Espagne, et de la Louisiane. Pour servir aux Voyages au Tour du Monde et vers les deux Pôles, faits par M. [F.] de Pagès, Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal et Militaire de S¹ Louis, Capitaine des Vaisseaux du Roi, et Correspondant de l'Académie Royale des Sciences. Benard direxit. 43 x 32 cms.

In his Voyages autour du monde . . . Pendant les années 1767–1776. 8°. Paris, Moutard, 1782. v. 2, pl. 2. wl. 649

Note.—A copy of this work containing the map is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

In a life of Pagès in the *Biographie universel* (*Michaud*) is a critical review of this work, with estimate by Humboldt, etc.

1782

Pantoja, Juan.

Plano del Puerto de S. Diego en la costa setent! de Californ! levantado por el 2° piloto de la Armada D. Juan Pantoja año 1782 . . . Morata lo escr. 21.5 x 17.8 cms.

In D. Alcalá Galiano. Relación del viage en el año de 1792 para reconocer el estrecho de Fuca. Madrid, 1802. Cartas. no. 5.

LC 650

Note.—For considerable information relating to the work in which this map is found, consult title 95.

A reference to Juan Pantoja occurs in Manuel Orozco y Berra, Apuntes para la historia de la geografía en Mexico, p. 286.

1783

Bew. John, d. 1793.

Plan of the Town and Harbour of St Augustin in East Florida. Jno Lodge sc. London. Published as the Act directs. Mar. 31st 1783 by J. Bew, Pater Noster Row. 24 x 16.8 cms.

In The Political Magazine and Parliamentary . . . Journal for March 1783. 8°. London, for J. Bew, 1783. v. 4. LC 651

Note.—The copy of this magazine containing the map is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

For explanation of the plan, see p. 222.

The plan was originally published in Thomas Jefferys, A description of the spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies. 1762. For an account of this first impression and other impressions, consult title 465.

1783

Bowles, Carrington, d. 1793.

Bowles' new map of North America and the West Indies, exhibiting the British Empire therein with the limits and boundaries of the United States. As also the dominions possessed in that quarter, by the Spaniards, the French & other European States. The whole compiled from the best surveys and authentic memoirs which have appeared to the present year 1783. London, C. Bowles, 1783. 99 x 101.5 cm.

Note.—The Library of Congress has a copy of this map in its collection. It is another impression of the map published by Carrington Bowles, without date, . entitled:

"North America and the West Indies; a New Map, Wherein The British Empire and its Limits, according to the Difinitive Treaty of Peace, in 1763, are Accurately described, and the Dominions Possessed by the Spaniards, the French, & other European States. The whole Compiled from all the New Surveys, and Authentic Memoirs, that have hitherto appeared.—London, Printed for Car[r]ington Bowles, Map & Printseller, No. 69 in St. Pauls Church Yard."

It does not contain, however, the text entitled, "Extract of the Treaties of Peace... Relative to America..." nor does it contain the ornamental cartouche around the scales, nor a few additional minor details.

This map, with various changes as noticed in title 409, is copied from the map of Emanuel Bowen and John Gibson, there described.

Brion de la Tour, Louis, père.

L'Amérique Septentrionale, où se remarquent les États-Unis. Par M. Brion de la Tour, Ingénieur-Géographe du Roi. À Paris, Chez Esnauts et Rapilly, rue S! Jacques, à la Ville de Coutances. Avec Priv. du Roi. 1783. 72.5 x 50.5 cms. WL 653

Note.—The Library of Congress has in its collection a copy of this edition, and also that of 1779.

This last impression does not give the routes of Cook and Clarke, and of the spaniards to Manila, etc.

For information relating to Brion de la Tour, consult title 502.

1783

Cary, John.

The West Indies, including Part of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, East Florida, West Florida, Louisiana, and the Gulf of Mexico, with Part of the Coast of South America: From the Bay of Honduras, to the Mouth of the River Oronoko. From the Latest and Best Authorities and Actual Observations. London, Publish'd . . . Augt 1, 1783 by Jn? Cary . . . 71.5 x 57 cms.

Note.—A copy of this map is also in the collection of the Library of Congress. It differs in size from his maps of the West Indies published in the various editions of his atlases described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

A list of the works published by John Cary is found at the end of Cary's Traveller's companion, 1810.

"John Cary as a Cartographer.—A paper recently read by Sir H. G. Fordham at a meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society takes stock of the publications of John Cary, whose method of delineation, characterized by a delicacy and clearness all its own, has, it is claimed, dominated British cartography from the end of the eighteenth century to the present time. There exists in the British Museum a canal plan, signed by Cary, dated 1769, and in the volume containing this plan are others bearing his signature. G. and J. Cary's publications range from 1769 to 1836. 'G. Cary' appears on the publication issued under the name of Cary between 1824 and 1836. There is no clue to the relationship between John and Francis Cary, the later of whom engraved a large number of the plates in Gough's Edition of Camden's 'Britannia' (1789 and 1805.) Of the smallest of the three sets of maps of the English and Welsh Counties published by Cary—the 'Traveller's Companion'—editions date from 1790 to 1824. The second set in order of size, 'New and Correct English Atlas,' appeared in 1787, and was republished in various editions down to 1821. Thirdly, in 1809 appeared the 'New English Atlas,' the maps of which were used in 1819, 1820, and 1821, for setting out the geological discoveries of William Smith. The plates of these three sets still exist, and the county maps of the Folio Atlas, more than a century old, are still published for the use of motorists. In his maps of England and Wales of 1794, Cary was the first to substitute the meridian of Greenwich for that of St. Paul's. Leaving out of account individual maps incorporated into atlases, there are some 50 titles of works by Cary, and of individual maps and plans about 300."

Consult Royal geographical society journal, oct. 1910, p. 500.

Delisle, Guillaume, 1675-1726.

Carte du Mexique et des États Unis d'Amérique, Partie Méridionale. Dressée sur un grand nombre de Mémoires, et sur les meilleures Cartes du Pays, Assujetie aux Observations Astronomiques de M^{rs} de l'Académie Royale des Sciences. Par Guil. De l'Isle 1^{ers} Géogr. de l'Ac. Nouvellement Revuë et Augmentée Par Dezauch Successeur des S^{rs} De l'Isle et Phil. Buache premiers Géographes A Paris, Rue des Noyers Année 1783. 64 x 47.5 cms.

From Atlas Géographiques des Quatre Parties du Monde par Guillaume de l'Isle et Phil. Buache . . . Revu et augmenté par Dezauche. À Paris. (no date) wu 655

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this map is taken, consult title 655 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

It is based on the map of Delisle of 1703, described with other impressions in title 256 of this work,

1783

Lopez, Tomás, i. e. Tomás López de Vargas Machuca, 1731–1802. Plano de la Ciudad y Puerto de San Agustin de la Florida. Por Don Tomas Lopez, Madrid año de 1783. 28 x 18.5 cms.

Adjoining on the right hand is a map without a title of the "Peninsula de la Florida" and of the western end of "Cuba." 10 x 18.5 cms. Both maps are included in a frame 39 x 18.5 cms.

Note.—For information relating to Lopez, consult title 416. The plan here described is not mentioned in Gabriel Marcel's seemingly exhaustive work entitled *Le géographe Thomás López et son œuvre* . . . *Madrid*, 1908. A copy of the plan is in the collection of the British Museum,

1783

Pownall, Thomas, 1720-1805.

A New Map of North America, with the West India Islands. divided according to the Preliminary Articles of the Peace, Signed at Versailles, 20, Jan. 1783. wherein are particularly Distinguished the United States, and the Several Provinces, Governments &ca which Compose the British Dominions; Laid down according to the Latest Surveys, and Corrected from the Original Materials, of Gover Pownall, Mem^br of Parlia^mr 1783. 2 sheets 116.5 x 50.9 cms. and 116.5 x 51 cms. 2 cart.

In The North American Atlas. London, 1777. Inset in u. l. h. cor: "A Particular Map of Baffin and Hudson's Bay" 26.5 x 24 cms. Inset in l. l. h. cor: "The Passage by Land to California Discover'd by Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit; between the Years 1698 and 1701, before which, and for a Considerable Time

Pownall, Thomas—Continued.

Since California has always been described in all Charts & Maps as an Island." 19.8 x 21.5 cms. See Father Kino's map in 1762 & 1781.

WL 657

Note.—The North American atlas described under William Faden in title 1207, of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases gives a 1777 edition of this map. The edition here described is found in Jefferys and others, The american atlas, described in the same list, title 1169, with a statement: "This map, dated 1783, has been inserted to replace the earlier edition of 1776, included in the index." While this impression has the date 1783 in the cartouche, the second sheet, has at the extreme lower corner: "Printed for Robt Sayer and Jn9.

For an account of the various impressions of Pownall's map, consult Henry N. Stevens, Lewis Evans, his map of the middle british colonies in America . . . London, Henry Stevens, son & Stiles, 1905; and also Phillips' List of maps of America and List of Geographical Atlases.

Bennett, Nº 53 Fleet Street, as the Act directs, 15th July, 1779."

For a short notice of the life of Pownall, consult *Dictionary of national biography*. A very extensive life is by Charles Assheton Whately Pownall, entitled *Thomas Pownall*... 8°. London, 1908.

For references to the various impressions of Kino's map of California consult title 250.

The map in this collection has, at the extreme right hand corner underneath the cartouche containing the scale, "Printed for Robt Sayer, map, chart & printseller . . . August 15th 1786."

1784

Robert de Vaugondy, Didier, 1726-1786.

Nouvelle Espagne, Nouveau Mexique, Isles Antilles Par le S. Robert de Vaugondy Géog? ordinaire du Roy &c. Gravé par E. Dussy. 30.5 x 23.8 cms.

In his Nouvel atlas portatif destiné principalement pour l'instruction de la jeunesse, d'après la géographie moderne de feu l'abbé Delacroix . . . 4°. Paris, Fortin, 1778. no. 44. wl. 658

Note.—This map is taken from Didier Robert de Vaugondy, Nouvel atlas portative, 1778, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 649.

A later edition, corrected by Charles François Delamarche, is found in the *Nouvel atlas portativ*, 1794–1806, which will be described in the supplemental list to Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*.

For references to the family of Robert de Vaugondy, consult title 364.

1784

Lotter, Matthäus Albrecht, 1741-, and Lotter, Georg Frederic.

A New and Correct Map of North America, with the West India Islands. Divided According to the last Treaty of Peace, Concluded at Paris the 20th of Jan. 1783. wherein are particularly Distinguished, the Thirteen Provinces wich (*sic*) Compose the United States of North America. Engraved and Published by

Matthew Albert and George Frederic Lotter 1784. Four sheets: a—57 x 50 cms. b—56.5 x 50 cms. c—57 x 50 cms. d—56.5 x 50 cms. Entire map 113.5 x 100 cms. Colored outline. Large vignette.

Inset in upper l. h. corner: "A Particular Map of Baffin and Hudson's Bay." 26 x 23.5 cms. In lower l. h. corner of c. "The Passage by Land to California Discover'd by Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit" &c. 19 x 19.5 cms. wl. 659

Note.—This map seems to be based upon the various maps by Bowen and Gibson, Carrington Bowles and Pownall. The two insets of Baffin and Hudson's bays, and Kino's map of California are taken from the Pownall map of 1777 and later; and the various texts within the map are found in the Bowen and Gibson map described in title 409 of this work.

The family of Lotter was a firm of map makers of Augsburg, Germany. Information as to their family may be found in title 334.

For references to Kino, consult title 250.

1784

Santini, François.

Carte des Nouvelles Découvertes au Nord de la Mer du Sud, Tant à l'Est de la Sibérie et du Kamtchatka, Qu'à l'Ouest de la Nouvelle France. À Venise Chez François Santini, rue S^t, Justine près de l'Église. Chez M. Remondini. 63.5 x 45 cms. wu 660

Note.—The italian edition of this map with a french title is found under the title of P. Santini's Atlas universel... 1776-[1784] described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 647.

It is the well-known map of Philippe Buache with same title described under the date of 1750, title 394 of this work; which goes into considerable detail of the controversy then existing relating to that portion of the northwest coast of North America.

For information relating to Buache and Delisle, consult title 394.

1784

Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d', 1697-1782.

Partie Méridionale de la Louisiane, avec la Floride, la Caroline et la Virginie, par le Sr D'Anville. À Venise Par P. Santini Chez Mr Remondini. 57 x 48 cms. WL 661

Note.—This map is found under the title of P. Santini's Atlas universel . . . 1776-[1784] described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 647.

This map is extracted from Anville's map entitled Canada, Louisiane et Terres Angloises . . . of 1755.

For information relating to this map, consult title 408.

For references to the life and works of d'Anville, consult title 326.

Brion de la Tour, Louis.

Carte des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et du Cours du Mississipi; rédigée d'après différentes Cartes et Relations Anglaises, et les opérations de la dernière Guerre; avec les nouvelles Limites générales fixées par les articles préliminaires de paix, signés tant à Paris qu' à Versailles le 30 N^{bre} 1782 et le 20 Jan[‡] 1783 et confirmees par le Traité définitif. cette carte composée par le S[‡] Brion de la Tour Ing[‡] Géographe du Roi, est accompagnée de celle de l'Amérique Septentrionale, entière, servant aussi à l'intelligance des mêmes articles de paix. À Paris, chez Esnauts et Rapilly, rue S[‡] Jaques, à la Ville de Coutances, 1784. A. P. D. R. Echelle, Lieues d'une heure, de 20 au Degrè. 69 x 50.3 cms.

Shows N. of 29° 30′ N. lat., East and West Florida as far west as 100 W. long. New Mexico not included. LC 662

Note.—A copy of this map is in the collection of the Library of Congress. The title is within an allegorical cartouche showing the liberty cap, flags, etc.

The estimated population is given, whites, indians and negroes, in the thirteen United States.

The map of North America referred to in the title as an accompaniment is described in title 653, where reference is given for the life of the author.

1784

Janvier, Jean.

L'Amérique devisée en ses principaux États Assujettie aux Observations Astronomiq^{es} Par le S^e Janvier Géographe. A Venise Par François Santini, rue S^e Justine près la dite Église. Chez M^e Remondini. 64.7 x 46.7 cms. Colored outline. wl. 663

Note.—This map is found under the title of P. Santini's Atlas universel... 1776-[1784], described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 647.

This edition published in Venice by Santini is taken from the french edition published by Lattre in 1784.

The Library of Congress has this impression which has under the date, "Augmentée du voyage de Cook en 1782."

The map is based upon the map of America found in the Atlas moderne... of 1762, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 629 and later editions in titles 646 and 664.

A reproduction of this map with the same cartouche and "Avertissement," copied from the original in the colonial office library, is found in the Atlas to accompany the case . . . between Great Britain and . . . Venezuela, 1897, no. 31, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 2756.

The Library of Congress has also an impression of this map by Charles François Delamarche dated 1790.

Güssefeld, Franz Ludwig, 1744-1808.

Charte über die XIII. vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America Entworfen durch F. L. Güssefeld, und herausgegeben von den Homænnischen Erben. Mit Römisch Kaÿserl. Allergn. Freÿheit. A? 1784. I. M. Schmidt sc. Nor. 57.8 x 45 cms. Colors.

Les XIII États unis de l'Amérique septentrionale, d'après les meilleures & speciales Cartes angloises qui ont parues jusqu'ici par F. L. Güssefeld. Chez les Heritieres de Homann, l'an 1784.

WL 663a

Note.—This map is found described in the Homann heirs, Atlas geographicus maior, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 624. For information relating to Güssefeld, consult title 712.

1784

Moore, John Hamilton, 1738-1807.

A new and correct Chart of the West-India Islands, including the Gulf and Windward Passage; Regulated and Ascertained by Astronomical Observations by John Hamilton Moore . . . Published as the Act directs 14th Sept. 1784. 129 x 94 cms. There is a second set of degrees of longitude exterior to this measurement.

Shows southern end of Florida peninsula on a large scale. 664

Note.—An obituary notice, p. 112, in *Censura literaria*, v. 7, 1809, is as follows: "Oct. 30, 1807. At Chingford Lodge, Epping Forest, Mr. John Hamilton Moore, author of *Moore's Navigation*, Seaman's Daily Assistant, the Monitor, &c. He was in his 69th year."

A portrait of the author is found in his *The new practical navigator*, 14th ed., 1800; and p. viii he states: "The rapid Sale my former publications have had, has induced persons in Scotland, Ireland, and other places, to copy them, many of which have been distributed to different parts of the world, particularly in the East Indies and America;—in order to prevent such spurious and erroneous Editions being imposed on the Public in future, a striking Likeness of the Author will be prefixed to each Book of this New Work."

In the Sunday gazette, of the 8th of march, 1789, there is an account of an action against Moore by David Steele whom he accused of plagiarism in connection with the publishing of a chart entitled "A chart of the east coast of England." Consult also title 710.

1784

W., W.

Plan of Fort George at Pensacola. Scale 50 feet to an Inch. Ms. 62.2×35.6 cms.

Original in The Library of Congress. References signed: "C. Towne. 9th. October 1784. W. W."

Note.—Erroneously stated as dated 1784 when it should be 1781. Consult also titles 634, 635 and 640.

Moithey, Maurille Antoine, 1732-1810?

Amerique Septentrionale publiée Par le S: Moithey, Ingénieur-Géographe du Roi, et Professeur de Mathématiques de M. M. les pages de L. L. A. A. S. S. Monseigneur le Prince et Madame la Princesse de Conti: A Paris . . . 1785. 51.3 x 72 cms.

Shows Florida and gives quite a detailed view of New Mexico. 666

Note.—The Library of Congress has in its collection the impression of 1789, entitled as follows:

"Amérique Septentrionale publiée Par le S. Moithey Ingénieur-Géographe. À Paris Chez l'Auteur rue de la harpe la porte cochère vis-a-vis la Sorbonne, Et chez Crepy rue S! Jacques, à S! pierre près la rue de la Parcheminerie. 1789. nº 252."

This impression is the same size as the 1784 edition.

The Library of Congress has in its collection another map by the same author with various historical texts scattered throughout, entitled, "Carte Nouvelle des Posséssions Angloises en Amérique dressée pour l'intelligence de la guerre présente et divisée suivant les prétentions des Anglois. Traduite de l'Anglois d'après Tho? Gefferys [sic], géographe du prince de Galles. revue et corrigée par M. Moithey, ingénieur géographe du Roi. publiée le 15. avril 1780. Prix 1 4 A-À Paris Chez le S? Moithey, ingénieur-géographe du Roi, rue de la Harpe vis-à-vis la Sorbonne. Et chez Crepy rue S. Jacques à S. Pierre près la rue de la parcheminerie." This map includes part of Florida and extends into the region west of the Mississippi.

For this map, consult also title 633a.

The map referred to in the title is probably one of the collection referred to in the Allgemeine literatur-zeitung, 19 junius, 1786. Jena, 1786. No. 145, p. 548, entitled, "Les quatre parties du Monde, avec une Mappe Monde; revues et corrigés par Mr. Moithey. Ingén. Géographe et Professeur des Mathematiques, au service du Prince de Conty, 1785."

For a notice of Moithey's life, consult Biographie universelle (Michaud) v. 28, p. 504.

1785

Kaart van Louisiana, en Florida. Anonymous. 21 x 31.8 cms.

In Bachiene (Willem Albert, 1712-1783) Atlas tot opheldering der hedendaggsche Historie. fol. te Amsterdam, 1785. Inset. Aanhangzee. 55 x 45 cms. wl. 667

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this map is taken consult title 657 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

For a notice of the life of Bachiene, consult David Bierens de Haan's Bibliographie néerlandaise. Rome, 1883. p. 13; and A. J. van der Aa's Biographisch woordenboek der Nederlanden. v. 2. pp. 10–12.

This map is translated from the french map of Rigobert Bonne entitled; "Carte de Louisiane et de la Floride," which was originally published in his Atlas de toutes les parties connues du globe terrestre, dressé pour l'Histoire philosophique & politique des établissemens & du commerce des européens dans les deux Indes . . . [Par Guillaume Thomas François Raynal] For a description of this atlas, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 652.

For information relating to Bonne, consult title 626 of this work.

Kaart van Nieuw Mexiko, met het Noordelyk Gedeelte van Oud Mexiko of Nieuw Spanje. Anonymous. 31.8 x 21.5 cms. 1 cart. In Bachiere (Willem Albert, 1712–1783) Atlas tot opheldering der hedendaggsche Historie. fol. te Amsterdam, 1785. wl. 668

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this map is taken consult title 657 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases:

For references to the life of Bachiene, consult title 667.

This map is translated from the french map of Rigobert Bonne, entitled, Le Nouveau-Mexique, avec la partie septentrionale de l'ancien, &c., which was originally published in his Atlas de toutes les parties connues du globe terrestre, dressé pour l'Histoire philosophique & politique des établissemens & du commerce des européens dans les deux Indes . . . [Par Guillaume Thomas François Raynal] For a description of this atlas, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 652.

For information relating to Bonne, consult title 626 of this work.

For reference to the french edition of this map, consult title 544 of this work.

1785

Zatta, Antonio.

Messico ovvero Nuova Spagna che contiene Il nuovo Messico la California con una parte de' Paesi adjacenti. Venezia 1785. Presso Antonio Zatta Qº Gº Con Privilegio dell' Eccmo Senato. G. Pitteri scr. 40.5 x 31 cms. Colored outline. WL 668a

Note.—This map is taken from Antonio Zatta's Atlante novissimo, v. 4, no. 43, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 651.

1785

Zatta, Antonio.

America Settentrionale divisa ne' suoi principali Stati. Venezia Presso Antonio Zatta, Q^a G^a 40.2 x 30.8 cms. wl. 668b

Note.—This map is taken from Antonio Zatta's Atlante novissimo, v. 4, no. 26, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 651.

1785

Delamarche, Charles François, 1740-1817.

États-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale Avec les Isles Royale, de Terre Neuve, de St Jean, l'Acadie &c. 1785. À Paris, chez Delamarche, Géogr. Rue du Foin St Jacques au College de Maître Gervais. 62.5 x 47.5 cms. Colored outline. WL 669

Note.—This map was found in the atlas by G. and D. Robert de Vaugondy, entitled Atlas universel... Corrigé et augmenté de la carte de la république française divisée en départemens par C. F. Delamarche... Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 678.

It is one of the few maps which give a list of the thirteen original states, with Vermont, and the proposed names of the ten new states, provided for in the Jeffersonian ordinance of 1784, and entitled Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia, Pelisipia.

For a notice of the life of Delamarche, consult Biographie universelle (Michaud) 1855, v. 10, p. 296.

1786?

Map of the Province of Florida, including Louisiana and part of New Mexico (Spanish). 54 x 40 cms. Ms. Anonymous.

In Descripcion Historica, Cronologica, Chorografica de el descubrimiento, Conquista y poblacion de las Provincias de la Florida por los Españoles en que se demuestra con justificacion sus verdaderos limites, la suplantacion y variedad de nombres impuestos á los Payses usurpados por los Ingleses cong! han confundido la Historia y Geografia de estas Provincias. Original. Unsigned, undated. Ms.

Note.—The manuscript work containing this map came in the bequest of Woodbury Lowery to the Library of Congress. It has a cutting on the cover from the catalogue of J. Maissonneuve, Paris, January, 1902, no. 1397, price 250 francs. "Manuscrit inédit exécuté vers 1786 et d'une écriture trés-correcte. Il se compose de 4 fnc. pour le titre et l'Index; de 161 ff. de texte, et d'une trés-belle carte parfaitement dessinée."

The map has no title. The english title has been given by Lowery.

1786

Dunn, Samuel, d. 1794.

A compleat map of the West Indies containing the coasts of Florida, Louisiana, New Spain, with all the Islands. By Samuel Dunn. London, for R. Sayer, 1786. 30.5 x 44.5 cms.

In his A new Atlas of the Mundane System. 3d ed. London, (1786–89). no. 41.

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this map is taken, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 659.

For a life of Dunn, consult Dictionary of national biography.

1787

Carte réduite du Golfe du Mexique . . . Copiée avec permission de Mgr. le Maréchal De Castries . . . Sur la carte de Belin, [sic] insérée dans sa description géographique des Isles Antilles. 29.8 x 19.7 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

In Le Boucher (Odet Julien, 1744–1826) Histoire de la Dernière Guerre entre la Grande-Bretagne, et les États-Unis . . . [anon.] Atlas. 4°. Paris, Brocas, 1787. LC 672

Note.—A copy of this work, containing the map, is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

The atlas to accompany the 1830 edition is described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1340.

For a short notice of Le Boucher, consult Biographie universelle (Michaud)

Bonne, Rigobert, 1727–1794.

Amerique Septentrionale. Par M. Bonne, Ingénieur-Hydrographe de la Marine. André sculp. 34.5 x 23.5 cms. Undated. In Bonne (Rigobert) and Desmarest (Nicolas) Atlas Encyclopédique . . . 4°. Paris, 1787. v. 1, no. 31. wt. 673

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this map is taken, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 666.

For references to Bonne, consult title 543 of this work.

1787

Froncoso, Diego.

Californias: Antigua y Nueva. Notas. En èsta Carta no. se escribⁿ las nombrⁿ de todⁿ las Yslas, P^{ton} Rios, y demàs, pⁿ ser hecha pⁿ solo demostrar lo qⁿ andubo, y Misionⁿ qⁿ fundò en la Nvà Califⁿ el V. P. Fr. Junipero Sèrra, Presid^t de èllas. La Longⁿ es arreglada al meridiano de S. Blas. Diego Froncoso sc. Mexⁿ aⁿ 1787. 35 x 25.8 cms. 1 cart.

In Palou (Francisco) Relacion Historica de la vida y apostolicos tareas del Venerable Padre Fray Junipero Serra . . . sq. 12°. Mexico . . . 1787.

Note.—A copy of this work containing the map is in the Library of Congress. A reproduction is found in the *Kohl Collection*, no. 301, with the following border manuscript description:

"This is a copy of a map, which has the title: 'California antigua y nueva (Old and New California)' The map is signed: 'Diego Francisco [sic] Sc. Mexico.

1787.' (Diego Francisco engraved it in Mexico 1787)

"The map has further the following inscription: 'En este Carta no se escriben los nombres de todas las Yslas, Puertos, Rios y demas, por le hecho para solo demostrar lo, que andubo, y Missiones, que fundo en la Nueva California el V. P. Fr. Junipero Serra, Presdte de ellas.'

"(In this map are not laid down the names of all the islands, harbors, rivers and other objects, because it was exclusively made for the purpose of showing all the space, over which travelled, and all the missions, which founded in New California the Venerable Father Junipero Serra, the President of these Missions)

"How and from what sources the map was constructed, we do not learn. It has indicated the Latitudes and Longitudes, the latter 'from S. Blas' as usually on the old Spanish maps of California. Both are very correct, and so is the whole

configuration given to the coasts and to the Gulf.

"It is the eldest map, of which I know, on which the boundary-line between New and Old California is laid down. The new missions founded by the celebrated Franciscan Father Junipero Serra, begin to the North of this boundary-line. 'Villicata' in old California is mentioned, from which place Serra set out to the North. The route or road, which unites all the missions of Old and New California is probably meant to designate the extent of the travels of that distinguished Missionary. This simple line is, however, far from giving an idea of all his numerous travels and excursions."

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Bonne, Rigobert, 1727-1794.

L'Ancien et le Nouveau Mexique, avec la Floride et la Basse Louisiane, partie occidentale. Par M. Bonne. André sculp. 34.3 x 24 cms. Undated.

In Bonne (Rigobert) and Demarest (Nicolas) Atlas Encyclopédique. 4°. Paris, 1788. v. 2, no. 117. LC 675

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this map is taken, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 666.

For references to Bonne, consult title 543 of this work.

For "Partie orientale," consult title 677.

1788

Bonne, Rigobert, 1727-1794.

Les États-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale, Partie Occidentale. Par M. Bonne Ingénieur Hydrographe de la Marine. André sculp. 23.5 x 34.5 cms.

In Bonne (Rigobert) and Desmarest (Nicolas) Atlas Encyclopédique . . . 4°. Paris, 1788. v. 2, no. 118. wl. 676

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this map is taken, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 666.

For references to Bonne, consult title 543 of this work.

1788

Bonne, Rigobert, 1727-1794.

L'Ancien et le Nouveau Méxique, avec la Floride et la Basse Louisiane, partie orientale. Par M. Bonne. André sculp. 34.3 x 24 cms. Undated.

In Bonne (Rigobert) and Desmarest (Nicolas) Atlas Encylcopédique. 4°. Paris, 1788. v. 2, no. 115. LC 677

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this map is taken, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 666.

For references to Bonne, consult title 543 of this work.

For "Partie occidentale," consult title 675.

1788

Purcell, Joseph.

A map of the States of Virginia North Carolina South Carolina and Georgia Comprehending the Spanish Provinces of East and West Florida Exhibiting the boundaries as fixed by the late Treaty of Peace between the United States and the Spanish Dominions—compiled from late Surveys and Observation—By Joseph Purcell. Engraved . . . by Amos Doolittle. New Haven, 1788. 31.8 x 36.8 cms.

In Morse (Jedidiah) The American Geography. 8°. Elizabethtown, S. Kollock for the Author, 1789. Also in the Dublin ed. 1792.

Note.—A copy of this work, containing the map, is in the Library of Congress. The preface states that "the map of the southern states, was compiled from original and authentic documents, by Mr. Joseph Purcell, of Charleston, South Carolina, a Gentleman fully equal to the undertaking, and is the most accurate yet published respecting that country, on so small a scale."

This map has been republished in various other editions of Morse's geography, and is also found in a french work by Charles Pictet, entitled, Tableau de la situation actuelle des États-Unis d'Amérique d'après Jedidiah Morse et les meilleurs

auteurs américains . . . 8°. Paris, Du Pont, 1795. v. 2, opp. p. 10.

Morse's work is reviewed in the Monthly review for 1791, v. 5, pp. 382–387; also in the Critical review, for august, 1792, v. 5, pp. 372–382. Consult also Clifton Johnson's The first american geography in The New England magazine, july, 1903. 8°. Boston, America co., 1903. New series, v. 28, no. 5, pp. 516–524; Ammidown's Historical collections, v. 1, pp. 377–380; and Rev. James Freeman's Remarks on the american universal geography. 62 pp. 8°. Boston, Belknap & Hall, 1793.

1788-1789

Meares, John, 1756?-1809.

Carta del Mar Pacifico del Nord che comprende la Costa Nord-Est d'Asia e la Costa-Nord-Ouest d'America riconosciute nel 1778 e 79 dal Cap. Cook, e più particolarmente ancora nel 1788, e 89 dal Capitano Gio. Meares. P. Giovach; Pagani. Vuscellini inc. Giarre scris. 56 x 42 cms.

Note.—This map was originally published in his Voyages made in the years 1788 and 1789, from China to the north west coast of America . . . London, 1790, a copy of which is in the Library of Congress.

It is entitled, "A Chart of the Northern Pacific ocean . . . 1790."

This impression is from the italian translation, entitled, "Viaggi dalla China alla costa nord ouest d'America fatti negli anni 1788 e 1789 . . . Napoli. 1796." For a biography of Meares, consult Dictionary of national biography.

Consult also H. H. Bancroft's History of the northwest coast, and Report of the . . . U. S. coast and geodetic survey . . . 1884. Washington, 1885, pp. 586-588.

1789

Mapa del territorio comprendido entre la Provincia de *Nuevo* Mexico y el Fuerte de Natchiotoches y Texas. 50 x 29 cms. Ms. in

colors. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 86; Caj. 6; Leg. 9. Accompanies a diary and "derrotero" of Francisco Xavier Fragoso of Mexico and Pedro Vial de Leon de Francia commissioned to make the discovery. Transmitted by the Gov. of Havana with a letter dated Janr. 2d. 1789. No. 413 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo II.

Note.—Herbert Eugene Bolton, in an article published in the Texas historical association. Quarterly. October, 1902, entitled Some materials for southwestern history, in the Archivo General de Mexico, p. 108, says:

Mapa del territorio—Continued.

"The third class of documents, comprising numbers 13–19, consist of a number of diaries recording journeys made to survey the roads and to ascertain the distances from Santa Fé, San Antonio de Béjar and other points to the east, in 1787–1788. There are copies of the instructions, diaries, and derroteros of Santiago Fernandez, José Marces Cabo Ymbalido, Francisco Xavier Fragoso, and Pedro Vial, all copied from official papers in Chihuahua in 1793–4 by Manuel Merino. If any of these have been printed, I do not know it."

In the same quarterly for july, 1906, in an article by Isaac Joslin Cox, Vial's explorations are mentioned, p. 36; and Morfi, Viaje de Indios y Diaria del Nuevo Mexico, in Documentos par la historia de Mexico, Second Series, vol. 1., is quoted

The Library of Congress in its manuscript collection has the following letters regarding the various expeditions of Vial in this territory, as well as others concerning his further explorations:

"January 23, 1788. Ugarte y Loyola, Jacobo [Comandante general, Prov. Int. del Poniento, 1789–90]. To [Governor] Fernando de la Concha, [Santa Fé]. Acknowledging receipt of Pedro Vial's *Diario* of his reconnaissance to discover a direct route from Texas to Santa Fé and his memorial proposing to undertake a similar expedition to Louisiana, etc.

"June 26, 1788. [Concha, Fernando de la, Governor of New Mexico, 1787-94]. To [Comandante general] Jacobo Ugarte y Loyola [Chihuahua]. Relative to the expedition of Pedro Vial, ordered by Ugarte y Loyola [1788] Jan. 23, to seek a direct route to Natchitoches, Louisiana." This letter speaks of Francisco Xavier Fragoso as an important member of the expedition, a man of honorable reputation, who had been for many years a soldier in the province, could read and write, and had the ability to write a clear and useful account of the expedition. Concha also tells Ugarte that according to his request he has informed Vial of the very high opinion Ugarte has of him, and of the satisfaction Ugarte feels in considering the explorer's zeal. The letter in closing mentions certain inducements which have been offered Vial as a desirable and useful colonist if he will settle permanently in the province.

"January 27, 1789. Ugarte y Loyola Jacobo [Comandante general] to [Governor] Fernando de la Concha, [Santa Fé]. Answering preceding letter of June 26, 1788 from Concha to Ugarte, relative to the expeditions of Pedro Vial, Josef Mares and Alejandro Martin between Santa Fé and San Antonio de Béxar, etc.

"January 26, 1789. Ugarte y Loyola, Jacobo [Comandante general] to [Governor] Fernando de la Concha, [Santa Fé]. Transmitting letter of Blanc (Luis de) to Ugarte y Loyola, which mentions 'Diario y derrotero' of Pedro Vial and his recent expeditions, and proposes the opening of commercial relations between Louisiana and New Mexico, etc.

"June 15, 1789. Concha, Fernando de la, [Governor of New Mexico] to [Comandante general] Jacobo Ugarte y Loyola, [Chihuahua]. Answering preceding letter of Jan. 26, 1789 from Ugarte y Loyola to Concha, relative to Comandante Luis de Blanc's project for opening commerce between New Mexico and Louisiana, mentioning Pedro Vial, etc."

Vial's explorations are also mentioned in Manuel Orozco y Berra, Apuntes para la historia de la geografía en Mexico, pp. 309-310.

New map of the states of Georgia, South and North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland including the Spanish Provinces of West and East Florida. From the latest surveys. Cornelius Tiebout sculp. N. York. [Engraved for Gordon's History of the American War] 30.3 x 36.8 cms. Undated. Anonymous.

P. Lee Phillips in A List of Maps of America says New York ed. 1789.

Note.—A copy of the map here described is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

The english edition of the work is in the Library, but the american edition is not.

The map is the same as the map by Joseph Purcell, found in the first edition of the *American geography*, by Jedidiah Morse, of 1789. The title and cartouche only differ.

For a description of this map, consult title 678.

For a review of the work containing this map, consult an article by Orin Grant Libby, entitled, A critical examination of William Gordon's History of the american revolution, in the Annual report of the American historical association for the year 1899, v. 1, pp. 367–388.

See also the same map by Purcell, title 695.

1789

Haro, Gonzales Lopes de.

Plano del Puerto de Noca este situada en la Costa del Norte de la California por Lat^d N. de 49 gr^d 35 m^d y la Long^d de 249° 43 m^d del Meridiano de Tenerife y 22 gr^d 11 m^d al Oeste del Puerto de San Blas. Gonzalo Lopez de Haro. 1789. Ms. 37 x 27 cms.

Original in Acad. de la Hist. Madrid. Col. Boturini. t°. 31. bet. fols. 263–264. Expedition of the "Fregata Princesa y el Paquebot Sⁿ Carlos." It is a plan of the port of Nutka, Alaska?

Note.—For references to this expedition, consult Memoir, historical and political, on the northwest coast of North America and the adjacent territories . . . By Robert Greenhow. February 10, 1840. 8°. Washington, Blair & Rives, 1840. pp. 98–110.

Hubert Howe Bancroft, The northwest coast. v. 1, pp. 212-225.

José Espinosa y Tello, Relacion del viage hecho por las goletos Sutil y Mexicana en el año de 1792 para reconocer el estrecho de Fuca. 8°. Madrid, imprenta real, 1802.

Manuel Orozco y Berra, Apuntes para la historia de la geografía en Mexico, pp. 289-294.

Consult also titles 683-690.

A map of the occidental coast of America. Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Mss. 17.647 C. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

It is undated but states that it embodies the discoveries of the California coast in 1769, 1774, 1775, 1779 and 1778 in Alaska. shows the coasts of the Californias, Oregon and Alaska, giving only the coast names. 682

Note.—The spanish title of this map, as given in the Catalogue of additional mss. in the British Museum, is: "Mapa reducido que abraza todo lo descubierto de las costas occidentale de la America y las Orientale de la Asia."

1790

Plano del primero y segundo Fondeadero del Puerto de Revilla Gigedo. situado en la costa del Norte del Estrecho de Fuca por la Latitud Norte de 48° 24′ y 18° 21′ de Longitud al O. de San Blas. 52 x 43 cms. Ms. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Papeles de Estado. Guadalaxara. Leg. I. (9) Accompanies a report on the discovery of the Straits of Fuca by Don Manuel Quimper. No. 429 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo II. 683

Note.—This plan and those described in titles 684-690, relate to the exploration of the strait of Fuca. Bancroft, in his Northwest coast, v. 1, ch. 8, goes considerably in detail relating to this expedition, with maps and extracts from reports. Haro's map, described in title 690, and Eliza's map of 1791, are reproduced in Papers relating to the treaty of Washington, 1872, described in Phillips' Alaska and the northwest part of North America, pp. 72-75.

The reproduction of Eliza's map is in the Kohl Collection, title 264, which con-

tains the following border manuscript note:

"This is a copy of an extremely interesting chart, preserved in the Archives of the Topographical Bureau in Washington among other manuscript-charts come from Mexico. The original chart comprizes the whole of Vancouver-island. We give here however only that part of it, which represents De Fuca-Strait and the Rosario Channel so as they were surveyed and explored in the year 1791 by the Spanish navigator Eliza. In the title of the chart, translated into English is stated the following:

"A chart, which contains the interior and turning of the Coasts from 48° to 50° N. L. scrupulously examined by the Lieutenant of the Navy Don Francisco Eliza. Commander of the packetboat of his Majesty San Carlos and of the Galliot Sta. Saturnina (Alias la Orcasitas). And the lately made discovery of the Great Channel of Nuestra Señora del Rosario. Longitude of the Meridian of S. Blas and after the newest Astronomical Observation, made in this part of Santa Cruz de Nuca (Nootka) in the year 1791, by the Captain of the navy Don Alexandro Malaspina.—

All those reconnoiterings were made in this year 1791.'

"From this we see, that the chart pretends to have been made in the year 1791, and to represent the surveys and discoveries of Don Francisco Eliza. And of the truth of this statement it is easy to convince us by a comparison of the dates and names given on the chart with the dates and names, given in the reports on Eliza's exploration in the Journal of the Spanish voyage to these regions under Valdes and Galiano (1792).—Everything, what we learn from the report agrees with what we see depicted on the chart, which is very acurately drawn, and which is either the very chart, made by Eliza himself, or at least a true copy of it. The chart is so very interesting and valuable, because we see the discoveries of Eliza so minutely depicted on it. Eliza was the first, who penetrated into the Rosario-Channel, the first who gave this and many other names. We have no special journal of his voyage, we possess only the scattered allusions to his expedition in the said work of Galiano and Valdez. I have also never seen before his chart, nor ever heard it alluded too. I believe it was perfectly unknown to all the historians of the Northwestern discoveries.

"Eliza penetrated nearly to the central part of the great Gulf of Georgia. His names were nearly all adopted and preserved by his successors Galiano and Valdes in the year 1792 and we shall meet them again on the chart of these navigators."

Consult also Report of the . . . U. S. coast and geodetic survey . . . 1884. Washington, 1885. pp. 588-590, and title 681.

1790

Plano del Puerto de la Bodega y Quadra, situado en la Costa del Sur (?) del Estrecho de Fuca por la Latitud Norte de 48 grados 4 minutos y la Longitud 17 grados 19 minutos al O. del Puerto de San Blas. 49 x 31 cms. Ms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Papeles de Estado, Guadalaxara. Leg. 1. (10) Accompanies a report on the discovery of the straits of Fuca by Don Manuel Quimper. No. 430 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo. 11.

Note.—For references in connection with this exploration, consult title 683.

1790

Plano del Puerto de San Juan ó de Narvaez situado en la costa del Norte del Estrecho de Fuca, por la Latitud Norte de 48 grados 37 minutos y la Longitud de 13 grados 17 minutos al O. del Puerto, de San Blas. 42 x 36 cms. Ms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Papeles de Estado, Guadalaxara. Leg. 1. (3) Accompanies an "Expediente" on the discovery of the Straits of Fuca by D. Manuel Quimper. No. 423 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 11.

Note.—For references in connection with this expedition, consult title 683.

1790

Plano de la Bahia de Nuñez Gaona, situado en la Costa del Sur (sic) del Estrecho de Fuca por la Latitud Norte de 48 grados 27 minutos y la Longitud de 19 grados 2 minutos al O. del Puerto de San Blas. 40 x 24 cms. Ms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Papeles de Estado, Guadalaxara. Leg. 1 (4) Accompanies an essay on the discovery of the straits of Fuca by Don Manuel Quimper. No. 424 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo 11.

Note.—For references in connection with this expedition, consult title 683.

Plano del Puerto de Cordova en la Costa del Norte del Estrecho de Fuca por la Latitud Norte de 48 grados 27½ minutos y la Longitud de 18 grados al O. de San Blas. 42 x 33 cms. Ms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Papeles de Estado, Guadalaxara. Leg. 1. (5) Accompanies a report on the discovery of the Straits of Fuca by Don Manuel Quimper. No. 425 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo II.

Note.—For references in connection with this expedition, consult title 683.

1790

Plano del Puerto de Cayuela ó de Aro, situado en la Latitud Norte de 49 grados 10 minutos y en la Longitud de 20 grados 50 minutos al Oeste del Puerto de San Blas. 45 x 32 cms. Ms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Papeles de Estado, Guadalaxara. Leg. 1. (6) Accompanies a report on The discovery of the Straits of Fuca by Don Manuel Quimper. No. 426 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo II. 688

Note.—For references in connection with this expedition, consult title 683.

1790

Haro, Gonzalo López de.

Carta reducida que comprehende parte de la costa Septentrional de California, corregida y enmendada hasta la boca del Estrecho de Fuca; y levantado el plano de él en la Expedicion que se hizo con la Balandra de S. M. nombrada 'La Princesa Real,' al mando del Alferez de Navio de la Real Armada Don Manuel Quimper en el año de 1790. Construída por su primer Piloto Don Gonzalo López de Haro. 70 x 49 cms. Ms.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Papeles de Estado, Guadalaxara. Leg. 1. (7) Includes from 47° 15′ to 50° 10′ North Lat. and from 16° to 23° Long. west of the Meridian of San Blas. Nô. 427 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo II. 689

Note.—For references in connection with this expedition, consult title 683.

1790

Haro, Gonzalo López de.

Plano del Estrecho de Fuca, reconocido por el Alferez de Navio de la Real Armada Don Manuel Quimper en la Expedicion que hizo con la Balandra de S. M. de su mando, nombrada 'la Princesa Real' en el año de 1790 Levantado por su Primer Piloto Don Gonzalo Lopez de Haro. 65 x 50 cms. Ms.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Papeles de Estado, Guadalaxara. Leg. 1. (8) Includes from 47° 40′ to 49° 10′ North Lat. and from 16° 56′ to 19° 10′ Long. West of the Meridian of San Blas. No. 428 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo II.

Note.—A reproduction of this map is found in Papers relating to the treaty of Washington, v. 5. Berlin arbitration, 1872. Also in Northwest American water boundary. Great Britain. Parliamentary papers. Accounts and papers. 1873. v. 74. Described in Phillips' Alaska and the northwest part of America. For references in connection with this expedition consult title 683.

1791

Bodega y Quadra, Juan Francisco de la.

Carta general de cuanto hasta hoy se ha descubierto y examinado por los Españoles en la costa septentrional de California, formada por D. Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadro, &c. Año 1791. Ms. 91.5 x 61.5 cms.

Original in Direc. de Hid. Madrid. Exposicion de Chicago. Atlas II. No. 12.

Note.—For references to Bodega y Quadro, consult Hubert Howe Bancroft, Northwest coast, v. 1, pp. 222, 241, 283, and authorities quoted page XVIII. Consult title 572.

An interesting map relating to the exploration of 1775 referred to in Bancroft, as above, p. 318, is found in the *Kohl Collection* in the Library of Congress, no. 295 with this border ms. description:

"The first of the great modern Spanish expeditions to explore the Northwest coast of America under Juan Perez was made in the year 1774. And from this expedition I believe we have no charts left.

"Soon after the return of Perez the Viceroy of Mexico, Don Antonio Bucarelli, ordered to prepare a new expedition, and put it under command of Don Bruno Heceta, Don Juan de Ayala and Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra. They were accompanied by Perez and Antonio Maurelle as pilots.

"They sailed from S. Blas March 1775, with the order to go if possible as high as 65° N. L. The ships, of which this expedition was composed, remained sometimes in company, sometimes they were separated, and touched different times at different places of the coast. The most distant place, which one of the vessels, commanded by Bodoga y Quadra, reached, was 58° N. L. But they could not find De Fuca's Strait, though they looked for it, and though Perez was said to have been there the year before.

"The most interesting geographical discovery, which was made by this expedition on the coast of California, was the discovery of the mouth of the Columbia-River, which one of the ships under Hecata entered on the home-voyage. He could not explore this entrance, but he supposed it to be the mouth of some great river. It was called after him: 'Entrada de Heceta' (Heceta's Inlet)

"Also Bodega y Quadra made on his home-voyage a new discovery. It was a spacious harbor to the North of S. Francisco, which was called: 'Puerto Bodega,' and it was believed to be the same harbor, in which S. Francis Drake (1578) landed and careened his vessels. The pilot Maurelle wrote the journal of this voyage, and made also the chart, of which we communicate here that part what represents the coast of California.

Bodega y Quadra, Juan Francisco de la-Continued.

"We have taken it from a copy of the chart, which was made in Madrid, signed and approved by the celebrated Navarrete, director of the Spanish Archives, and which is preserved in the State Department in Washington. The chart has the following title (translated into English) 'A reduced chart of the Northern coasts and seas of California, constructed after the observations, made by D. Juan F. de la Bodega y Quadra, Commander of the ship Sonora, and by the pilot Don Fr. Antonio Maurelli, in the voyage of discovery, which was made by order of the most excellent señor the Viceroy D. Antonio Bucarelli y Ursua, in the year 1775.

"The most remarkable and newly introduced features of this chart are the following: the lately discovered 'Puerto de la Bodega' (Bodega's harbor).

"'Puerto de la Trinidad' (Trinidad harbor) 'Los Monges' (the Monks) the Rocks near 'Cabo de Diligencias' (our present Cape Oxford)

"'Las tres Marias' (the three Marys) or the rocks near 'Cape Perpetua.'

"'La Entrada de Heceta' (Heceta's inlet) or the mouth of the Columbia River.

"'Isla de Dolores'—Destruction Island.
"'No indication of De Fuca's Strait."

It is also referred to as Bodega's first voyage in Greenhow's Memoir, historical and political, on the northwest coast of America, p. 71. The second voyage is referred to on p. 84 of the same work. Pp. 211–216 give the occurrences at Nootka sound, which are translations of letters of Bodega y Cuadro, of aug. 2, 1792, and reply of J. Robert Gray and Joseph Ingraham. The following short notice of Bodega's life is taken from Diccionario encyclopedico hispano-ameri-

cano. 4°. Barcelona, 1888. v. 3. p. 718: "Marine espanol. N. a mediados del sigle

"Marine espanol. N. a mediados del siglo xviii; M. en 1794. Hizo varios viajes de descubrimiento y dio su segundo apellido, en union con el de Vancouver, a una isla del Oceano Pacifico. Obtuvo el grado de capitan de navio de la real Armada y comandante de departamento, y fue caballero de la orden de Santiago. Escribio una obra titulada Comento de la navegación y descubrimintos hechos en dos viajes de orden de su Magestad en la costa setentrional de California, desde la latitud de 21° y 31' en que se halla el departamento y puerto de San Blas. Ademas trazo varias cartas geograficas que con gran estima se conservan en el deposito hidrografico (Madrid)"

In the collection of the Library of Congress, is a tracing of a "Carta de los descubrimientos hechos en la Costa N. O. de la America Septentrional por las embarcaciones de Sn Blas, y noticias adquiridas en este viage, dedicada al Exomo Sor Conde de Revilla Gigédo Virrey de N. E. por el Comandante de la expedicion de Limites Dn Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Guadra año de 1792 . . . Longitud Occidental de Puerto de S. Blas que dista del Meridiano de Tenerife 88 gradas 52 minutos al Oeste." The map shows the entire coast from Acapulco to Unalaska.

1791

Zatta, Antonio.

Le Colonie Unite dell' America Settentr¹e di nuova projezione a SS. EE. li Signori Riformatori dello Studio di Padova. Venezia 1791. Presso Antonio Zatta. [Title sheet containing inset, "Le Isole Bermude," and ten following sheets, each about 42.5 x 31 cms.] Colored outline.

Fogl. I.—Il Paese de' Selvaggi Outauacesi, e Kilistinesi intorno al Lago Superiore. Inset: Supplemento alla Florida Orientale. 16.5 x 13.6 cms. II.—La Parte Occidentale della Nuova Francia

o Canada. III.—Parte Orientale del Canadá, Nuova Scozia Settentrionale, e parte di Labrador. IV.—Il Paese de' Selvaggi Outagamiani, Mascoutensi, Illinesi, e parte delle VI. Nazioni. V.—La Pensilvania, la Nuova York, il Jersey Settentrio¹, con la Parte Occidentale del Connecticut, Massachusset-s-Bay e l'Irochesia. VI.—L'Acadia, le Provincie di Sagadahook e Main, la Nuova Hampshire, la Rhode Island, e parte di Massachusset e Connecticut. VII.—Il Paese de' Cherachesi, con la Parte Occidentale della Carolina Settentrionale, e della Virginia. VIII.—Il Maryland, il Jersey Meridionale, la Delaware, e la Parte Orientale della Virginia, e Carolina Settentrionale. [IX.—La Giammaica. Lacking.] X.—Luigiana Inglese, colla Parte Occidentale della Florida, della Giorgia, e Carolina Meridionale. XI.—Parte Orientale della Florida, della Giorgia, e Carolina Meridionale. WL 691a

Note.—This map is taken from Antonio Zatta's Atlante novissimo, v. 4, nos. 27-38, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 651.

1792

Carta esférica de los reconocimientos hechos en la costa N. O. de América en 1791 y 1792, por las goletas Sutil y Mexicana. 48.3 x 38.2 cms. Unsigned. Anonymous.

In D. Alcala Galiano. Relación del Viage en el Año de 1792. fol. Madrid, 1802. Cartas.

Note.—For references to the atlas from which this map is taken, consult title 95. Reproductions are found in the Papers relating to the treaty of Washington. v. 5. Berlin arbitration 1872; also in Memorial on the canal De Haro. Berlin, 1872; and Northwest American water boundary. Great Britain Parliamentary papers. Accounts and papers, 1873. v. 74, described in Phillips' Alaska and northwest part of North America, pp. 72-75.

For an account of this expedition, consult Manuel Orozco y Berra, Apuntes para la historia de la geografia en Mexico, pp. 297-299.

1792

Elwe, Jan Barend.

De Golf van Mexico de Eilanden en het omleggende Land. Zaamengesteld en op nieuw gecorrigeerd volgens de beste Waarnemingen. Te Amsterdam by Ian Bare^t Elwe M.DCC.XCII. 58 x 47.7 cms. 1 cart.

Shows Florida to 33° N and coast of Texas. New Mexico not shown.

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this map is taken consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 674.

This map is copied from the one in Reiner & Joshua Ottens, $Atlas\ minor$. . . described in Phillips' $List\ of\ Geographical\ Atlases,\ title\ 522.$

For other impressions consult title 324.

Elwe, Jan Barend.

Amérique Septentrionale Divisée en Ses Principales Parties. À Amsterdam. Chés Ian B: Elwe. MDCCXCII. 57.5 x 46.3 cms. Colors. 2 cartouches. WL 694

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this map is taken, consult title 674 of Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*.

This map is copied from the one in Reiner & Joshua Ottens, Atlas minor . . . described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 522.

As stated in note to title 204, this map giving Jaillot as author is simply Nicolas Sanson's map of the same title, with his name replaced by that of Jaillot, 1689. For further references to other impressions, consult that title.

1792

Purcell, Joseph.

A Map of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia: Comprehending the Spanish Provinces of East and West Florida: Exhibiting the Boundaries as fixed by the late Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spanish Dominions. Compiled from late Surveys & Observations by Joseph Purcell. W. Harrison Sen. & Jun. Sc. Engraved for Morse's Geography. Published by John Stockdale Jan. 25th 1792. 37 x 31.5 cms.

There is a 1788 early edition of this map, which see. WL 695

Note.—A copy of this second edition, London 1792, and also the third edition, Dublin, of the same date, are found in the Library of Congress.

The best edition, that of 1794 containing 25 early maps of North America including the one above mentioned is described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1361.

For information relating to the first edition containing the map, 1788, and other impressions, consult title 678.

Consult also titles 680 and 697 which are different impressions of the same map.

1793

Американскія соединенныя области. [United States of America] 42.2 x 29 cms.

Карта мексики или новой испаніи . . . [Map of Mexico or New Spain] 40.5 х 29 cms.

Карта земноводная залива мексиканскаго съ островами его. [Map of the gulf of Mexico, and islands] 44.5 x 31 cms.

In Новый Атласъ или собраніе картъ всѣхъ частей земнаго шара почерпнутый изъ разныхъ сочинителей и напечатанный въ санктпетербургъ дляупотребленія юношества въ 1793 году при горномъ училищѣ. [New atlas or collection of maps of all parts of the globe, compiled from various authors for the use of students. anon.] 2 p. l., 57 maps, 1 pl. fol. [St. Petersburg, school of mines, 1793] wl. 696

Note.—A copy of the atlas from which these three maps are taken, is described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 679.

Imlay, Gilbert, b. 1750?

New Map of the States of Georgia, South and North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, including the Spanish Provinces of West and East Florida. From the latest surveys. Cornelius Tiebout sculp. N. York. 29.8 x 36.8 cms. Undated.

In his A topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America. 18°. New York, S. Campbell, 1793. LC 697

Note.—A copy of this work containing the map is in the collection of the Library of Congress. It is the same map as described in title 680 under date of 1789, and also under Joseph Purcell, 1788, title 678, and 1792, title 695.

1794

Faden, William, 1750-1836.

A Chart of the Gulf of Florida, or New Bahama Channel, commonly called the Gulf Passage, between Florida, the Isle of Cuba, & the Bahama Islands; from the Journals, Observations and Draughts of Mr Chas. Roberts, Master in the R! Navy. Compared with the Surveys of Mr George Gauld &c. London, for W. Faden, 1794. 74 x 58.7 cms.

Note.—A copy of this map is in the collection of the Library of Congress. For references to George Gauld's life and works, consult titles 492 and 630.

1794

Russell, John.

An Accurate Map of the West Indies With the adjacent Coast of America; By J. Russell. Russell del: et sculp. 51 x 35.2 cms. In his: An American Atlas, and A Plan of the City of Washington. fol. London, H. D. Symonds & J. Ridgway, 1795, N. 3.

WL 699

Note.—For an account of the atlas from which this map is taken consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1363.

1794

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699–1775.

The Peninsula and Gulf of Florida, or New Bahama Channel, with the Bahama Islands, By Tho! Jefferys Geographer to His Majesty. London . . . Laurie & Whittle . . . 12th May, 1794. 62.4 x 47.7.

In A new edition much enlarged of the North American Pilot. fol. London, R. Laurie & J. Whittle, 1800. no. 20. wl. 700

NOTE.—For a description of the atlas from which this map is taken consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1220.

Laurie, Robert, 1755–1836, and Whittle, James, d. 1818.

A New General Chart of the West Indies From the latest Marine Journals and Surveys, Regulated and Ascertained by Astronomical Observations. London. Published by Laurie & Whittle. Nº 53 Fleet Street, as the Act directs, 12th May, 1794. 101 x 69.5 cms. 1 cart.

Note.—The Library of Congress has also in its collection a copy of this map. For the life of Laurie, consult *Dictionary of national biography*.

1794

Russell, John.

A General Map of North America Drawn from the best Surveys by J. Russell, 1794. J. Russell sculp! Constitution Row Gray's Inn Lane . . . 47 x 36.7 cms. WL 702

Note.—This map is taken from An american atlas, 1795, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1363.

1795

Lopez de Vargas, Juan, 1765-

Mapa geográfico del Gobierno de la Nueva Granada 6 Nuevo México: con las Provincias de Nabajo y Moqui. Por D. Juan Lopez, Pensionista de S. M. Individuo de la Real Academia de Buenas Letras de Sevilla, y de las Sociedades Vascongada y de Astur? 38.5 x 29.3 cms. Undated.

Brit. Mus. Cat. gives date 1795. A legend cites 11 published sources and "un mapa manuscrito de la gobernacion interna del Nuevo México, sin nombre de autor" upon which it is based. WL 703

Note.—A reproduction of this map is found in the Kohl Collection, in the Library of Congress, number 271a, with the following border manuscript description:

"This is a copy of a printed map, made in the year 1795, by Don Juan Lopez, and of which a copy is preserved in the British Museum. The Spanish title of the map, translated into English, is thus:

"A geographical Map of the government of New Granada or New Mexico, with the provinces of Nabajo and Moqui, by Don Juan Lopez, a pensioneer of his Majesty, and member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Sevilla, in the year 1795

"The author says, that for the construction of this map he used besides other generally known sources, a manuscript map of the interior of New Mexico, without the name of its author.

"He represents on this map, which does not comprise a large tract of country, the part of the Rio del Norte, North of 34° N. L. and the upper part of the rivers, which flow to the West and East of it. The valley of the Gila lies more to the South.

"The Rio del Norte and its branches (Puerco River etc.) are very well laid down. Its source is however one degree too far North in 39° N. L. The pass, called 'Puerto (Puerta?) del Almagro' is probably our present 'Goachatope-Pass'. The rivers to the East 'Gallinas' and 'Cocas' correspond probably to our Rio Pecos,—the 'R de las Conchas Colorado' to our Canadian River,—the 'Rio de Napesta' to our Cimarron River,—the Rio de S. Juan and 'Rio de Jesus Maria,' which empties into the River Mississippi or 'Palizada' to the upper forks of our Arkansas River.

"To the West we find the 'Rio de Nabajo'—perhaps our Grand River, a branch of the Colorado. Our map gives (in a Spanish inscription) the supposition, that this river Nabajo joins the Gila.

"'Rio del Tizon o de la buena Esperanza' (River Tizon or of the Good Hope) may be our 'Green River', which like the Tizon has its heads beyond 43° N. L. It is a branch of the Rio Colorado. A Spanish inscription on our map says, that the Rio Tizon has its source beyond 45° N. L. and that it falls into the Californian Gulf, and that this river is probably the real Rio Colorado of the North or the River of the Martyrs, the course of which has been questioned and searched so often."

For a short notice of the author, consult Martin Fernandez de Navarrete, Biblioteca maritima española . . . Madrid, 1851, v. 2, p. 261.

For various references to his maps, consult Gabriel Marcel, Le géographe Thomas López . . . Madrid, 1908.

1795

Calleja, Félix del Rey, 1750-

Mapa de la Colonia del Nuevo Santanaer y Nuevo Reino de Leon (Golfo de Mexico) Por el Teniente Coronel Don Félix Calleja. 55 x 83 cms. Ms.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Est. 89; Caj. 7; Leg. 5. (1) Includes from 21° to 30° North Lat. and from 274° to 280° 45′ East of (?) With a geographical and historical description of July 25, 1795, transmitted by the Viceroy of New Spain, the Marquis of Branciforte, with letter no. 908 of Oct. 30 1797. No. 463 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo II.

Note.—For a life of Calleja, consult Biographie universelle (Michaud) v. 6, pp. 404–405.

Miguel de la Grua Talamanca y Branciforte, marqués de Branciforte, was the fifty-third viceroy of New Spain. For references to his administration, consult Bancroft's Mexico, v. 3, pp. 485-490; and Alaman's Disertaciones sobre la historia de la republica Mejicana . . . Mexico 1849, v. 3, appendix, pp. 82-84.

1795

Galiano, Dionisio Alcalá, and Valdés, Cayetano.

Carta esferica de los reconocimientos hechos en la costa No. de America desde la parte en que empiezan á angostar los canales de la entrada de Juan de Fuca hasta la salida de las Goletas Sutil y Mexicana. Año de 1795. Joaquin Ballester la grabó. 86 x 57 cms. Numº 11º in upper right hand corner exterior to line.

Galiano, Dionisio Alcalá and Valdés, Cayetano—Continued.

Vignette 37 x 10 cms. in upper right hand corner, containing two views: "Vista de la entrada de Nutka" &c, and "Vista del Cabo Frondoso" &c.

WL 705

Note.—This and the following map are taken from Papers relating to the treaty of Washington. v.5. Berlin Arbitration, 1872. Consult Phillips' Alaska and the northwest part of North America, p. 72-75.

For bibliographical references to this exploration, consult titles 95 and 692. For a lengthy review of this map and the one following, consult Franz Xaver, freiherr von Zach, Monatliche correspondenz zur beförderung der erd- und himmelskunde. Gotha, 1802, v. 5, p. 363-378.

1795

Galiano, Dionisio Alcalá, and Valdés, Cayetano.

Carta esferica de los reconocimientos hechos en 1792 en la costa N. O. de America para examinar la entrada de Juan de Fuca, y la internacion de sus Canales navegables. Levantada de orden del Rey nuestro Señor abordo de las Goletas Sutil y Mexicana, Por D. Dionisio Galiano y D. Cayetano Valdés Capitanes de Navio de la Rl. Armada. Año de 1795. Juan Moreno Tejada la grabó. 86.5 x 55.5 cms. Numº 1º in upper right hand corner exterior to line.

Vignette in lower left hand corner: "Canal de la Salida de las Goletas, visto al Este." 37 x 8.5 cms wll 706

Note.—This and the preceding map are taken from Papers relating to the treaty of Washington, v. 5. Berlin arbitration, 1872. Consult Phillips' Alaska and the northwest part of North America, p. 72-75.

For bibliographical references to this exploration, consult titles 95 and 692. For a lengthy review of this map and the one preceding, consult Franz Xaver, freiherr von Zach, Monatliche correspondenz zur beförderung der erd- und himmelskunde. Gotha, 1802. v. 5, p. 363-378.

1795

Robert de Vaugondy, Gilles, 1688-1766.

Nouvelle Espagne, Nouveau Méxique, isles Antilles Par Robert de Vaugondy Corrigés par le C^{en} Lamarche Géog? Successeur de Vaugondy l'An 3^e Gravé par E. Dussy. 31 x 24 cms.

Inset in u. r. h. cor. "Isles Açores ou Tercères." 7 x 25 cms.

WL 707

Note.—This map is taken from the atlas of Gilles Robert de Vaugondy, entitled: Nouvel atlas portatif destiné principalement pour l'instruction de la jeunesse, d'après la Géographie moderne de feu l'abbé Delacroix . . . revu, corrigé et augmenté avec la division de la France en départemens par F. Delamarche géographe, successeur de J. Forten . . . 4°. Paris, [1794–1806]

This atlas will be described in the supplemental list to the List of Geographical Atlases.

The same map, without any geographical changes is found in the edition of 1778 described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 649.

Russell, John.

An accurate map of the West Indies with the adjacent coast of America; by J. Russell. 35 x 49.5 cms. Undated.

In his An American Atlas . . . fol. London, H. D. Symonds & J. Ridgway, 1795. no. 3.

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this map is taken, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1363.

1795

Zatta, Antonio.

Stabilimenti de Francesi, Inglesi, e Spagnuoli nelle Isole Antille Di nuova Projezione. Venezia 1795. Presso Antonio Zatta. G. Zuliani inc. G. Pitteri scr. 41 x 31.5 cms. Colored outline.

WL 708a

Note.—This map is taken from Antonio Zatta's Atlante novissimo, v. 4, no. 48, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 651.

1796

Lopez, Tomás Mauricio.

Carta reducida que comprénde las costas septentrionales de la California, contenidas entre el grado 36 y el 61 de latitud norte, descubiertas el año de 1775 y el de 1779 en las expediciones que de 6rden del Soberano se dispusieron para dichos descubrimientos, la primera en la fragata Santiago mandada por el Teniente de navio D. Bruno de Hezeta, que se extendió hasta los 50° de latitud, y la goleta Sonora, mandada por el Teniente de fragata D. Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra, que subió hasta los 58° y la segunda con las fragatas Princesa, al mando del Teniente de navio D. Ignacio Arteaga y la Favorita por el de la misma clase, D. Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra, que llegaron hasta los 61° de latitud norte, y al occidente de San Blas 51° que corresponden á 158° 6′ al occidente de Paris. Por de Tomás Mauricio Lopez. Madrid año de 1796. 33 x 39 cms.

Inset in the lower left-hand corner within the border: "Esta carta reducida contiene la costa septentrional de la California, desde la latitud de 59 grados 30 minutos norte hasta los 61 grados de la misma especie; descubierta el año de 1779 por las fragatas de S. M. C. nombradas Princesa y Favorita, mandadas por los Tenientes de navio D. Ignacio Arteaga y D. Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra: dicha costa con sus islas inmediatas fueron levantadas con la mayor exâctitud por los oficiales y pilotos de ambos buques. 24.5 x 12.5 cms. WL 709

Note.—The author of this map is a son of Tomás López de Vargas Machuca, and the brother of Juan López de Vargas mentioned in title 703.

For various references to him consult Gabriel Marcel's Le géographe Thomas López . . . Madrid, 1908.

85241°-12-28

Moore, John Hamilton, 1738-1807.

To the Merchants, Underwriters and Masters of Ships trading to Jamaica &c. this Chart of Florida Is most respectfully dedicated by their humble Servant, John Hamilton Moore. 1796. 186.7 x 78.3 cms.

Note.—For information relating to the author, consult title 664.

1796

Reid, John.

An accurate map of the West Indies with the adjacent coast of America, 1796. D. Martin, sculp't. 35.5 x 45 cms. Unsigned. In the American Atlas. fol. New York, J. Reid, 1796. no. 20.

Note.—For a description of the atlas from which this map is taken consult title 1366 of Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases.

This atlas was made to accompany William Winterbotham, An historical, geographical, commercial, and philosophical view of the United States of America... New York, Tiebout & O'Brien for J. Reed, 1796.

1796

Zatta, Antonio.

L'America divisa Ne' suoi principali Stati Di Nuova Projezione. Venezia 1796. Presso Antonio Zatta. G. Zuliani incise. 40 x 30.5 cms. Colored outline.

In his Atlante Novissimo . . . v. 4. Venezia, 1785. wl 711a

Note.—This map is taken from Antonio Zatta's Atlante novissimo, v. 4, no. 25. described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 651.

1797

Güssefeld, Franz Ludwig, 1744-1808.

Charte von Nord America Nach astronomischen Bestimmungen und den neuesten Charten von Dalrymple, Arrowshmit, Edwards, u. a. m. neu entworfen von F. L. Güssefeld. Nürnberg bey den Homannischen Erben, 1797. Mit Röm. Kaiserl. allergn. Freyheit. I. Rausch sc. Nürnb. 53.5 x 45.3 cms. WL 712

Note.—This map was originally published in an atlas by the Homann heirs, entitled, Supplementenband zu dem grossen atlas . . . 1800. Consult E. G. Woltersdorf, Repertorium de land- und seekarten . . . v. 1, Wien, 1813, p. 158-159. For the life of Güssefeld consult also Friedrich Justin Bertuch's "Biographische notiz . . ." in Allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. 8°. Weimar, 1808. v. 26, pp. 255-262. Portrait as frontispiece.

Heather, William.

A new chart of the West Indies including the Florida Gulf and Stream. Drawn from the latest authorities by W. Heather. Engraved by J. Stephenson. London, W. Heather, 1797. 77.5 x 186.6 cms.

In his The Marine Atlas, or Seaman's Complete Pilot for all the principal places in the known World, comprising a new and elegant collection of charts. London, W. Heather, [1803] no. 46.

LC 713

Note.—A description of the atlas from which this map is taken is in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, titles 704 and 2850.

1797

Muñoz, Juan Bautista, 1745-1799.

Informe de D. Juan Bautista Nuñoz sobre el Origen de los cosmografos y sus tenientes en Indias hecho en virtud de acuerdo del Consejo. Nov. 30. 1797.

Acad. de la Hist. Madrid. Col. Linares. tº 73.

Report on the origin of the cosmographers of the Indies. 714

Note.—For a life of Muñoz, consult Allgemeine literatur-zeitung. Intelligenzblatt. 5 aug. 1801. 4°. Jena, 1801. no. 147, pp. 1177–1180. Also Martin Fernandez de Navarrete, Biblioteca marítima española... Madrid, 1851, v. 2, pp. 274–5, where he is called Juan Bautista Muñoz y Ferrandis.

The Library of Congress has his *Historia del Nuevo-mundo . . . v. 1, Madrid, 1793*, without map, which is accompanied by a volume bound uniformly, containing the continuation of his *Historia* (book 7 and 8 [chap.] 1–35) in manuscript, copied from the original draft in the Biblioteca de la R. Academia de historia, Madrid. Consult *Catalogue of library of G. Brinley, pt. 1, no. 47*, and *Bibliografia Colombina, Madrid, 1892, p. 433*.

Consult also Francisco Iturri's Carta critica sobre la historia de America de señor don Juan Bautista Muñoz . . . Puebla, 1820.

The work is also reviewed in Boletín de la Real academia de la historia, Madrid, 1903, v. 42, pp. [5]-59.

1797

Cassini, Giovanni Maria.

Gli Stati Uniti dell' America Delineati sulle ultime Osservazioni Quinto Foglio che comprende la Georgia, e parte della Carolina con la Florida. Roma. Presso la Calcografia Camerale. 1797. Gio. M. Cassini som. in. 48 x 34.6 cms.

In his Nuovo atlante geografico universale . . . fol. Roma, Calcografia Camerale, 1792–1801. wl. 714a

Note.—This map is taken from Giovanni Maria Cassini, Nuevo atlante geografico universale, 1792–1801, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 670.

Consult also E. G. Woltersdorf, Repertorium der land- und seekarten . . . Wien, 1813, p. 160.

Mentelle, Edme, 1730-1815, and Chanlaire, Pierre Grégoire, 1758-1817.

Carte Générale des États-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale, renfermant aussi quelques Provinces Angloises adjacentes. Tardieu sculp. André scrip. 43 x 32.5 cms. Undated, unsigned.

In their Atlas Universel de Géographie Physique. À Paris, An six de la République. (1798). wt. 715

Note.—For a full description of the atlas from whence this map is taken, consult E. G. Woltersdorf, Repertorium der land- und seekarten . . . Wien, 1813. pp. 147-149. For the 1807? edition, consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 712.

Consult the following notices of Mentelle:

Barbié du Bocage, Jean Denis. Discours prononcé aux funéralles de m. Mentelle. [In Magasin encyclopédique. 1815. 8°. Paris, 1815. v. 6, pp. 407-409]

Dacier, Joseph, i. e. Bon Joseph, baron. Notice historique sur la vie et les ouvrages de m. [Edme] Mentelle.

[In Institut (L') royale de France . . . Histoire et mémoires. 4°. Paris, 1824. v. 7, pp. 212-222]

Einige biographische notizen über hrn. Mentelle.

[In Allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. Junius, 1803. 8°. Weimar, 1803. v. 11, pp. 756-759]

Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyck, Constance Marie de Théis, princess de. Notice sur la vie et les ouvrages de Mentelle, v, 40 pp. 12°. Paris, Didot frères . . . 1839.

[In Allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. 8°. Weimar, 1801. v. 8. p. 475] For notices of Chanlaire, consult Biographie universelle (Michaud) and the following: Catalogue des differens objets relatifs à la géographie qui se trouvent dans le cabinet de P. G. Chanlaire . . . Paris, 1808 (?)

Nachricht von P. G. Chanlaire's geographische cabinet.

[In Allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. 8°. Weimar, 1801. v. 8, pp. 74-76, 162-166]

Portrait in same work, 1801, v. 7, p. 493.

1798

Mentelle, Edme, 1730-1815, and Chanlaire, Pierre Grégoire, 1758-1817.

Carte du Golfe du Mexique et des Isles Antilles. P. F. Tardieu sculpsit P. J. Valet scripsit. 43 x 32.5 cms. Undated, unsigned. In their Atlas Universel de Géographie Physique... fol.

Paris . . . An six de la République. (1798) WL 716

Note.—For information relating to this atlas and notices of authors, consult title 715.

Mentelle, Edme, 1730-1815, and Chanlaire, Pierre Grégoire, 1758-1817.

Carte de la Floride et de la Georgie. P. F. Tardieu sculpsit P. J. Valet scripsit. 43 x 32.5 cms. Undated, unsigned.

In their Atlas Universel de Géographie Physique et Politique . . . fol. Paris . . . An six de la République (1798) wl. 717

Note.—For information relating to this atlas and notices of authors, consult title 715.

1798

Mentelle, Edme, 1730-1815, and Chanlaire, Pierre Grégoire, 1758-1817.

Carte Générale et Politique de l'Amérique Par E. Mentelle, Membre de l'Institut Nationale des Sciences et Professeur aux Écoles Centrales du Département de la Seine; Et P. G. Chanlaire l'un des Auteurs de l'Atlas National. An vi À Paris chez les Auteurs, P. G. Chanlaire Rue Geoffroy-Langevin Nº 328. E. Mentelle Cour du Louvre Nº 7. 42.5 x 33 cms. Colored outline.

In their Atlas Universel de Géographie Physique et Politique . . . fol. Paris . . . 1807. wt. 718

Note.—A copy of the atlas containing this map is in the Library of Congress and will be described in a supplementary list to Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases*. For notices of the authors, consult title 715.

1798

Walch, Johann, 1757-1816.

Tabvla Geographica maximae partis Americae mediae sive Indiae Occidentalis. Karte des betraechtlichsten Theils von Mittel-America oder Westindien entworfen nach der grossen Karte des B. Edwards und andern bewaehrten Hülfsmitteln. Im Kunstverlag bey Ioh. Walch in Augsburg. 1798. 60.5 x 48.8 cms. Colors.

Note.—Johann Walch, a german cartographer, was born in Bavaria in 1757 and died in Augsburg in 1816. He established a map-publishing house at Augsburg in 1786 and published several atlases and separate maps. His son, also named Johann, continued the map-publishing business until his death, in 1841, and the business was continued by the succeeding generations of the family until 1894, when it was finally discontinued.

Consult also G. K. Nagler's News allgemeines kunstler-lexicon . . . v. 21, p. 87. The Library of Congress in its collection has a copy of his Charte von Nord America . . . 1807, which extends to the Pacific ocean.

Cassini, Giovanni Maria.

Gli Stati Uniti dell' America il Canada, e la Florida. Carta Generale delineato sulle ultime Osservazⁿ! Roma Presso la Calcografia Camerale 1798. Gio. Mº Cassini Inc. 48 x 35 cms.

In his Nuovo atlante geografico universale . . . fol. Roma, Calcografia Camerale, 1792–1801. wl. 719a

Note.—This map is taken from Giovanni Maria Cassini, Nuevo atlante geografico universale, 1792–1801, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 670. Consult also E. G. Woltersdorf, Repertorium der land- und seekarten . . . Wien, 1813, p. 160.

1798

Cassini, Giovanni Maria.

Le Isole Antille Delineate Sulle Ultime Osservazioni. Roma Presso la Calcografia Camerale 1798. Gio. Mª Cassini Inc. 48.3 x 34.8 cms.

In his Nuovo atlante geografico universale . . . fol. Roma, Calcografia Camerale, 1792–1801. wl. 719b

Note.—This map is taken from Giovanni Maria Cassini, Nuevo atlante geografico universale, 1792–1801, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 670. Consult also E. G. Woltersdorf, Repertorium der land- und seekarten . . . Wien, 1813, p. 160.

1798

Cassini, Giovanni Maria.

La parte occidentale dell' Antico, e Nuovo Messico con la Florida e la bassa Luigiana, Delineata sulle ultime Osservazioni. Roma Presso la Calcografia Camerale, 1798. Gio. Mª Cassini som. inc. 34.8 x 48.3 cms.

In his Nuovo atlante geografico universale . . . fol. Roma, Calcografia Camerale, 1792–1801. wl. 719c

Note.—This map is taken from Giovanni Maria Cassini, Nuevo atlante geografico universale, 1792–1801, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 670. Consult also E. G. Woltersdorf, Repertorium der land- und seekarten . . . Wien, 1813, p. 160.

1798

Cassini, Giovanni Maria.

La parte orientale dell' Antico, e Nuovo Messico con la Florida e la bassa Luigiana dellineata sulle ultime Osservazioni. Roma Presso Calcografia Camerale, 1798. Gio. Mª Cassini Som. inc. 35.2 x 48.1 cms.

In his Nuovo atlante geografico universale . . . fol. Roma, Calcografia Camerale, 1792–1801. wl. 719d

Note.—This map is taken from Giovanni Maria Cassini, Nuevo atlante geografico universale, 1792–1801, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 670. Consult also E. G. Woltersdorf, Repertorium der land- und seekarten . . . Wien, 1813, p. 160.

Cortés, José.

Mapa Geog⁹ de la p^{t₉} de la America Sep[‡] aumentado y corregido p[‡] D[‡] Jose Cortés Ing⁹ de los R[‡] exercitos. Año 1799. 147.5 x 124.5 cms.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17.653.C. Includes from about 23° to about 38° N. Lat. and 258° to 286° Long. from Tenerife (including the mouth of the Colorado) Shows Texas, Arizona, New Mexico.

Note.—A photographic reproduction of this map, of the same size as the original, is in the collection of the Library of Congress. The map was probably made to accompany José Cortés' *Memorias sobre las Provincias del Norte de Nueva España* . . . 1799, a manuscript copy of which is in the collection of the Library of Congress.

For references to Cortés consult p. 458 and others in Elliott Coues's On the trail of a spanish pioneer.

An extract from the "Memorias" is also found in U.S. House of representatives, 33d congress, 2d session, ex. doc. no. 91, Report of explanations and surveys, v. 2, p. 3, pp. 118-127.

Victoriano Salado Alvarez in Breve noticia de algunos manuscritos . . . en los archivos y bibliotecas de Washington, D. C. . . . says:

"Un volumen empastado con ciento setenta y siete páginas de texto y cuatro de índice. Ochenta y ocho páginas comprenden las *Memorias* propiamente dichas, y el resto el 'Diario y Derrotero de los descubrimientos de tierras á los ríos N. N. O. E. de Nuevo México por los R. R. P. P. Fr. Silvestre Vélez Escalante y Fr. Francisco Atanasio Domínguez.'

"La obra de Cortés fué traducida é impresa, en parte, en Senate Executive Documents 78, p. 3, pp. 119-127-33 Congress 24 session.

"El diario de los padres está publicado en el tomo 1 de Documentos para la Historia de México, serie 11, México, 1853."

1799

Spain. Deposito hidrográfico de marina.

Carta esférica que comprehende las costas del Seno Mexicano construida de orden del Rey en el Depósito Hidrográfico de Marina: Por disposicion del $Ex\overline{m}o$. Señor Don Juan de Lángara, Secretario de Estado y del Despacho Universal de ella. Año de 1799. Corregida en 1805 . . . Fel. Bause la delineó. Fern. Selma la grabó. 93 x 60.5 cms.

Shows Florida Peninsula and Gulf Coast.

WL 721

Note.—In the collection of the Library of Congress also is an impression of 1799.

An interesting statement about this map is the following in an article by Isaac Joslin Cox entitled *The Louisiana-Texas frontier*, published in the *Quarterly of the Texas state historical association*, july, 1906, v. 10, pp. 34-36.

"In 1785 Stephen Miró, the governor-general of Louisiana, informed the viceroy of New Spain that the French had left no documents at New Orleans relating to the limits of Louisiana. In March, 1788, Don Angel Angelino prepared a map of the province of Texas evidently from data furnished by Evía's expedition, but our authority contains no description of it. Later

Spain—Continued.

Miró urged the adoption of the Sabine as the boundary and the establishment of reciprocal commerce between his province and Texas. The English, meaning the people of the newly established United States, would now be kept away from the Mississippi, so there would be no danger in establishing free trade between the two provinces. This suggestion is in keeping with the determination of the Spaniards to deprive the United States of the use of the Mississippi, or of any establishment upon its banks below the Ohio. Miró's advocacy of the Sabine as the boundary did not appear to make that suggestion any more acceptable to the Spanish home government. In 1799 the map of Don Juan de Langara was published, and upon this the Sabine was given as the boundary. This map was later criticised by a Spanish writer as purely maritime and prepared when the question of limits was of little importance, and therefore a map that could not be cited upon that point. An American criticises it as being on too small a scale, and like all others extant, as failing to give an adequate idea of the coast between the Mississippi and the Sabine. "Comparatively little was added to the store of geographical knowledge concerning the Louisiana-Texas frontier by travelers and explorers during this period. Important visitas of the Texas establishments occurred in 1762 and 1767. The inspection of Marqués de Rubí in 1767 has already been mentioned. but this, as in the case of the preceding, only incidentally touched upon geographical details. The map of the engineer la Fora, who accompanied Rubí, is interesting as showing the position of Texas with reference to its neighbors on the south and west, but it gives no accurate information regarding the eastern boundary of that province. The same may be said of the famous inspection of 1778 under Cabellero de Croix, who was accompanied by Padre Morfí. A record of one of the numerous journeys of Mezières among the Indians of northeastern Texas has been preserved to us; and while this contains some geographical data concerning the rivers of east Texas, like his letters it is especially important for its description of the Indians. The same is true of the really remarkable journey of Pedro Vial, from San Antonio to Santa Fé, by way of Colorado, Brazos, Red, and Pecos rivers. The following year Vial returned by way of the Res river and Nacogdoches to San Antonio. In 1801, two residents of Louisiana made the journey from Vera Cruz to New Orleans, recording many interesting observations upon the country traversed. These various journals, however, added more to the wealth of the Spanish archives than to the general knowledge of the period."

For a biography of Juan Francisco de Lángara y Huarte, born between 1733 and 1738, died 1806, consult Martin Fernandez de Navarrete, *Biblioteca maritima española*, v. 2, pp. 248–254.

For references to Lafora, consult also titles 549 and 735.

1799

Laurie, Robert, 1755–1836, and Whittle, James, d. 1818.

Chart, containing the Coasts of California, New Albion and Russian discoveries to the North; with the Peninsula of Kamtschatka, in Asia, opposite thereto; And Islands dispersed over the Pacific ocean to the North of the Line. Laurie & Whittle; London, 1799. 53 x 42.7 cms. exclusive of title, & 53 x 45 cms. incl. title.

Note.—A copy of this map is in the British Museum collection. Consult Catalogue of the printed maps, plans and charts . . . 1885, v. 1, col. 632, 71,953. (1)

For references to Laurie and Whittle, consult title 701.

Robinson, G. G. & J.

The West Indies. Neele, Sculpt Strand. 48 x 35.5 cms. wl 723

Note.—This map is taken from Clement Cruttwell (1743–1808) Atlas to Cruttwell's Gazetteer, 1799, to accompany his The new universal gazetteer, 1798.

Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 692.

For the 1808 edition, consult title 715 of the same work.

1799

Ruiz, Anton.

Carta Esférica del Golfo de Mexico y las Islas Adyacentes Tabajada (sic) por Anton Ruiz Coleg! Año de 1799. Ms. 82 x 56.5 cms.

Original in Direc. de Hid. Madrid. Sec. 9. Cart 2. Orig. Ms. Extends to 32° N. lat. A very curious map of the Florida Peninsula which is made to consist of a dense mass of small islands. 724

1800?

Carta geografica della Florida nell' America Settentrionale. 43 x 33 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. 1 cart.

Shows Florida peninsula as far N. as 40° and S. as 20°. Does not include New Mexico. 725

1800?

Carte de l'Établissement de sa Majesté Catholique à l'embouchure de la rivière du Missoury. Ms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. 72 x 50.5 cms.

Original in Biblioteca Nacional. Madrid. Sec. de Bellas Artes. Dibujos Originales. It shows: A. fort St. Charles, le Prince des Asturies. C. paincourt, village de français sous la domination d'Espagne. D. Caos, village de français sous la domination d'Angleterre. E. partie de la nation peoria sauvage, &c. In colors. Except for small lettering, could be reduced to \(\frac{1}{4} \) of present size. This could be done by writing legends in after.

1800?

Carta del reino de Méjico (Catalogue title) Ms. 86.5 x 63.5 cms. Unsigned. Undated. Anonymous.

Original in Dep. de la Guerra, Madrid. Arch. de Mapas. L. M. 8a.-1a.-a-No. 46. Shows Florida, Gulf of Mexico and New Mexico. Florida, which is very incorrect for the southern end, has roads and settlements indicated across its N. part. West Florida being also quite fully given. New Mexico is very poorly shown. N. of Florida is "Provincia de los Talipuses." A tracing or photograph taking in said "Provincia" and extending as far west as mouth of Mississippi would be of interest. It is possibly of latter part of the 18th cent.

1800?

Map of the United States East of the Mississippi River and South of Virginia, and of the Territory west of the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Colorado and from the lat. of Vera Cruz to 42° N. lat. 170 x 129 cms. Undated. Unsigned. Anonymous.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17.649 B. Brit. Mus. Cat. date 18th cent. but it may be early in 19th. Shows Gulf States, "Provincia de Tejas," New Mexico and the region to the North "visited in 1777 by Escalante."

1800?

Map of an eastern portion of the United States. 119 x 157 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. Colored tracing.

Original in Brit. Mus. Add. Ms. 17.649 A. Extends from 29° to 40° N. Lat. and from 77° to 88° Long. from [...] (78° corresponds exactly with St. Marks Florida) Red lines extending back to Mississippi indicate "Antiguos" and "Nuevos Limites de la Florida Occidental." Maps shows "Tennasee." "Kentucky." Brit. Mus. Cat. dates it 18th cent. (It is subsequent to treaty with Spain which bounds West Florida along 31° N. Lat.)

1800?

Mapa que comprende el territorio situado entre 35 y 53 grados de Latitud Norte y entre 99 y 115 grados de Longitud Occidental [? del Meridiano de Paris?] Ms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. 35.5 x 49 cms.

Original in Arch. Gen. de Indias. Sevilla. Carpetas de mapas del Arch. Gen. de Ind. (4) Shows course of the Missouri, Colorado del Norte, Nachitos Rivers, &c., the Presidio de Santa Fee, the old boundaries between the United States, &c. No. 480 in Lanzas, "Mapas de Mexico y Florida." Tomo II.

1800?

Plano di Rio Misisipi desde la I^a R! Catolica . . . hasta la Mavila, &c. Ms. 62.5 x 40 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. 18th cent.

Original in Biblioteca Nacional. Madrid. Sec. de Bellas Artes. Dibujos Originales.

1800?

Seno Mexicano. Plano que comprende desde el Rio de Perlas à Punta de S. Miguel, con parte de la Isla de Cuba. 49.7 x 72 cms. Ms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Original in Direc. de Hid. Madrid. Sec. 9. Cart. 3. Mss. orig! Interesting as giving a detail of the W. coast of Florida north of lat. 25½ N.

1800?

Spanish map of the West Florida coast from Tampa Bay to B^a de San André. Ms. tracing. 68.5 x .57 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. Late 18th cent.

Original in Dép. de la Marine. Serv. Hyd. Paris. 138-6-7.

733

1800?

Indias occidental Carte que contiene la Florida oriental con gran parte de la Isla de Cuba y Canal Nuevo de Bahama. Ms. 46.5 x 64.5 cms. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous.

Original in Direc. de Hid. Madrid. Sec. 9. Cart. 1. Orig. ms. No. 15. Shows Santa Lucia S. of Cañaveral. Shows Florida as far N. as Cape Cañaveral. Coast names only.

1800?

Lafora, Nicolas de, and Urrutia, Joseph de.

Mapa de toda la frontera de los dominios del Rey en la America Septentrional: construido y delineado por el Capitan de ingenieros D^a Nicolas de fora, y el teniente de la infanteria del Reximiento de America D^a Joseph Varrutia sobre varios puntos tomados en el tiempo de la expedicion q^a hizieron por dha frontera á las ordenes de el Mariscal de Campo el S^a Marques de Rubi. Ms. undated. 98 x 38 cms.

Original in Acad. de la Hist. Madrid. Col. Boturini, to 5. preceding fol. 1. An interesting map showing New Mexico and Texas. The writing is so small it will not bear reduction.

 ${\tt Note.} ext{--}{\tt For}$ references to Lafora and his map, consult title 721 and note to title 549.

This is the map referred to as follows in Eugène Boban, Documents pour servir à l'histoire du Mexique . . . Paris, Leroux, 1891:

"Copia del mapa que se halla en el tomo 5° de la coleccion de memorias del Padre Fr. Manuel Vega de la frontera de los Dominios del Rey en la America septentrional desde el grado 258 de longitud del pico de Tenerife, construido y delineado por el capitan de Yngenieros Don Nicolas de la Flora y el teniente de Infanteria del regimento de America Don José Urrutia, sobre varios puntos tomados en el tiempo de la expedicion que hicieron por dicha frontera a las ordenes de el mariscal de campo, el señor Marquez de Rubi."

1800?

Guindos, Juan.

Quateron del seno Mexicano con sus Islas y Baxos, Nuavam^{te} emmendado por los Pilotos mas practicos de estos parajes, sacado del Original de esta R! Escula de Navegacion. Para el Uso del Theniente de Fragata Dⁿ Juan Guindos. Ms. 55.5 x 67.5 cms. 18th cent. Undated. Original in Direc. de Hid. Madrid. Sec. 9. Cart 3. Mss. orige A curious presentation of Florida.

Holland, Capt. N.

A New Chart of the Coast of North America. From Port Royal Entrance to Matanza Inlet Exhibiting the Coast of Georgia &c. By Captain N. Holland. London. Published by Laurie & Whittle, 53 Fleet Street, 12th May, 1794. 71 x 51.9 cms. Insets: Plan of the Harbour of St. Augustine. 14 x 20.3 cms. Also The Mouth of the St. Mary's River. 10 x 10 cms.

In A new edition much enlarged, of the Second part of the North American Pilot. fol. London, R. Laurie & J. Whittle, 1800.

LC 737

Note.—A description of the atlas from which this map is taken is found in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 1220.

There is considerable doubt as to whether "Captain N. Holland," mentioned as the author of this map is not the same as "Major Samuel Holland", first surveyor-general of British North America, who died in 1801. For information relating to the latter, consult Henry Scadding, Surveyor-general Holland. A notice: ... Toronto, 1896.

1800

Russell, William, 1741-1793.

The West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, from the latest discoveries and best observations. Jno. Lodge sculp. 22.8 x 35.5. Unsigned, undated.

In his The history of America. 4°. London, for Walker, 1800. v. 1, p. 517.

Note.—A copy of this work, containing the map, is found in the Library of Congress.

For the 1778 edition of this map, and a life of Russell, consult title 603.

1800

Zatta, Antonio.

Il Canadá Le Colonie Inglesi Con La Luigiana, e Florida. di nuova Projezione. Venezia 1800. Presso Antonio Zatta. G. Zuliani inc. 40.5 x 30.5 cms. WL 738a

Note.—An earlier impression of the same map dated 1778, is found in Antonio Zatta, Atlante nouvissimo, v. 4, no. 39, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 651.

E. G. Woltersdorf, in his Repertorium der land- und seekarten, 1813, p. 145, describes an edition of 1775 of this atlas.

18---2

Toledo, José de.

Carta esférica del Seno Mexicano, en la que se manifiesta el crucero que hacian los Ingleses en la guerra próxima pasada. Lo levanto el Alférez de Navio de la Real Armada. D. Jose de Toledo. Ms. 95.5 x 62.5 cms. Undated. 18th cent.

Original in Direc. de Hid. Madrid. Exposicion de Chicago. Atlas 11. No. 26. Is this the war of 1797?

Arrowsmith, Aaron, 1750-1823.

A Map Exhibiting all the New Discoveries in the Interior Parts of North America, Inscribed by permission To the Honorable Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudsons Bay In testimony of their liberal Communications To their most Obedient and very Humble Servant, A. Arrowsmith. Nº 24 Rathbone Place. January 1st 1795 Additions to 1802. London. Published 1 Jan. 1795 by A. Arrowsmith Nº 24 Rathbone Place. Additions to 1802. 123 x 145 cms. Colored outline. WL 740

NOTE.—The southern portion only of this map is in this collection. The Library of Congress has, however, a complete copy.

For a life of Arrowsmith, consult Dictionary of national biography. Also Biographical dictionary of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, v. 3, 1844. For a contemporary review of this map, consult Allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. 8°. Weimar, 1802, v. 9, pp. 451-460, 537-544.

1803

Poirson, Jean Baptiste, 1761-1831.

Cours du Mississipi Comprenant la Louisiane, les 2 Florides, une Partie des États-Unis, et Pays Adjacents. Par J. B. Poirson, Ingénieur Géographe, Nivose An xi. (1803) 40.2 x 53.6 cms.

WL 741

Note.—This map is taken from P. Étienne Herbin de Halle's Statistique générale et particulière de la France et de ses colonies par une societé de gens de lettres . . . v. 8, no. 18. 1804, a copy of which is in the British Museum. It is reviewed as follows in R. Thomassy, Géologie pratique de la Louisiane . . . 1860, pp. 221-222:

"Cours du Mississipi comprenant la Louisiane, les deux Florides, une partie des États-Unis et pays adjacents, par. J.-B. Poirson, ingénieur-géographe (1803)

"Poirson a copié cette carte de plusieurs autres, la plupart espagnoles, et toutes médiocres, dont il paraît en avoir fait une plus mauvaise. Il importe, néanmoins, d'y remarquer, à propos des bouches du Mississipi, que tout en donnant le tracé des passes à la Loutre et de l'Est, et marquant la passe du Sud comme la continuation du fleuve, il nomme seulement la passe Sud-ouest, sans en tracer le cours. Cette passe ne fut, en effet, reconnue navigable que vers 1810, quand les mesures de l'embargo prises par le Gouvernement Fédéral forcèrent plusieurs navires à s'échapper à l'improviste par cette issue.

"En allant vers l'ouest, la même carte nomme l'*El Cayu*, nom très-probablement d'origine indienne, comme nous l'avons dit, et sans rapport avec les lieux en question, où on ne trouve le plus petit caillou ni le moindre galet.

"Enfin, plus à l'ouest, au-delà du Vermillon, on y voit la Rivière des Loups marins, Rivière de Lobos, lesquels s'appelaient aussi Lamentins ou en patois français Lamentaou, dont on a peut-être fait le Mementaou de la Louisiane moderne."

For a life of Poirson, consult Société de géographie. Bulletin. Mars, 1831. 8°. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1831. v. 15, pp. 144–147.

Poirson, Jean Baptiste—Continued.

Consult also "Carte des Deux Florides et de la Louisiane Inférieure, Dressée pour les Voyages de M? Robin, dans les Années 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, et 1806, par J. B. Poirson Ingénieur Géographe." 15 x 27 inches.

[In Robin, Claude C. Voyages dans l'intérieur de la Louisiane, de la Floride occidentale et dans les isles . . . Paris, F. Buisson, 1807, v. 2, at end]

1803

Roberts, Edward.

Carte de la partie de la côte nord-ouest de l'Amérique Reconnue pendant les Étés de 1792, 1793, et 1794 depuis 29°54′ de Latitude Nord et 244° 33′ de Longitude Orientale jusqu'au Cap Douglas par 58°52′ de Latitude et 207°20′ de Longitude. Par le Capitaine George Vancouver commandant la Découverte et le Chatham avec les Routes de ces deux Bâtiments: Redigée par le Lieutenant Edward Roberts, d'après les Reconnaissances et les Observations. Les Côtes sans Ombres dans l'Est du Cap Décision, sont tirées des Cartes Espagnols. Les Côtes sans Ombres dans l'Ouest de l'Île St Hermogene, sont tirées des Cartes Russes . . . 57.5 x 74.1 cms.

In Nouvel atlas universel de géographie ancienne et moderne pour la nouvelle edition de la géographie de Guthrie; composé de 61 cartes . . . et notamment celles de Vancouver à la côte N. O. de l'Amérique Septentrionale . . . qui ne se trouve dans aucun atlas. Paris, H. Langlois, 1803. WL 742

Note.—This french impression was originally published in the atlas to accompany George Vancouver's Voyage de découvertes à l'océan Pacifique du nord. [1799]

The original english map is in the atlas to accompany the original work, entitled, Voyage of discovery to the north Pacific ocean, 1798.

Both these editions are described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, titles 197 and 198.

Various reproductions of this map were made: a german impression in Franz Anton Schræmbl, Allgemeiner grosser atlass. 1800, described in Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 694; a french edition in Conrad Malte-Brun and Edme Mentelle, Géographie mathématique, physique et politique de toutes les parties du monde. Paris, 1804. no. 32.

Consult Phillips' List of Geographical Atlases, title 705.

In the "Muster tables" of the "Discovery" and the "Chatham," published in Edmond S. Meany, Vancouver's discovery of Puget sound . . . 1907, pp. 335-340, there is no reference to Edward Roberts.

The footnote to pp. 182–183 contains this notice of captain Henry Roberts, whose various maps are well known in connection with the northwest portion of North America:

"Vancouver is the principal biographer of this man. His life is not included in the *Dictionary of national biography* or any of the other standard sources of such information. However, in the introduction to his narrative, Vancouver gives a fine record of part of his life as follows:—

"'Captain Henry Roberts, of known and tried abilities, who had served under Captain Cook during his two last voyages, and whose attention to the scientific part of his profession had afforded that great navigator frequent opportunities of naming him with much respect, was called upon to take charge of, and to command, the proposed expedition.

"'At that period, I had just returned from a station at Jamacia under the command of Commodore (now Vice-Admiral) Sir Alan Gardner, who mentioned me to Lord Chatham and the Board of Admiralty; and I was solicited to accompany Captain Roberts as his second. In this proposal I acquiesced, and found myself very pleasantly situated, in being thus connected with a fellow traveler for whose abilities I bore the greatest respect, and in whose friendship and good opinion I was proud to possess a place. And as we had sailed together with Captain Cook on his voyage towards the south pole, and as both had afterwards accompanied him with Captain Clerke in the *Discovery* during his last voyage, I had no doubt that we were engaged in an expedition, which would prove no less interesting to my friend than agreeable to my wishes'.

"There followed the excitement over the Nootka episode and the Spanish Armament, in which Captain Roberts was sent away to be ready to fight the Spaniards in the West Indies should war actually ensue. The treaty was signed, and because Captain Roberts was going away the command of the expedition

'Round the World' was given to Commander George Vancouver.

"On the title-page of the published account of Captain Cook's last voyage is this phrase, 'Illustrated with maps and charts, from the original drawings made by Lieut. Henry Roberts under the direction of Captain Cook.' It is well known that Captain Cook lost his life on the Sandwich Islands before the completion of his last voyage. The editor who prepared the journals for publication pays this tribute to Roberts: 'Lieutenant Roberts was also frequently consulted, and always found to be a ready and effectual assistant, when any nautical difficulties were to be cleared up.'

"In the same introduction to the 1784 edition of Cook's last voyage may be found a long letter signed by Henry Roberts and dated at Shoreham, Sussex, May 18, 1784. The scarcity of materials about the life and work of Roberts will justify

the insertion here of the first paragraph of that letter as follows:

"'Soon after our departure from England, I was intrusted by Captain Cook to complete a map of the world as a general chart, from the best materials he was in possession of for that purpose; and before his death this business was in a great measure accomplished; That is, the grand outline of the whole was arranged, leaving only those parts vacant or unfinished, which he expected to fall in with and explore. But on our return home, when the fruits of our voyage were ordered by the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty to be published, the care of the general chart being consigned to me, I was directed to prepare it from the latest and best authorities; and also to introduce Captain Cook's three successive tracks, that all his discoveries, and the different routes he had taken might appear together, by this means to give a general idea of the whole. This task having been performed by me, it is necessary, for the information of the Reader, to state the heads of the several authorities which I have followed in such parts of the chart as differ from what was drawn up immediately under the inspection of Captain Cook; and when the Public are made acquainted, that many materials, necessary to complete and elucidate the work, were not, at the time, on board the Resolution, or in his possession, the reason will appear very obvious, why these alterations and additions were introduced contrary to the original drawing.'

"Then follows a thorough discussion of the authorities used in preparing the general chart.

"The peculiar situation of Point Roberts will always draw attention to this name. "The international boundary, along the forty-ninth parallel, cuts across the peninsula south of the mouth of the Fraser River and thus gives this important point to the United States, while the balance of the peninsula belongs to the Dominion of Canada."

Spain. Dirección de hidrografía.

Nueva Carta del Canal de Bahama que comprehende tambien los de Providencia y Santaren con los bajos, islas y sondas al Este y al Oeste de la peninsula de la Florida Construida en la Direccion Hidrografica, y publicada en Madrid de orden superior año 1805. Corregída en 1807 . . . Moreno la del^o Morata la esc^o 88.5 x 57.5 cms.

Note.—The Library of Congress in its collection has the impression for 1805.

1807

Spain. Dirección de hidrografía.

Carta Particular de las Cóstas Sententrionales del Seno Mexicano que comprehende las de la Florída Ocidental las Margenes de la Luisiana y toda la rivera que sigue por la Bahia de S. Bernardo y el Rio Bravo del Norte hasta la Laguna Madre. Construida y publicada de órden superior en la Dirección Hidrografica. Madrid año 1807. M. Moreno la del: J. Morata la esc? 89.5 x 57.8 cms.

WI. 744

Note.—An impression of this map was made in 1825 by the mexican government. It is entitled "Carta particular de las Costas Setentrionales del Seno Mexicano que comprehende las de la Florida Ocidental las margenes de la Luisiana y toda la rivera que sigue por la Bahia de S. Bernardo y el Rio Bravo del Norte hasta la Laguna Madre. Públicada por órden del Exmo Señor Dr. Guadalupe Victoria Primer Presidente de la Republica Mexicana. Mexico, 1825." A copy of this mexican impression is in the Library of Congress.

1811

Poirson, Jean Baptiste, 1761-1831

Carte du Mexique et des Pays Limitrophes situés au Nord et à l'Est. Dressée d'après la Grande Carte de la Nouvelle-Espagne de M. A. de Humboldt et d'autres Matériaux par J. B. Poirson. 1811. Gravé par Barrière, et l'écriture par L. Aubert. Se trouve à Paris chez F. Schoell, Libraire. 72.1 x 42 cms.

In Humboldt (Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Alexander, freiherr von, 1769–1859) Essai politique sur le royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne. 8°. Paris, F. Schoell, 1811. v. 1, at end. LC 745

Note.—A copy of this work containing the map is in the Library of Congress. The map is reviewed in Allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. Aug. 1812. Weimar, 1812. v. 38, pp. 474-477.

For reference to the life of Poirson, consult title 741.

For a review of the work, consult Franz Xaver, freiherr von Zach, Monatliche correspondenz... Gotha, 1812. v. 25, pp. 63-84, 159-182, 273-282; 1808, v. 18, pp. 201-226, 312-315; v. 19, pp. 61-75, 141-155; v. 20, pp. 461-485, 523-540.

Spain. Dirección de hidrografía.

Carta General del Oceano Atlantico Septentrional, que comprende desde el Equador hasta 58º de latitud norte y entre la longitud de 93º á Ocidente y 15º al Oriente del meridiano de Cadiz. Construida en la Direccion Hidrografica, corregida y aumentado por los reconocimientos mas modernos. Cadiz año 1813. M. Moreno la delº J. Morata la escº 90.5 x 58.3 cms. WL 746

1814

Spain. Dirección de hidrografía.

Carta Esferica que comprehende todas las Costas del Seno Mexicano, Golfo de Honduras, Islas de Cuba, Sto. Domingo, Jamaica y Lucayas. Construida en la Direccion Hidrografica de Cadiz. Con presencia de las nuevas observaciones recientemente practicadas en various puntos de dichas Islas y Costas. Año 1813, y 814. J. Cardano la grabó. J. M. Santiago la escribio. 86.6 x 57.1 cms.

Two insets: Plano de la Aguadilla . . . 12.4 x 16.2 cms. Plano del Baxo del Alacran Levantado en 1803. 10.7 x 9.5 cms. wl. 747

Note.—An impression of this map was made in 1825 by the mexican government with only one inset, that of "Alacran." It is entitled, "Carta esferica que comprehende todas las Costas del Seno Mexicano Golfe de Honduras, Islas de Cuba, de Haity, Jamayca y Lucayas. Construida con presencia de nuevas observaciones recientemte practicade en varios puntos de dichas Islas y Costas; y publicada de Orden del Escmo Sor. D. Guadalupe Victoria, Primer Presidente de la República Mexicana. Mexico, Año 1825." A copy of this map is in the Library of Congress.

1814

Spain. Dirección de hidrografía.

Carta particular de la parte sur del Seno Mexicano que comprehende las Cóstas de Yucatan y sonda de Campeche; las de Tabasco, Veracruz y Nuevo Reyno de Santander. Construida de Orden Superior en la Direccion Hidrografica y Publicada en Abril de 1808. Corregida y aumentada en 1814. M. Moreno la delineó. J. Morata la escribio. 89.2 x 57.8 cms. WL 748

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Espinosa y Tello, José de, 1763-1815.

Carta general para las Navegaciones a la India Oriental por el Mar del Sur y el grande Oceano que separa el Asia de la America: Construida por Dⁿ José de Espinosa Gefe de Esquadra de la Armada Española Londres año 1812 . . . E. Jones la grabó. Corregido en 1814. 80.7 x 63.5 cms. WL 749

Note.—For a life of Espinoza, consult Martin Fernandez de Navarrete, Bibliotheca marítima española. . . . Madrid, 1851. v. 2, pp. 60-66.

Consult also the review of this life in Franz Xaver, freiherr von Zach's Correspondance astronomique . . . Gênes, 1825. v. 13. pp. 274-278.

Consult also title 95.

1820

Frémin, A. R.

Carte des États-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale Comprenant aussi Les Territoires à l'ouest du Mississipi Jusqu'au Grand Océan, le Canada et une partie de la Nouvelle Espagne. Dressée par A. R. Frémin Géographe. Eléve de M.º Poirson. 1820. À Paris, Chez l'Auteur Rue des Fossés Sº Jacques Nº 34. Nº Cette Carte a été faite d'après la Carte d'Arrowsmith, les Voyages des Capitaines Lewis et Clarke, la Carte de Mº le Baron de Humboldt. Les Limites ont été tracées d'après la Carte de Mellish publiée à Philadelphie en 1816. Gravé par G. Lemaitre . . . Ecrit par Lallemand. 79.3 x 50.9 cms.

Note.—A contemporaneous review of this map is found in Neue allgemeine geographische ephemeriden. Weimar, 1820. v. 7, pp. 365-367.

In completing the editorial notes in this work there are two maps in the Library of Congress which are of interest. One is a manuscript map entitled, "Carta esferica de los Territorios de la Alta y Baja Californias y Estado de Sonora Construida por las mejores noticias y observaciones propias del Teniente de Navio D. José M. Narvaes. Año de 1823." 42 x 41½ inches. It includes not only California but also part of Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico. The map gives "Distrito" boundary lines in red, "Derrota de Juan Bautista de Ansa desde Tubac a Monterrey en 1775," etc. In the lower left hand corner is a table entitled, "Division de la Alta California y numero de Habitantes que comprende de ambos sexos. Idem de la Baja California."

The author of this map, José M. Narvaes, is probably of the same family as the José Narvaes, who was an officer with Eliza in 1791, mentioned in Report of U. S. coast and geodetic survey . . . 1884. Washington, 1885, p. 590; and also in Manuel Orozco y Berra, Apuntes para la historia de la geografía en Mexico, p. 297.

The second map is entitled A map of Sonora and gulf of California, By lieut R[obert] W[illiam H[ale] Hardy, r.n. Engraved by Sidy Hall, Bury Strt Bloomsby London, Published by Henry Colburn, New Burlington Strt Augt 1829. 13 x 17 inches. It is found in Hardy's Travels in the interior of Mexico in 1825, 1826, 1827, & 1828 . . . London, 1829.

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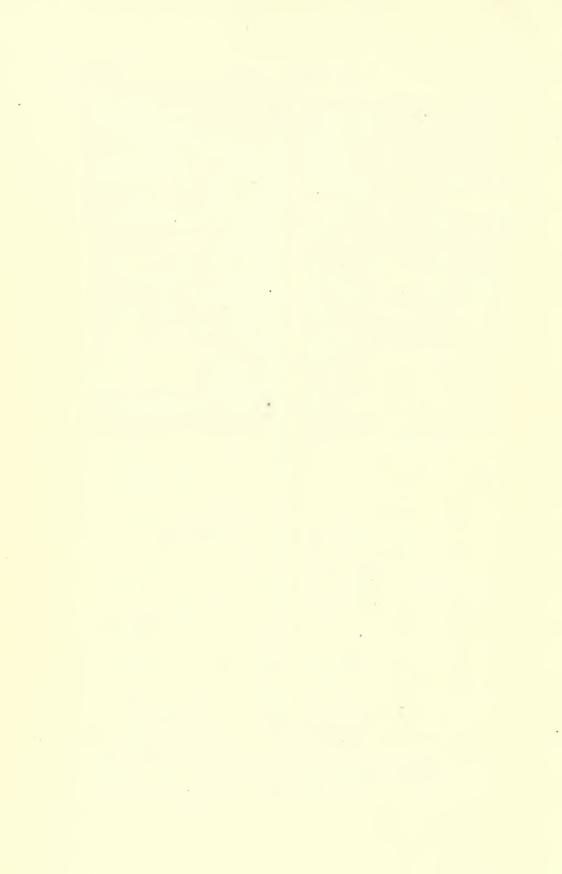
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